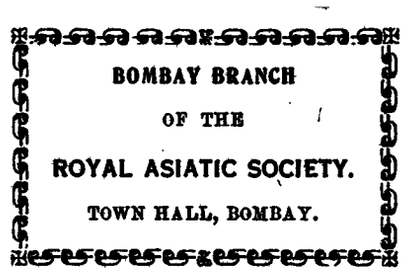
Administrative Report,

Cambay State,

1886-87 to 1895-96

[except 1887-88 & 1889-90]

00134781



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PART I.

SUMMARY.

There has been nothing unusual during the year under notice. The year closes for all State purposes very quietly and satisfactorily.

2. The event that created most interest during the year was the celebration of the Jubilee festivities.

3. The subjects very loyally responded to the call of their Ruler to join with him in celebrating the fiftieth year of Her Imperial Majesty's glorious reign. No public subscriptions were raised, as it was not thought advisable under the present depressed state of trade and agriculture to make any demands on the purses of the people at large. The whole amount of Rs. (1,950) one thousand nine hundred and fifty was spent by the State on its own account. His Highness regretted nothing so much as the unavoidable absence of the Political Agent from the Darbar held in honour of this auspicious occasion.

4. The Darbar was one of the grandest ever held since the commencement of this administration. It was attended by almost all the persons of any note or respectability in the town, besides being attended as usual by all the relations, sirdars, friends and officials of His Highness.

5. The Agency Head Clerk, Mr. Javherbhai Nathabhai, arrived with His Excellency the Governor's khareeta, and was presented at the Darbar, and read the khareeta, as follows :—

To

HIS HIGHNESS JAFER ALI KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR OF CAMBAY.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

It has given me great pleasure to hear of the preparations which your Highness has made to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. It will afford me much gratification to bring to the notice of Her Majesty the evidence of your loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty under whose benign rule the Princes of India are fully secured against external and internal troubles, and are thus enabled to improve the condition of their subjects, and the territories over which they rule. Your Highness may feel assured of my continued support and sympathy in everything that conduces to your happiness and the welfare of your State.

I remain,

Your sincere friend,

REAY.

6. To this the Dewan replied on behalf of His Highness that nothing had given His Highness greater pleasure than the arrival of the khareeta. His Highness took it as an expression of his efforts, however humble, in displaying his loyalty towards Her Imperial Majesty, whom it was equally a pleasure and a duty with the Princes and Chiefs of India to love and honour. His Highness was deeply grateful to His Excellency for the assurance of his interest both in His Highness' personal and political welfare.

7. At the desire of His Highness Mr. Jamshedji Dorabji Khandálláwalla addressed the assembled guests upon the power and greatness of the mighty Kaiser, on whose dominions the sun never sets. He said that on that blessed day there was joy and love and peace on the sunny plains of Hindustan, and the subjects of native States had the greatest cause to rejoice. They lived under their own native Princes, whom they loved to see continue their ancient dynasties, enjoy their ancient rights and privileges, and yet were secure against external aggressions and internal troubles. For fifty long years had the benign rule of Her Gracious Majesty brought peace and rest to this country, and like a royal mother had watched and cared for and protected the native Rulers, her feudatories. The Empress Queen, with whose name even the children of the wildest tribes were not unfamiliar, had always shown the greatest anxiety for the welfare of the people of this country, and had evinced the most lively interest in the progress and enlightenment of native States and their Rulers. It is therefore the duty of all loyal subjects of native States to join with their Rulers in celebrating the day, which would be a red letter one, in the history of Cambay.

8. In the morning prayers were offered in the respective places of worship by the several communities of Cambay for the long life and happiness of Her Majesty. After this the townspeople assembled to witness the distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to the school children of the town. Hundreds of tiny voices went up on high in one harmonious accord as the solemn words of the vernacular version of "God save the Queen" were sung. An Imperial salute of 101 guns was also fired.

9. In the evening the whole town was brilliantly illuminated, and the day's proceedings terminated at nearly 10 P.M. with a very pretty display of fireworks at the Nareshwar Tank. His Highness entertained a select party of officials and darbaris at his country residence, the Lal Baugh. All day till 10 in the night the streets, which were lined with variegated flags and bannerets, and decorated with festoons and evergreens, continued to be thickly crowded. Both Wednesday and Thursday were observed as public holidays, and clothes and alms were freely distributed among the Cambay poor, and eight prisoners were set at liberty.

10. Jubilee congratulations were wired to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Excellency the Viceroy, and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

11. The Foundation Stone of a permanent Jubilee Memorial has also been laid, *as follows*:—

12. The Anjuman-i-Islam School has been hitherto held in a hired house, and His Highness considered that it would be a fitting tribute to the Jubilee day to connect it with the educational wants of his co-religionists. A valuable piece of ground has been munificently given away, and the cost of building the schoolhouse will be defrayed by the State, and the school will be named "The Victoria Anjuman School."

13. In further commemoration of the event, a grant of three scholarships also has been made by the State for the benefit of the Cambay students continuing their English studies in the High Schools of the zillahs.

14. His Highness has also been pleased to contribute a sum of Rs. 500 towards the projected Imperial Institute of London.

15. The other important event during the year under report was the visit paid by His Highness to His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Dufferin in Bombay. His Highness, accompanied by the Dewan and some of his relatives, made a prolonged stay in Bombay, and took part in all the festivities, and paid a visit to His Excellency in Darbar, where His Highness presented nuzzer of 51 gold mohurs.

16. His Excellency returned the visit of His Highness at his temporary residence at Malabar Hill. His Highness also paid visits to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and other members of his Council.

17. Under the Border Affray Rules a Commission was appointed to try offences of rioting, murder, etc., committed by the villagers of Tarapur on the Cambay side, and the villagers of Palol on the Baroda side. The dispute arose out of a right to divert flood water into Tarapur lands claimed by Palol and resisted by Tarapur.

18. The Commission consisted of Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, City Judge of Baroda, as the nominee of the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, and Mr. Jamshedji Dorabji Khandallawalla, the Sessions Judge of Cambay, as the nominee of the Government of Bombay. After a long and protracted trial extending over 4½ months, the Commissioners have unanimously acquitted the accused on both sides, for reasons given in their long and elaborate judgments.

19. Cambay has two neighbours, viz., the British and the Gaekwar, with the former we have no boundary or any other dispute, with the latter Cambay Darbar is at issue in regard to the right Baroda claims to divert the flood water coming from their neighbouring village Palol into the lands of Tarapur, a Cambay village. This right, the Tarapur people urge, has been set up for the first time this year. Mr. Little, the late Executive Engineer at Kaira, has submitted a report No. 461 of 1885, dated the 6th March 1885, embodying an elaborate scheme for carrying excess water by the establishment of a channel upon an improved standard, and if through the combined action of all parties concerned, that scheme could be carried into effect, which Baroda also appear to be anxious to have carried out, (*vide* the Minister's letter No. 6720, dated the 12th May 1887, to Col. J. C. Berkeley, Agent, Governor-General, at Baroda), a great work of public convenience and utility would be effected. Mr. Little points out the necessity of a channel from Tarapur to Moraj, Jichka and Gorard, *vide* sheet No. 10 accompanying Mr. Little's report. Cambay trusts that its two opulent neighbours on either side will find out some equitable course for relieving their own and the Cambay subjects from the floods which now and again cause inconvenience and damage, Cambay co-operating with them to the extent of its share and ability.

20. The boundary dispute between Shahpur (Cambay) and Vishrampura (Baroda) was amicably settled at a meeting of the respective officers of the States, and the result was communicated to you by a vernacular yadi No. 167, dated the 22nd April 1887.

21. The other dispute, and I may say the only one of any importance with Baroda, is in regard to the boundary dispute between Nuggra (Cambay) and Kodwa (Gaekwari village), and this, it is hoped, will be brought to a peaceful termination through the instrumentality of the respective officers of the two States

as proposed. There are one or two other boundary matters outstanding, each involving a dispute of a bigha or two, and they are capable of immediate settlement.

22. The relations between the two States and their respective officers are friendly, and His Highness the Gaekwar, in order to perpetuate such friendship, in the month of February last sent handsome presents to His Highness the Nawab, consisting of a necklace and a ring of the aggregate value of about Rs. 3,000.

23. His Highness the Maharana of Nandod paid a visit to this place in the month of April, and was received with the honours due to his rank. He had been travelling on a pilgrimage, and on his way stayed here for some days.

24. Of the two Girassias mentioned in my last year's report, as refusing to abide by the decision of the Girassia Commission, the Metli Thakore, Mansinghji Vajesinghji, is dead. He, however, previous to his death, made up his long-standing dispute with the Darbar, and had the satisfaction of seeing himself relieved of the worry of carrying on a fruitless contest with his Chief. He did not, however, long survive the peace to reap its benefit. His son is now in full enjoyment of all his father's giras rights, and behaves like a loyal and peaceful subject of His Highness.

25. The Warsada man, who is one of the many Bhagdar girassias of that place, still holds aloof, though in answer to his petition the Bombay Government has informed him that he should seek redress from the Cambay Darbar. The Darbar is willing to come to a just settlement with him. Some of his kinsmen and co-sharers have already settled their dispute to the extent of their share with the Darbar, and notice has been issued upon Narsinghji, again calling him to produce his proofs, &c., and obtain a decision on his petitions.

26. The annual festival of the Mohurrum, which since these two years has been causing considerable anxiety, passed off very quietly. This was owing to the precautions taken and adopted to prevent fracas between the two rival sects. The estrangement between these two sects is gradually growing less, and it is hoped that it will shortly be wholly removed.

27. During the year under report His Highness made two tours in India, the first was to Kurrachee in the month of August 1886, and the second was to Lucknow in the month of March 1887. It is hardly necessary to state that great were the benefits derived from these visits to different places.

28. There have been no births, deaths or any other domestic occurrence of sufficient importance in the Darbar to call for notice.

29. The relations between His Highness and his relatives continue to be satisfactory. The relations between the brothers continue on the old footing, which cannot be called very cordial. There is mutual forbearance and tolerance, which is just as much as may be expected.

30. There has been no change in the personnel of the Administration, except that Mr. Nathuram Shunker has tendered his resignation. Mr. Jamshedji Dorabji Khandallawalla, the Sessions Judge, has been given charge of the Revenue Office, and Mr. Kazi Mahomed Hoossein, the Assistant Moonsiff, acts for Mr.

Khandallawalla as Civil Judge, until such time as Mr. Yadneshwar Pandit, a native of Cambay, and a Graduate of the Calcutta University, and now attached to the Benares Mission College, arrives.

31. The health of the public during the year has continued good.

32. A full harvest was expected during the year, but the cotton crop was considerably damaged by the late frosts in February, and the wheat crop also, for various reasons, has not been plentiful. Jowar, bajri and other crops are, as usual, fair.

33. The summer months during the year have been unusually cool. The great heat of the months of April and May, so oppressive, has been this year tempered by cool sea breezes, and the months have passed off pleasantly. The thermometer during the months of April and May stood generally in the mornings 89° in shade, 94° in the day, and 90° in the evenings.

PART II.

34. Statement, Appendix A, shows the geographical area of the Cambay State.

35. Appendix A, Tables *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, respectively show the political relations, the population, &c. as usual.

POLICE.

36. The total number of crimes investigated by police this year was 467, against 426 last year.

37. There has been a slight increase in the number of police cases, but it is not such as to call for any explanation. No separate registers of cognizable and non-cognizable cases are kept either by the police or by the magistrates. The police investigate into complaints brought before them, and commit them to the Magistrates, and all are entered alike in one register without distinction.

38. Eight hundred and forty-eight persons were brought before the police, against eight hundred and twenty-nine last year. Of these 408 were convicted against 572 last year, and 440 were acquitted against 257 last year.

39. The number of suicides and accidental deaths reported to the police was 81, against 79 last year.

40. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 3,559-2-0 in 123 cases ; of this, property worth Rs. 1,392-13-0 was recovered in 57 cases. The attempts of the police in this respect are often rendered fruitless owing to the complainants refusing or neglecting to give proper information, and cases do not unfrequently occur when the values of properties are exaggerated in the hope of getting waltur or compensation from village ravanios.

41. During the year under report the strength of the police force consisted of 593 men against 594 last year. Of these 239 are village ravanios, who also do revenue work and are therefore paid Rs. 6,948 from the Purgana Expenditure Account, and who are besides given passaita lands in consideration of their services. Of the above, 99 are mounted police against 108 last year, and 490 foot police against 486 last year. The police force is officered by one police superintendent, one district fouzdar, and 32 jemadars and havildars. The total annual cost of this body is Rs. 48,340-5-6, against Rs. 51,463-14-9 last year.

42. Appendix B, Table *a*, shows the general statement of crime showing the result of police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen, &c., during the year under report.

43. Appendix B, Table *b*, shows strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police in the year 1886-87.

EXTRADITION.

44. During the year under report the Darbar made Extradition demands in 9 cases against 15 last year, for 46 persons against 54 last year. Of the 46 persons 18 were surrendered, of whom 7 were convicted against 23 last year, and 11 acquitted against 4 last year ; none are under trial against 5 last year, and 3 remain unsurrendered against 17 last year. In two cases Extradition was declined against 5 last year, in one of which there being a difference as to the *venue* of offence between this Darbar and the State of Baroda, a Commission was appointed (as stated in the foregoing para. 17) under the Border Affray Rules to try the 22 accused, being Gaekwadi subjects, whose Extradition demand was declined. Statement, Appendix C, Table *a*, shows at a glance the full particulars regarding the Extradition demands made by this State through the Political Agent.

45. The Darbar received Extradition demands in 5 cases, against 4 last year.

46. Of these 5 accused were surrendered, against 3 last year. Of the surrendered, 3 have been convicted against none last year, and none acquitted against one last year ; and 2 remain untried against two last year. Statement, Appendix C, Table *b*, gives full particulars regarding the Extradition demands received by the Darbar during the year under report.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

47. The Criminal Courts at work during the year were—

a. The Hazoor Court,
b. The Court of the Sessions Judge,
c. Do. do. 1st Class Magistrate,
d. Do. do. 2nd do.
e. Do. do. 3rd do.
f. Do. do. 1st Class District Magistrate.
and *g.* Do. do. do. Honorary do.

48. Mr. Harischandra Pandurang, the Third Class Magistrate of Warsada, tendered his resignation on account of ill-health, and the work of both the divisions has since been performed by the Tarapur Magistrate.

49. The total number of offences reported either to the police or to the Magistracy during the year were 686 including balance of last year.

50. The number of cases brought to trial during the year under notice was 619 against 635 last year.

51. Of the above, 586 cases were decided during the year, out of which 337 resulted in conviction and 249 in acquittal.

52. The total number of accused persons concerned was 1,185, of whom 587 were acquitted, 535 convicted, and 63 remain under trial.

53. During the year under report there have been four Sessions cases against eight last year.

54. The accused concerned were six, of whom all have been convicted.

55. In the First Class Magistrate's Court there were 186 cases brought to trial during the year, including 10 balance of last year, against 146 last year.

56. Of these all were offence cases against 141 last year, and none miscellaneous against 5 last year.

57. Of the above 152 were disposed of against 146 last year.

58. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 17 against 10 last year.

59. The number of miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year was none against none last year.

60. The total number of persons brought to trial in the First Class Magistrate's Court was 295, of whom 124 were convicted on regular trial, 126 acquitted, 3 were committed or referred, and 42 remain under trial at the end of the year. The number of accused last year was 278.

61. The number of cases pending in the Second Class Magistrate's Court was 3 against 1 last year.

62. The number of new cases filed during the year under report was 378 against 462 last year.

63. Of these 307 were offence cases against 375 last year and 71 miscellaneous against 87 last year.

64. The number of offence cases disposed of during the year was 302 against 374 last year; and the number of miscellaneous cases was 71 against 86 last year.

65. The whole number of cases disposed of during the year was 373 against 460 last year.

66. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 5 against 3 last year.

67. The total number of persons under trial in the Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate during the year under report were 676 against 671 last year.

68. Of these 300 were convicted under regular trial, 3 were convicted on summary trial, 357 were acquitted, 9 were committed or referred, and 7 persons remain under trial at the close of the year under report.

69. The number of cases filed during the year under report in the Court of the Third Class Magistrate was 65 against 119 last year.

70. Of these all were offence cases against 88 last year, and none were miscellaneous against 31 last year.

71. Of the offence cases 63 were disposed of against 87 last year, and of miscellaneous cases none were disposed of against 31 last year.

72. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 2 against 1 last year.

73. The number of accused persons concerned was 100 against 165 last year.

74. Of these 30 were convicted on regular trial, 68 were acquitted, and 2 remain under trial at the close of the year.

75. The number of cases filed in the Court of the District First Class Magistrate during the year under report, together with the balance of last year, was 58 against 20 last year.

76. There were no miscellaneous cases either during this year or the last.

77. Of the above cases 49 were disposed of against 13 last year.

78. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 9 against 7 last year.

79. The number of accused persons concerned was 110 ; of whom 60 were convicted, 36 acquitted, 2 referred or committed and 12 remain under trial during the year under report.

80. The cases tried by the Honorary Magistrate, First Class, for his Jeevai villages of Reil and Akhole, were 3 against 11 last year.

81. All of the above were offence cases against all last year, and none miscellaneous during both the years.

82. The accused persons concerned in the above cases were 4, of whom all were convicted.

83. No case and none accused remain under trial at the close of the year under report.

84. There were, in all 4 Sessions cases, including one of the previous year, against 8 last year.

85. Of the above, all were disposed of as follows :—

1 case and 3 accused for murder and abetment of murder;
1 case and 1 accused for kidnapping;
1 case and 1 accused for murder, and
1 case and 1 accused for house-trespass.

4 cases and 6 accused, total.

86. Of the above, all were convicted to various terms of imprisonment.

87. Appendix D, Table *a*, shows the number of Judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction during the year 1886-87.

88. Appendix E, Tables *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* respectively show offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence, miscellaneous proceedings, general result of criminal appeals in the tribunals of various classes.

89. In the Appendix E, Table *a*, being a statement of offences, are given the cases in regard to smuggled opium and illegal possession of salt reported to the police the number of convictions and acquittals had therein before the Magistrate.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

90. The total number appeals before the Court were 17, which were disposed of as under :—

Sentence or order confirmed in ...	11	appeals on	14 appellants
Sentence reduced or otherwise altered in	4	do.	5 do.
Sentence reversed	1	do.	1 do.
Pending trial	1	do.	1 do.
Total ...	17	appeals,	21 appellants,

JAIL.

91. There is only one Jail in the State of Cambay.

92. At the beginning of the year there were 33 men and 1 woman undergoing various sorts of imprisonment in the State Jail, against 15 men last year.

93. During the year under report 199 men and 6 women have been undergoing various sorts of imprisonment, against 187 men and 8 women last year.

94. 138 men and 4 women have been discharged from the Jail from all causes, against 128 men and 6 women last year.

95. During the year 4 men were released on appeal against none last year.

96. During the year 13 men and 1 woman were pardoned.

97. The sentences of 6 men have been remitted during the year under report, against 20 men and 3 women last year.

98. During the year 13 prisoners escaped from custody, against 4 last year. On one occasion on the 30th October 1886, a gang of prisoners was working outside Chokamli gate, where there happened to be by the side of the road a field with a grown up jowari crop. 11 of the prisoners rushed in different directions into the jowari field, and the extent of the field being large, the prisoners escaped. Some of the guard in charge followed them through the jowari field, but without effect. The place being outside the city and lonely, help did not come in until it was too late. The remaining number of the guard secured the rest of the prisoners and brought them to Jail. The inquiry proved that the guard in charge were not very much to blame. Proclamations were issued offering rewards, and two of them were recaptured. In the second instance, on the 1st March 1886, there were two prisoners escorted by one sepoy. One of the prisoners attempted to escape, the sepoy in charge in running to capture him, let the other go, and both escaped. One of them was recaptured. The sepoy was fined.

99. Out of these three have been re-arrested, against 3 last year.

100. The number of prisoners undergoing sentence at the close of the year is 25 men and 1 woman, against 33 men and 1 woman last year.

101. The number of deaths in the Jail during the year under report is none against none last year.

102. There was not a single case of cholera in the Jail during the year, against none last year.

103. The number of prisoners under trial at the end of the year was 15 men and no woman, against 11 men and no woman last year.

104. The number of prisoners under trial received during the year was 237 men and 34 women, against 209 men and 14 women last year.

105. Of these 108 men and 18 women were discharged, and 141 men and 16 women were convicted, respectively, against 104 men and 6 women discharged and 101 men and 8 women were convicted last year.

106. The number of prisoners under trial at the close of the year was 3 men and no woman, against 15 men and no woman last year.

107. The cost on account of various items has been as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet	1,405	0	0
Clothing	85	0	0
Establishment	84	0	0
Police Guard	1,008	0	0
Contingent expenses	9	0	0
Total Rs...	2,591	0	0

108. The Hospital charges have been omitted from these items of cost, because medicine is dispensed free by the State Charitable Dispensary, and no separate account of the Jail department is kept there.

109. The total expenditure of the Jail for the Samvat year 1942 came to Rs. 2,591, as against Rs. 1,925-6-3 last Samvat year.

110. There has been an increase of Rs. 665-9-9 in the Jail Expenditure on account of larger number of convicts committed to Jail this year than the last year,

111. At the close of the previous year two men remained in the Civil Jail, as against four men last year.

112. During the year 81 men and 4 women were received, as against 54 men and 6 women last year.

113. The total number released during the year was 78 men and 3 women; as against 52 men and 6 women last year.

114. The number remaining at the close of this year in the Civil Jail is five men and one woman, as against two men last year.

115. The total charges for guarding are Rs. 384 for both years.

116. Appendix F, Tables *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* respectively show (*a*) the number and disposal of the convicts, (*b*) the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners, (*c*) the nett cost of the prisoners, and (*d*) sickness and mortality among the prisoners in the State Jail during the year under report.

117. Appendix F, Table *e*, shows particulars regarding the Civil Jail prisoners in this state during the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

118. The total number of civil suits filed during the year was 1,375, as against 3,627 last year.

119. The reason for the decrease is that the entry of suits has fallen back to its normal average. Last year being the expiration of the period of limitation, an unusually large number of suits were admitted, and by contrast the decrease may at first sight look startling, but I have given my reasons at length in my last year's report for this unusually large number of suits. The number of admissions of suits this year indicates the usual average here.

120. The number of suits taken back on file was 40, against 39 last year. The number of civil suits pending at the commencement of the year under report was 1,251, against 614 last year. The total for disposal was 2,666, against 4,280 last year.

121. Out of the total instituted there were 1,286 suits relating to money and moveable property, as under :—

253	Contracts in writing,
29	Contracts not in writing,
104	On account stated,
797	Money had and received,
89	Goods sold,
3	Wages, work and materials, and
11	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.
1,286	Total.

122. There were 38 suits under the Rent Law, as follows:—

6	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or concealment of lease,
12	Relating to distraint,
1	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint,
7	For poutas or kabulyáts,
1	For ejectment or recovery of possession,
2	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.
9	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.
38	Total.

123. There were 51 suits relating to title and other suits, as follows:—

25	Suits for immoveable property,
4	Do. declaratory decrees,
7	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act,
6	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property,
1	Do. do. personal rights,
2	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights,
2	Suits for partition,
2	Do. dissolution of partnership,
2	Other suits not falling under any other previous heads.
51	Total.

124. The number and value of suits instituted during the year under report is as follows:—

417	Not exceeding	Rs. 10
563	Do.	„ 50
180	Do.	„ 100
128	Do.	„ 500
16	Do.	„ 1,000
7	Do.	„ 5,000
...	Do.	„ 10,000
...	Exceeding Rs. 10,000, and	
64	suits, value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1,375	Total.	

125. The total value of suits instituted this year was Rs. 74,958-0-9, against Rs. 2,41,168-7-6 last year.

126. The total number of suits disposed of is 2,179, against 3,029 last year.

127. The particulars regarding the suits disposed of during the year under report are given below:—

126	Suits disposed of without trial,
198	Compromised,
299	Decreed on confession,
1,047	Decreed *ex parte*,
3	Dismissed *ex parte*,
457	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part, and
49	Judgment for defendant.
2,179	Total.

128. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 487, against 1,251 last year.

129. The number of suits pending more than three months at the close of the year was 328.

130. The average duration of contested suits was 147 days, against 160 days last year, and of uncontested suits was 82, against 75 days last year.

131. Appendix G, Tables *a*, *b*, and *c*, respectively show (*a*) the number and description of Civil suits instituted, (*b*) the number and value of suits, and

(*c*) the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Court of Original Jurisdiction in the Cambay State in the year 1886-87.

CIVIL APPEALS.

132. There were 20 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, against 31 last year.

133. The number of appeals filed during the year was 56, against 76 last year.

134. The number of appeals disposed of was 53, against 88 last year; of these none was heard *exparte*.

Of the contested appeals—

37	were confirmed,
11	were modified,
4	were reversed, and
1	was remanded.
53	Total.

135. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 23, against 20 last year.

136. Of the above 21 appeals have been pending more than three months.

137. The average duration of appeals was 110 days, against 150 last year.

138. Appendix G, Table *d*, shows at a glance the work done by the Appeal Court during the year of report.

Applications for Execution of Decrees.

139. There were 1,874 applications for execution of decrees pending at the beginning of the year under report as against 1,601 last year.

140. During the year under report 1,675 new applications for execution were made, against 1,267 last year.

141. The total number disposed of was 1,431, against 994 last year. The particulars regarding the disposal of these applications are as follows:—

487	Satisfaction obtained in full.
61	Do. do. in part.
115	Wholly infructuous.
55	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.
63	Do. do. was arrested but released without imprisonment.
55	On which the moveable property was sold.
211	Do. do. attached, but subsequently released.
81	On which immoveable property was sold.
1	On which possession was given of moveables.
16	Do. do of immoveables.
1	On which partition was effected.
285	Execution was effected otherwise than the preceding heads.
1,431	Total.

142. The total number pending at the end of the year was 2,118, against 1,874 last year.

143. The number of applications pending more than three months was 1,637.

144. The amount realized by the issue of process was Rs. 9,031-9-9, and the amount realized without the issue of process was Rs. 21-5-6.

145. The increase in the number of durkhasts is explained by the fact of the large number of suits disposed of last year, and also during the year under report.

146. The work of executing decrees is rather slow, for reasons already given in two of my previous reports.

147. Execution on decrees here is generally partial, and fresh applications are often admitted for the execution of the same decree before full satisfaction is obtained. This always shows a large balance of unexecuted decrees, and as fresh decrees are passed, and applications are made for their execution, they are constantly added to the balance of partially executed decrees, the number appears very large.

148. Appendix G, Table *e*, shows the result of the proceedings on applications for execution of the decrees of the Civil Court of the Cambay State during the year under report.

REGISTRATION.

149. There is only one Registration Office in the State.

150. The number of compulsory documents relating to immoveable property registered during the year is as follows:—

4	Instruments of gift,	
138	Do.	sale,
151	Do.	mortgage,
29	Do.	other instruments,
and 7	Perpetual leases.	
329	Total.	

151. The amount of fees recovered by the registration of compulsory documents was Rs. 3,907-8-0. The total amount of fees for attending at the parties' houses comes to Rs. 61-1-0. The total value of immoveable property transferred during the year was Rs. 2,01,243-15-3.

152. The registration of instruments relating to moveable property is as follows:—

...	Instruments of sale, &c. of moveable property.
...	Obligations for payment of money.
6	All other documents.
6	Total.

153. The rate formerly charged in the time of the late administration was 10½ and 5¼ per cent. on sales and mortgages of immoveables respectively. By rules made in this behalf in the year 1297 H. A. (*i.e.* 1880 A.D.), the charges were reduced to 6 and 3 per cent. on sales and mortgages of immoveables respectively, and these rules were amended in the year 1299 H. A. (*i.e.* 1882 A.D.) by further reducing the same to 5 and 2 per cent. on sales and mortgages of immoveables respectively. Again in the year 1301 H. A. (*i.e.* 1884 A.D.) the rates were further reduced to 3 and 1½ per cent. on sales and mortgages of immoveables respectively. The registration of documents in regard to moveable property being left optional, the charge in respect thereof is fixed at 1 per cent.

154. The amount of fees recovered by registration of documents relating to moveable property is Rs. 11-6-0.

155. The following are the particulars as to other registrations:—

...	Number of sealed covers deposited,
9	do. Wills registered, and
...	do. written authorities to adopt.
9	Total.

156. The total amount of fees, fines, &c. recovered during the year by the Registration Office was Rs. 3,979-15-0.

157. The total amount of expenditure of clerks and peons was Rs. 426, against Rs. 461-8-0 last year.

158. Appendix H, Table *a*, shows the work done by the Registration Office during the year under report.

MILITARY.

159. There is no regular and disciplined force in the State worthy the name of a military force. The whole strength consists of an irregular force both horse and foot. The same is properly described as an encumbrance by the Political Agent, Mr. Spry, but under the present state of things if the Darbar only allowed the vacancies by death or otherwise to remain without being filled up, that is as much as can be expected.

160. The total number of the Cavalry officers and men remaining at the end of last year, was 2 and 39 respectively, of whom one man died during the year. The number of Artillery officers and men at the close of the last year was one and seven respectively; of these one man died during this year.

161 There are only 12 guns in the State.

162. Of the Infantry the total number of officers and men remaining at the close of the last year were 35 and 506 respectively; of these 6 men died and 17 men were discharged or deserted during the year under report. The total number of officers and men remaining at the close of this year is 518, of whom 35 are officers and 483 men. The above Infantry Force is divided into 4 Regiments. The whole number of the Military Force remaining at the end of this year is 38 officers and 527 men. The total amount of expenditure on this head is Rs. 48,921-6-3 during the year under report.

163. Appendix I, Table *a*, shows the strength, cost and particulars of the Army in the Cambay State in the year 1886-87.

AGRICULTURE.

164. The Revenue Survey of the State was commenced only last November, and details cannot be given yet, or until more progress has been made.

165. The Revenue Survey of 25 villages has been fully or partially completed. The Survey operations ceased on the 10th of June, and the party under Mr. Summers, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Guzerat, retired to Surat for the monsoons.

166. Herewith attached and marked Statement J, shows the particulars regarding agriculture, &c.

167. There are no forests worthy of the name in the State ; but the sale of some forest trees at different spots in the districts realized a sum of Rs. 407-3-0, against Rs. 4,806-7-6 last year.

168. The decrease may be accounted for by the fact that there were very few trees available for sale during the year.

169. Statement Appendix K, Table *a*, shows the agricultural stock in the State during the year under report.

170. Bighás 1,221 and gunthás 3·5 of waste land were brought into cultivation during the year, as against 1,779 bighas last year.

171. Bighas 532 of land were relinquished by cultivators against 286·75 bighas last year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

172. The rainfall during the year under report is shown below, as compared with the last year :—

Years.	1886-87.	1885-86.	Increase.
Inches... ...	42·7	21·63	21·07

173. The cotton crop during the year under report has been a failure. The heavy frost that fell in the latter part of the season proved fatal to the crop, and consequently the yield has been below the average.

174. The wheat crop too has not been a very copious one this year. Various reasons have led to the yield not being sufficiently large.

175. With a view to improve the staple by distributing seed of the best quality, Khandwa seed was supplied to the cultivators of some villages, but the result was a total failure, and local seeds had to be used.

176. There are three ginning factories working in the city of Cambay during the year under report. The scanty crop of cotton, however, has given these concerns very little work ; and they are said to have been working at a loss.

177. The following statement shows the amount of cotton cleaned by the three ginning factories as compared with the last year :—

Years.	Parsi Gin mds.	Somnath Gin mds.	Private Gin mds.	Total mds.
1885-86	46,200	35,784	46,800	1,28,784
1886-87	15,000	11,520	24,216	50,736

178. There has been no epizootic disease of any kind prevalent among cattle during the year under report.

179. The prices of the principal food grains that ruled in the market as compared with the last year are as follows :—

Articles.	Seers per Cambay Rupee.	
	March 1886.	March 1887.
Wheat...	30	20
Dal	19½	17½
Rice, common... ...	Rs. 2-8-0 per maund.	Rs. 2-2-0 per maund.

180. Appendix K, Table *b*, gives full particulars of the prices of the various food grains common to the district.

181. Appendix K, Table *c*, shows the prices of labour during the year under report.

CUSTOMS.

182. The following is a comparative statement of the shipping, imports and exports as compared with the last year :—

Years.	Shipping.	Imports.	Exports.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1885-86 ...	619	4,52,369 2 9	4,41,157 11 6	
1886-87 ...	614	4,05,826 12 0	3,80,955 5 3	
Increase ...	...	...	...	
Decrease ...	5	46,542 6 9	60,202 6 3	

183. The number of arrivals in the harbour shows a decrease of 5 vessels, the number being 614, against 619 last year.

184. In the number of vessels that left the harbour for different ports there has been an increase of 5 vessels over last year.

185. In the total khandies of the shipping that arrived in the harbour come to 39,282, and the total khandies of departures were 39,616.

186. The reason for the decrease is explained by the fact that the import of dates is more limited than last year on account of the imports at Verawul from foreign ports being more scanty than usual, and hence the heavy price of the fruit prevented its freer import, especially as the cotton crop here did not encourage buyers of dates to bring it in to pay for forward bargains of cotton, as is usually done by traders, who deal in cotton directly with cultivators, dates being preferred by the ryot as a payment in kind to a cash payment.

187. The value of the exports during the year shows a decrease of Rs. 60,202-7-3, which was owing to the damage done to the tobacco crop by the February frosts. The tobacco shipped, though larger in quantity than last year, being 1,03,955 maunds, against 95,147 maunds, was inferior in quality and did not fetch the high prices which the tobacco shipped last year did.

188. Statement Appendix L, Table *a*, gives full particulars of the imports of various items from different ports.

198. Statement Appendix L, Table *b*, shows at a glance the exports from this port during the year under report.

190. The revenue derived from khuto, &c. comes to Rs. 1,238-7-6, against Rs. 1,212-15-0 last year.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL.

191. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the State in Cambay currency for the year as compared with the previous year.

No.	Description of Items.	1941	1942	Increase.	Decrease.
	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Opening balance of the year..	1,278 12 9	.....	.....	1,278 12 9
1	Land Revenue	3,26,123 5 3	3,37,503 4 0	11,379 14 9	.....
	Do. do. Miscellaneous..	58,427 4 0	69,876 13 0	11,449 9 0	.....
2	Salt compensation	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
3	Opium	25,323 7 3	24,951 0 0	.....	372 7 3
4	Excise	35,886 15 6	33,256 7 9	.....	2,630 7 9
5	Customs	1,212 15 0	1,238 7 6	25 8 6	.....
6	Law and Justice	26,405 1 3	19,952 12 6	.....	6,452 4 9
7	Registration...	3,416 13 0	3,979 15 0	563 2 0	.....
8	Stamps	11,818 7 3	11,482 1 6	.....	336 5 9
9	Mint...	1,777 13 6	.....	.....	1,777 13 6
10	Jail	1,330 0 0	2,256 2 0	926 2 0	.....
11	Education	728 10 0	647 1 0	.....	81 9 0
12	Octroi Dues	37,747 1 3	39,629 6 6	1,882 5 3	.....
13	Sudhrai Dues	9,061 5 0	8,692 4 3	.....	369 0 9
14	Ordinary Miscellaneous ...	21,343 13 0	21,856 10 3	512 13 3	.....
15	Extraordinary do. ...	30,858 0 9	34,488 12 9	3,630 12 0	.....
	Total ...	6,32,739 12 9	6,49,811 2 0	30,370 2 9	13,298 13 6
	Disbursements.				
	Deficit for 1941	.....	25,350 6 6	25,350 6 6	.....
1	Miscellaneous Darbar Expenditure (*a*)	1,24,355 14 3	77,509 6 3	.....	46,846 8 0
2	Allowances to relations and dependents (*b*)	55,547 4 0	52,494 10 6	.....	3,052 9 6
3	Purwarshees, Nemnookdars, Pensioners and others (*d*)..	10,479 10 9	10,076 12 9	.....	402 14 0
4	Charity and Mohurrum expenses	6,264 12 3	7,090 12 3	826 0 0	.....
5	Modikhana and Grass Gunji .	76,655 1 9	74,545 2 0	.....	2,109 15 9
6	Military	53,936 6 6	48,921 6 3	.....	5,015 0 3
7	Tribute	21,924 4 0	21,924 4 0	.....	.....
8	Payment towards Government Loan	20,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....
9	Revenue Establishment (*c*) ...	42,765 0 0	42,289 3 6	.....	475 12 6
10	Judicial and Administrative..	24,450 9 9	22,134 0 9	.....	2,316 9 0
11	Civil Establishments ...	54,371 9 6	50,297 15 6	.....	4,073 10 0
12	Police	51,463 14 9	48,340 5 6	.....	3,123 9 3
13	Preventive Service	364 0 0	336 0 0	.....	28 0 0
14	Jail	1,925 6 3	2,591 0 0	665 9 9	.....
15	Sudhrai	26,096 5 9	29,558 13 6	3,462 7 9	.....
16	Public Works	62,396 0 6	60,748 13 9	.....	1,647 2 9
17	Octroi or Town Duty Establishment	4,796 13 0	4,894 0 0	97 3 0	.....
18	Registration	461 8 0	426 0 0	.....	35 8 0
19	Customs	3,574 12 0	3,217 9 6	.....	357 2 6
20	Opium	260 0 0	240 0 0	.....	20 0 0
21	Medical	3,878 6 0	2,994 6 3	.....	883 15 9
22	Education	2,300 5 0	2,203 5 3	.....	96 15 9
23	Salt Huckdars	906 2 3	1,427 13 3	521 11 0	.....
24	Stationery and Printing ...	3,879 14 0	4,090 12 3	210 14 3	.....
25	Amounts written off	5,036 3 0	13,193 8 0	8,157 5 0	.....
	Total ...	6,58,090 3 3	6,46,896 7 6	59,291 9 3	70,485 5 0
	Closing balance for 1942 ...	.....	2,914 10 6	2,914 10 6	.....
		6,58,090 3 3	6,49,811 2 0	62,206 3 9	70,485 5 0

Note (*a*).—Under this head are included expenses such as purchase of cloth, and other articles ; bullocks, horses, &c.; travelling expenses of His Highness, kasba carts, and postal charges ; contributions to public institutions, gifts, expenses on circumcision, marriage, and funeral ceremonies of Darbaris ; dresses of honour to Darbaris and others ; reception of guests, sundry labour of artizans and other expenditures too many to enumerate.

Note (*b*).—Besides cash allowances, some have villages and lands from Darbar from which they derive land revenue.

Note (*c*).—In this amount are included all other charges connected with this head, besides salaries of the Revenue establishment.

Note (*d*).—In this head are the purwarshees, the nemnookdars, the pensioners, and recipients of other miscellaneous allowances.

192. Statement showing different items of Ordinary Miscellaneous Income, 1942, is as follows :—

Heads of Income.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Discount of Bombay Coin	6,317	13	9
Sibundi Discount, *i.e.* amount recovered from the Sibundi men on account of dress, horses, and grass supplied to them by the State	8,820	7	3
Police dress discount, *i.e.* amount recovered from Police men and officers on account of dresses supplied to them by the State	386	0	9
Income from gardens	1,015	4	3
Rent of Darbar shops and godowns	1,155	5	0
Impression on weights and measures	447	2	0
Purvanas for arms	231	0	0
Fees recovered on account of Nika Tallakee	2,946	1	3
Other Miscellaneous items	537	8	0
Total Rupees...	21,856	10	3

193. Statement showing different items of Extraordinary Miscellaneous Income, 1942, is as under :—

Heads of Income.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Cash, &c. left by Bibee Nawab Begum Saheb...	25,449	15	6
Sale of Darbar lands	3,043	12	0
Other Miscellaneous items	5,995	1	3
Total Rupees...	34,488	12	9

~~*Note.*—The above figures represent British Indian Rupees.~~

194. Statement showing the amount borrowed from the British Government, and repayment by instalments towards its liquidation is given below.

Date of drawing.	Amount. Rs.	Date of repayment.	Amount. Rs.
28th March 1885	2,00,000	1st July 1885	20,000
7th December 1886	10,000	1st January 1886	20,000
28th May 1887	20,000	1st July 1886	20,000
16th July 1887	20,000	1st January 1887	20,000
		1st July 1887	20,000
		Balance...	1.50,000
Total.....	2,50,000	Total.....	2,50,000

Note.—To the above account is to be added interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The above figures represent British coin.

195. Statement showing the transaction of the drawing of the advance of loan granted by the British Government to the Cambay Darbar is as follows :—

Amount drawn.	For what Purpose.				Amount.		
Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
2,50,000	0	0	Darbar Creditors		1,83,381	9	0
			Public Works—				
				Rs. a. p.			
			For Káns purposes	7,000 0 0			
			*For repairs to Joomma Musjid	5,000 0 0			
					12,000	0	0
			* Paid to Bibee Bujhra Khanum, sister of His Highness, on account of the 2nd outstanding claim of Rs. 27,128-10-6		4,618	7	0
			Survey purposes—				
			Establishment, etc.	14,691 0 7			
			†Outlay on Pillars	15,333 0 0			
			By balance...	19,975 15 5			
					50,000	0	0
2,50,000	0	0			2,50,000	0	0

Note.—The above figures represent British coin.

196. The figures of the Samvat year 1942, as also that of the previous year, both as to men and amount, will not tally with any of those given in my previous reports. Not only that they refer to a different period, but we had to recast the figures and the whole arrangements. Men which appeared should be put in a certain class, and figures which appeared to belong to a more appropriate head, have been respectively inserted accordingly in order to save hereafter a deal of trouble and uncertainty.

197. In the year 1941 a sum of Rupees 25,350-6-6 was expended in excess of the income, and this deficit was met by the payment of that sum out of the revenue from the year 1942, which had been received early before Dewalee of 1942. The year 1942 is an ordinary year of 12 months, against the previous intercalary year of 13 months. The expenditure of 1941 on this account alone would be more than of the ordinary year 1942.

198. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson paid a visit to this city in the year 1941, and a sum of money had to be spent for the reception of this distinguished visitor.

* Rupees 5,000 for the repairs of the Joomma Musjid and Rupees 4,618-7-0, making the total of Rupees 9,618-7-0, made the total of Rupees two lacs, *vide* Agency letter No. 3161, dated the 5th October 1885, and Dewan of Cambay's letter No. 811, dated the 22nd Octobar 1885.

Bibee Bujhra Khanum, sister of His Highness, had two claims, one for Rupees 18,032-12-6, and the other was for Rupees 27,128-10-6 (*vide* the Dewan of Cambay's letter No. 641 of 1885, dated the 5th September 1885, para. 8). The first one was fully satisfied out of the two lacs, and on account of the second loan Rs. 4,618-7-0 were paid and the balance of Rs. 22,510-3-5 remained outstanding, carrying the same rate of interest that the Darbar paid to Government. For reasons stated in the letter No. 641 of 1885, it was deemed politic not to further forestall the salt compensation amount, but to gradually pay off the sister's claim out of the current revenue of the State; and therefore by letter No. 239 of the 4th April 1885, the Dewan stated that the Darbar would only draw to the extent of Rupees three out of the four lacs sanctioned, and that the Darbar would arrange matters with that sum of Rupees three lacs only.

† This sum will be recovered from the occupants of fields, and appropriated towards meeting the further expenditure of the Survey Establishment.

199. The Customs Union Agreement came into force in the year 1941 for the first time, and a sum of Rupees 20,000, Bombay currency, of the yearly salt compensation amount of Rupees 40,000, which the administration calculated for their resources of the year 1941, fell short owing to that amount having been appropriated towards the repayment of the Government loan of Rupees 2,00,000, made to Cambay Darbar, as a part of the Customs Union Agreement for paying off old debts of the State. In the year 1942, however, after allowing the whole of the salt compensation amount of Rupees 40,000, Bombay currency, to go towards the liquidation of the Government loan at the end of the year, there was a surplus of Rs. 2,914-10-6, without curtailment of the expenses on important heads. *Apropos* this subject, of this sum of Rupees two lacs, one lac has been repaid up to 1st July 1887, Government had reserved a third lac to be paid to the Darbar for meeting the expenses of the Revenue Survey and other public works, of which Rs. 50,000 have since been drawn for the former purpose.

200. The expenditure on military and other servants is certainly more, and as I said, has been justly characterized by Mr. Spry as a mere encumbrance. But it is due to the administration to state that this and similar expenditures have only been continued by them, as they existed under the administration of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb. Any attempt, however, to suddenly curtail these expenditures will work great hardship, and will produce a deal of heart-burning. Time alone under the present circumstances must be allowed to work reduction, as when vacancies occur, they are not filled in except under special circumstances.

201. The principal causes of increase and decrease in both the receipts and expenditure, as compared with previous year's transactions, may briefly be explained, as follows:—

Revenue.

202. *Land Revenue.*—This increase is owing to more cultivation of Bhagwati lands, and better prices.

Note.—The land situated on the western side of the Cambay State is black, where wheat in particular is cultivated, and the produce is divided between the Darbar and the cultivator. But this Bhagwati system will cease as soon as the Revenue Survey and classification are completed and land assessment fixed.

203. *Excise.*—A small amount was recovered from the toddy and spirits farmer upon his petition, hence decrease.

204. *Law and Justice.*—The income under this head is reverting to its normal figure; increased number of suits were filed owing to limitation as to time put in regard to the entertainment of suits, hence the decrease.

205. *Registration.*—This increase is owing to increase in the number of documents registered.

206. *Stamps.*—The decrease is owing to the smaller sale of stamps during the year.

207. *Jail.*—The increase or decrease of income under this head depends upon the number of prisoners employed by the municipality. This year a greater number having been employed, the number was larger..

208. *Education.*—The collection of monthly fees of the Guzerathi schools has fallen owing to a number of students having joined the Madressa, where students are admitted free.

209. *Octroi Dues.*—The income was more on account of the larger imports.

210. *Ordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.*—Being miscellaneous in their nature, they will always vary. These include exchange, customary deductions from Sibundi wages, &c.

211. *Extraordinary Miscellaneous Income.*—This income is totally uncertain in its nature. A Begum of His Highness the late Nawab, named Nawab Begam Saheb, having died left cash, amounting to Rs. 25,449-15-6, which has been credited under this head.

Disbursements.

212. *Miscellaneous Darbar Expenditure.*—The reason why a larger sum was spent in the year 1941 is given in paras. 197 and 198 *supra.*

213. This item also includes the funeral expenses of the Dowager Begam Nawab Begam Saheb, which were made on a scale befitting her position.

214. *Allowances to relations and dependents.*—The decrease is owing to the Samvat year 1941 being of 13 months.

215. *Revenue Establishment.*—In former years the cost of the Chief Establishment only was given, and other charges connected therewith were included in miscellaneous items and so forth. Now every species of expenditure or charge that pertained to this Branch has been included herein.

216. *Judicial and Administrative Departments.*—The cost of purely Judicial Courts for the Samvat year 1942 is Rs. 13,353-1-6, as against Rs. 14,947-5-6 for the Samvat year 1941. But in this item it has been deemed advisable to include a portion of the cost of the Administrative Branch.

217. *Civil Expenditure, Police, Preventive Service, Military, Opium, Customs, and Registration.*—On these heads the decrease is owing to this year being an ordinary one of 12 months, as against the previous one of 13 months.

218. *Sudhrai Establishment.*—This increase is on account of laying out a park for the use of the public.

219. *Purwarshee, &c. Allowances.*—A large number of Parsis depended upon the liquor farm of Cambay, which used to be given cheap to a Parsi of Cambay, who maintained the rest in service or otherwise. When the liquor farm was given to an outsider, Mr. Dadabhai Hormusji Dubash, for a very large sum, to the great advantage of the State, monthly allowances varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 were in the middle of the year assigned to these persons.

220. *Charity and Mohurrum Expenses.*—Miscellaneous causes contributed to the increase.

221. *Medical.*—The decrease is due to it being found necessary to purchase a smaller number of surgical instruments.

222. *Salt Huckdars.*—The yearly amount is the same, but certain Huckdars not having applied for payment during the year 1941, were paid in full in the Samvat year of report.

223. *Jail.*—The cost of the jail expenditure is more both on account of the increased number of prisoners, the increased rates of grain, &c.

224. *Modikhana and Grass Gunji.*—The cost of Rs. 74,545-2-0 for 12 months, as compared with the cost of Rs. 76,655-1-9, is a little more owing to variation in prices.

225. *Re-payment of instalments towards the Government Loan.*—The Customs Union Agreement came into force in the middle of the year 1941, hence only Rs. 20,000 of salt compensation amount paid to Government, but since then the full sum of Rs. 40,000 has been paid as the monies became due.

226. *Amount written off.*—A larger amount was written off owing to the poverty of the cultivators of the outlying villages.

EXCISE.

227. You are aware that the abkari farm has been given to Mr. Dadabhai Hormusji Dubash, and that the full details in connection therewith have been given in a report I made, No. 428 of 1887, dated the 27th day of May 1887.

228. The total income derived from the farmer during the Samvat year under report was Rs. 33,031-7-9 against Rs. 35,651-15-6 last Samvat year.

229. The total revenue derived from the farmer of bháng and ganja was Rs. 225, against Rs. 235 last year.

230. The total income under the excise head is Rs. 33,256-7-9, as against Rs. 35,886-15-6 last year.

231. The cause of the decrease is given in para. 203.

232. Statement Appendix N, Tables *a* and *b*, respectively show the total revenues derived from the duties upon the consumption of spirits, fermented liquors, drugs, &c., and the revenue derived from duty on the consumption of spirits during the year under report.

OPIUM.

233. The total revenue derived from the sale of opium during the year under report is Rs. 24,951 against Rs. 25,323-7-3 last year.

234. Statement Appendix O, Table *a*, shows at a glance the revenue derived from opium as well as incidence per head, and average population per license.

235. The revenue derived from the sale of hemp (ganja) is Rs. 225, against Rs. 235 last year.

236. Statement Appendix O, Table *b*, shows the total quantity of ganja and bhang sold, and the total revenue derived therefrom.

237. For further particulars as to incidence per head, &c. *vide* Appendix N, Table *a*.

STAMPS.

238. The total receipts from the sale of stamps was Rs. 11,482-1-6, against Rs. 11,818-7-3 last year.

239. Statement P, Table *a*, shows the details of the sale of stamps during the year under report.

240. Statement P, Table *b*, shows the nett receipts from stamp revenue in the Cambay State from the date of the introduction of stamp duty.

TOWN DUTY.

241. The revenue derived from the collection of town or octroi duties in the city of Cambay is Rs. 39,629-6-6, against Rs. 37,747-1-3 last year. The amount of refund granted is Rs. 240-1-6, against Rs. 145-8-9 last year.

242. The details of the various kinds of town duties levied in the city of Cambay, together with the details of the refund, are shown by Statement Appendix Q, Tables *a* and *b*.

Sale of Building Sites.

243. The amount of revenue recovered by the sale of building sites was Rs. 3,043-12-0, against Rs. 5,689-4-0 last year.

Ferry Tolls.

244. The income derived from the ferry tolls this year, as compared with last year, is as shown below :—

Years.	Kavi.	Galiana.	Tarakpur.	Dhowaran.	Total.
1885-86	Rs. 88-0-0	20-0 0	25-0-0	28-0-0	161-0-0
1886-87	„ 67-8-0	30-0-0	25-0-0	28-0-0	150-8-0

MINT.

245. The Mint operations, of which information has been given in my last report, were exclusively confined to copper coin. These are struck by Rajput people, to whom copper sheets or old coins are supplied by the Darbar at a Government building called the Mint, specially allotted for the purpose. The work is not done by machinery, but by hand. They are allowed Rs. 1-3-0 per maund of copper coins struck, the value of which is Rs. 24-0-6.

246. The quantity of copper coins struck is summed up as follows :—

Description of copper coined in Samvat 1942.	Weight of copper.	Number of coins struck.	Value in Rupees.	Value of labour.	Sale of coins during Samvat year.	Balance on hand.
	mds. sr.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paisa or ¼ anna	1,225 18¾	18,84,370	29,443 4 6	1,455 4 0	26,731 0 0	2,712 4 6

247. At the villages, it appears the old coins are still being here and there used, and much of it, owing to immediate business connections, was in the hands of Gaekwari neighbouring villages and at Nandod; in course of time the circulation of the new coin, it is expected, will spread of itself, but until then there is not much room at the present time for further copper coins. The business of the mint therefore is inactive, and copper weighing 262 maunds and 10 seers still remains in hand at the close of the Samvat year 1942; when that is coined or otherwise disposed of, a net profit account would be available.

MUNICIPALITY.

248. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure incurred by the Municipality during this and the last year.

Expenditure, 1941 ... ... Rs. 26,096-5-9
Do. 1942 ... ... „ 29,558-13-6

249. The following shows the details of the expenses incurred this year :—

Rs.	a.	p.	
4,727	3	7	Office establishment.
1,743	1	11	Conservancy.
6,155	13	6	Building and repairing roads.
3,129	3	6	Watering the roads.
2,512	11	9	Lighting.
865	0	0	Cleaning wells and tanks.
387	6	9	Purchase of deadstock.
1,672	0	3	Building and repairs.
2,629	3	6	Compensation paid for acquisition of land for public purposes.
2,456	15	6	Laying out and maintenance of public gardens.
2,962	10	9	Tower Clock for town.
23	9	9	Contingent.
293	12	9	Miscellaneous expenses.
29,558	13	6	Total.

250. Among fresh articles of deadstock purchased is a small fire engine to work in narrow lanes where there is no room for the larger engine.

251. Two miles 113 yards and 1 foot of new city road has been made during the year under report, against one mile 531 yards and 2 feet last year.

The construction of roads however to Neza and Nuggra next year is in contemplation.

252. The Fort gates round the city have undergone repairs during the year.

253. On the subject of road communication, what Cambay in particular requires, and what His Highness is most anxious to have, is a well-made metalled road between Cambay and any of the railway stations, Anand or Wassad. The construction of a railway between Petlad and Anand by His Highness the Gaekwar was talked of, but nothing further has been heard. If the Gaekwar Darbar can be persuaded to repair the rough road already made, and to metal it and finish it as far as His Highness' Hud towards Cambay, the Cambay Darbar will undertake to construct a metalled road in the same way to the end of the Cambay limit.

254. The Cambay Darbar trusts Government will assist in having this long felt want supplied to this part of Guzerat. As another alternative a metalled road from Borsad to Wassud already exists, Cambay has its limit between Undel and Virsad, if therefore Cambay completed its work, and the British Government completed the gap between near Virsad and Borsad, one complete metalled road will be available for traffic from Cambay to Wassad.

255. During the year under report there were 5 casualties by fire, against 7 last year.

256. The value of property alleged to have been destroyed by these fires is Rs. 5,450, against Rs. 5,380 last year.

257. During the year under report 233 applications for building new houses were made, and 992 applications for repairs were received by the Municipality, of which all were sanctioned, against 213 applications for building new houses, and 903 applications for repairs respectively last year.

258. The lighting and watering of roads continue to be carefully attended to as usual.

259. The public health throughout the year continued to be good, and no epidemic made its appearance in the town or its suburbs.

260. A public garden extending from the Lál Darwázá to the Lál Baugh has been laid out during the year with fine broad walks, and is well supplied with trees, both ornamental and useful, and has also been provided with seats for those who visit the garden. It is in close vicinity to the town, and within easy reach of residents, who avail themselves daily of the recreation offered by this garden.

261. The revenue derived for Sudhrai or municipal purposes amounted to Rs. 8,692-4-3, whereas the expenditure during the year as above shown amounted to Rs. 29,558-13-6. The difference or deficit was supplied from general revenue. I have advisedly taken Public Works as the next immediate subject, as these two put together show the amount of money expended on works or objects of public utility and convenience.

PUBLIC WORKS.

262. Among original works, a fountain in the quarter of the Boras and a Police Chowkey near it, have been erected during the year under report. It is

an ornamental and architectural little piece of stone workmanship, which adds to the beauty of Borwad, being at the very entrance of the city, from which a well-laid public road heads within the walls of the town. Rs. 800 were contributed by Bora Cumroodeen towards its erection.

263. The Shett Varjivandass School, the foundation stone of which was laid by Sir James Fergusson, late Governor of Bombay, is on the eve of completion, and will be opened for public use in about a month's time.

264. The design of the building is in early English style. The architecture of the building is plain. The Audience Hall is 60 feet by 25 feet, and is on the upper floor, the building being a storied one. It was designed by Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Mehta, the State Engineer, and has been approved of by experts in the line. This will be a grand edifice in Cambay, and will hold 600 boys, and will have cost Rs. 30,000 when completed. During the Samvat year under report Rs. 5,928-14-6 were applied to this work.

265. There was great want of a separate kutcherry for keeping State Records safely, and a site near the Darbar, where His Highness had originally intended to build a new wing to his palace, and where a few years back a foundation was laid, having been offered by His Highness for this purpose, the construction of this building was taken in hand. A building for the Moonsiff Court was required, and for this work a site near the Police Station and other Central Offices was selected, and the work was begun during the year under report. Rs. 2,060-13-6 were expended thereon.

266. New Pagas were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,289-9-3.

267. Two new wells have been sunk during the year, one at the Mandái and the other at the Náreshwar. These wells are used in watering the roads during the fair season; they also supply water to the villagers and their bullocks, while passing and re-passing the Cambay town.

268. The travellers' bungalow near the British Cemetery facing the sea, and an ootárá at Nezá and the construction of side walls to the Joommá Musjid, of which mention has been made in my previous reports, cost Rs. 15,389-9-0.

269. The Darbar wing on the north was extended, and sundry improvements made to the Darbar, and these and the construction of chowkies and other miscellaneous work cost Rs. 9,478-10-9.

270. The manufacture of salt having been discontinued, it was thought expedient to use the large tract of land so near the town for rice cultivation. It was necessary to cleanse all brackish water when the monsoon began, and to accumulate rain water. For this purpose dams towards the sea were enlarged, repaired or strengthened, and a masonry sluice was constructed. The outlay on this work was Rs. 4,076-9-3.

271. A portion of the town called the Náreshwar used to be swamped under water during the rainy season. This part has been during the year thoroughly drained, and the water carried off to the sea.

272. The repairs executed were on various buildings, including offices, chowkies, schools, wells, págás, &c.

273. The following shows the outlay on original works and repairs, &c. done by the Public Works Department during the year under report :—

Rs.	a.	p.	
45,188	1	6	Original works completed or under completion.
8,563	4	0	Repairs.
3,987	4	6	Establishment.
934	2	3	Tools and plant.
.....			Dead stock.
2,076	1	6	Miscellaneous charges.
60,748	13	9	Total.

274. The following is a descriptive list of works done, with their respective costs, during the year:—

Rs.	a.	p.	
2,060	13	6	Public offices.
5,928	14	6	Shett Vurjiwandass School.
325	13	3	Police Chowkies.
14,131	10	9	Public Ootárá and travellers' bungalow.
6,289	9	3	Págás.
1,638	8	0	New wells.
4,076	9	3	Reclamation of salt pans.
9,478	10	9	Construction of new buildings.
1,257	8	3	Joommá Musjid side walls.
8,563	4	0	Repairs.
934	2	3	Tools and plant.
3,987	4	6	Establishment.
96	0	0	Models to Royal Colonial Exhibition, London
1,980	1	6	Miscellaneous expenses.
60,748	13	9	Total.

275. The item under the head of miscellaneous expenses was spent towards repairing Darbar bullock shigráms and carriages, and towards repairing the Imamwádá.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths.

276. Great difficulty is being experienced in the collecting of exact statistics of births. The reason for this is that the people here are averse to announce births in their houses, especially when the new arrival is a boy. The midwives here are charged with the commission of announcing births in all households, where their services are in request. These perform their mission regularly, but the greater portion of the population here, especially the lower classes, do without the help of midwives, and though police interference in these matters is looked upon by the public with disfavour, the application of more stringent rules has become necessary.

277. Statement R, Tables *a*, *b* and *c*, show the deaths registered from different causes in the city of Cambay during the year under report.

Dispensary.

278. There is one Charitable Dispensary in the town of Cambay. The number of outdoor patients treated during the year under report was 12,265, against 8,439 last year. There were nine indoor patients during the year, against two last year. The daily average of outdoor patients was 166·57, against 137·53 last year. Of the number of outdoor patients treated, 9,011 were Hindus against 6,385 last year, 2,785 were Mahomedans against 1,764 last year, and the remainder 478 against 291 last year were Parsis. The indoor patients were all Hindus, against two Hindus last year. Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 4,818 were males, 3,228 females, and 4,228 children, against 3,275 males, 2,320 females, and 2,846 children last year.

279. The daily average of males comes to 52·17, of females 35·36, and of children 79·04, against males 46·1, females 34·98, and children 56·45 last year.

280. The surgical operations performed during the year were:—

Major	in 1885-86 were	7	and in 1886-87 were	8
Minor	do.	696	do.	598
Total	do.	703	do.	606

281. The prevailing diseases during the year were malarious fevers, respiratory affections and skin diseases.

282. Statement Appendix S, Tables *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* respectively show, (*a*) the number of indoor and outdoor patients, (*b*) the diseases treated, (*c*) the classes and sexes of the patients, and (*d*) the annual expenditure incurred thereon during the year of report. Table *e* shows results of major surgical operations.

Vaccination.

283. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year under report is 2,662, against 2,157 last year.

284. Of these 2,655 were primary vaccination and 7 re-vaccination.

285. Of the primary vaccinated persons 2,269 were Hindus, 165 Mahomedans, no Parsis and 221 other races, as against 1,471 Hindus, 536 Mahomedans, 13 Parsis and 122 other races last year.

286. Of the above 1,396 were males and 1,266 females, against 1,162 males and 980 females last year.

287. Of the re-vaccinated persons 5 were males and 2 females, against 12 males and 3 females last year.

288. Appendix S, Table *f*, gives further details of the persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

289. The report of the Deputy Educational Inspector shows that the progress of the students during the year under review has been satisfactory, as evinced by an increase in the number of students who passed their examination.

290. He also considers the management of the three village schools of Undel, Tarapur and Warsada as satisfactory.

291. Attention will be paid to the recommendations of Mr. Manidherprasad Tapiprasad Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, and the staffs of the existing institutions will be strengthened, and necessary changes among the masters of the village schools will be made with a view to the better management and improvement of these schools. Regard will also be paid to the curriculum taught in the Zillah Girls' School in introducing the reforms suggested by Mr. Desai in the standard of books taught in the Kanyáshálá.

292. During the Jubilee three monthly scholarships of Rs. 5 each have been instituted for the benefit of such Cambay students as may avail themselves of the liberality of the State to continue their higher education in the High Schools or Colleges under the University of Bombay. The first of these scholarships is held by Mansookhbhai Varajbhai, a student in the College of Science, Poona; the second by Choonilal Samulbhai, a student in the Baroda High School; and the third by Bhogilal Bapulal, a student in the Bhaonagar High School.

293. The foundation stone of a Madressa for Mahomedan boys of the town has been laid by His Highness on the occasion of the Jubilee festivities.

294. The number of pupils attending the different schools is as follows:—

Sex.	1885-86	1886-87	Increase.
Boys	1,447	1,476	29
Girls	121	208	87
Total ...	1,568	1,684	116

295. Arrangements have been made for the services of a competent female teacher to take charge of the Kanyáshálá, and she will take charge of the institution in about a month's time.

296. The average attendance in the school under the Educational Department during the year under report was 340 against 352 last year, and in schools under inspection only was 387 against 153 last year.

297. The amount spent by the Darbar for educational purposes during the year was Rs. 2,203-5-3 against Rs. 2,300-5-0 last year.

298. The fees collected from the schools under the supervision of the Educational Department and those under inspection was Rs. 647-1-0 against Rs. 728-10-0 last year.

299. For further details I would respectfully draw your attention to the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector, extracts from which are attached and marked Appendix T.

300. A large Madressa was built during the year under report by two Bora gentlemen named Hussenali and Kayamali Tyabali, at a cost of Rs. 9,000 or thereabouts, where also Mahomedan boys and girls, especially those of the Bora community, attend, and for encouragement to this private enterprise in the cause of education, the Darbar granted a portion of ground, free of cost, and sanctioned a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 towards defraying the current expenses.

Literature and Press.

301. The printing press that was opened last year continues to do its work in a creditable manner, though by reason of the backward state of the people it has not received that support and sympathy which it deserves.

302. Statement Appendix U, Table *a*, shows the presses worked, &c. during the year under report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horse Breeding.

303. There are three Darbar stallions this year, against two last year. The number of mares covered during the year was 37 against 16 last year.

Exhibitions.

304. In the early part of February this year, an agricultural show was held at Neriad, and several exhibits were displayed by the Darbar, and certificates of honour were obtained.

305. As usual His Highness contributed a sum of Rs. 500 towards the encouragement of this show.

306. All instalments of the annual tribute have been regularly paid.

307. The graves and cemetery are in good order.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS

APPENDIX A.

Geographical Area of the Cambay State, 1886-87.

Geographical Division.	Area in sq. miles.
Cambay State	350

APPENDIX A, TABLE *a*.

Political Relations, Cambay State, 1886-87.

No.	Name of individual State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Jafer Ali Khan Saheb, belonging to Mominkhan family.	Cambay ...	Feudatory.	Mogul, Mahomedan, Siah.	39	Persian and Urdu, educated at Cambay.	In administering his territory.	Has adoption sanad.	It does not appear settled what is the prevailing custom of succession in his family.	Has no son	

Principal Officers.

No.	Name of individual State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
2	Shámráo Náráyen Laud ...	Bombay ...	Dewán	Shenvi Brahmin...	42	English, Guzerathi, and Marathi.	General management and superintendence of affairs of the State, and hear appeals of every description.
3	Jamshedji Dorábji Khandálá-wálá.	Poona ...	Revenue Adhicari and Sessions Judge.	Parsi	30	English and Guzerathi ...	In conducting revenue affairs and hear Sessions cases.
4	Fakrudin Najumeeya	Cambay ...	Assistant Revenue officer ...	Mahomedan ...	...	Persian and Guzerathi ...	In assisting the Revenue Adhicari. Is also First Class Magistrate to try Purgana cases.
5	Kazi Sayed Mahomed Husein Mahomed Ali.	Cambay ...	First Class Magistrate, and Acting Civil Judge.	Mahomedan ...	41	Guzerathi and Persian ...	*Vide* column 4.
6	Chunilal Manilal	Cambay ...	Acting Assistant Moonsiff...	Nagar Brahmin ...	...	Guzerathi	In assisting the Civil Judge.
7	Dhanjibhai Hormusji	Cambay ...	Second Class Magistrate ...	Parsi	39	English and Guzerathi ...	See column 4.
8	Wassudev Mahadaji	Bombay ...	Police Superintendent ...	Brahmin ...	49	Guzerathi and Marathi.	
9	Wamonrao Vinayek	Bombay ...	Hospital Assistant	Do. ...	28	English and Guzerathi.	
10	Sorabji Shapurji Mehta ...	Surat ...	State Engineer	Parsi	...	English and Guzerathi.	
11	Zerudin Rehmudin	Cambay ...	Sudhrai Daroga	Mahomedan ...	...	Persian and Guzerathi.	
12	Faizul Husein Jivabhai ...	Cambay ...	Town Duty Officer ...	Do. ...	39	English, Persian and Guzerathi.	
13	Nazer Ali Abdul Ali	Cambay ...	Accountant...	Do. ...	51	English and Guzerathi.	
14	Mirza Baxe Ali	Cambay ...	Customs Officer	Do. ...	42	English, Persian and Guzerathi.	
15	Badrudin Rehmudin	Cambay ...	Private Secretary to His Highness.	Do. ...	...	Persian and Guzerathi.	
16	Jorabhai Nathabhoy	Virsad ...	Mamlutdar, Tarapur ...	Patidar	...	Guzerathi	Is also Third Class Magistrate of the purgana.

APPENDIX A, TABLE *b*.

CAMBAY STATE, 1886-87.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Population by the Census of 1881.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duty or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay.	Rs. a. p. 21,924 4 0 British Currency.	The British Government.	86,074	28	1,684	2,662	Malarious fevers, respiratory affections, and skin diseases.	Rs. a. p. 6,49,811 2 0	565	No	Jowar, bajri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, muth, mug, chaula, arad, pulse, til, chinoo, gram, kang, &c. &c. Tobacco, cornelian stones, black or Mecca cloth, cotton dhotars and doopattas, saris, silk ghats, &c. 3 ginning factories and no mines.

APPENDIX A, TABLE *c*.

CIVIL DIVISION OF CAMBAY TERRITORY, 1886-87.

Province.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Names of Executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.
						Head Quarter Towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross of all descriptions.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
Guzerat.	Northern Division.	Cambay.	Tarapur and Warsada.	350	86,074	Cambay...	36,007	89	2	3	10	6	239*	Rs. a. p. 2,35,406 10 6	Rs. a. p. 4,07,380 1 0	Rs. a. p. 6,49,811 2 0	* Among these are 239 village ravanios for night-watch only, on Rs. 2-8-0 per month.
						Tarapur...	5,590						354				
						Warsada..	1,134						593				

APPENDIX A, TABLE *d.*

POPULATION, CAMBAY STATE, 1886-87.

Commissionership.	District.	No. of inhabited houses.	Population.					No. per square mile.	Classification.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years of age.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Total adult male agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Cambay State.	21,702	28,100	27,558	15,918	14,498	86,074	245·926	...	8	...	70,708	12,417	119	2,809	13	14,479	29,539	Persian, Urdu, and Gujarathi.	Unknown.	

STATEMENT B, TABLE *a*.

POLICE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen in the Cambay State during 1886-87.

District.	Cases.																								
	Reported to have been committed, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 2 not investigated under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b) C. P. C.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 decided.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 10 to 12.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247 C. P. P.		Pending at the close of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 17 to 20.	Died, escaped, &c. without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.
									Suo Motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appeared under order of Magistrate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	16 a		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cambay State .	686	...	40	33	586	337	68·07	57 5	448	19	...	287	153	27	61·4	65·2	17	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	27

APPENDIX B, TABLE *a*.

POLICE—CRIME—*continued*.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of property stolen in the Cambay State during the year 1886-87—*continued*.

District.	Persons.														Property.					
	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before Magistrate.		Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.		Number of persons shown in columns 28 and 29 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.* died, transferred, admitted as approver, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrates.	Committed to Sessions, including balance of last year.						
											In custody of Police.	On Bail.								
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
																		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Cambay State ...	6·7	1,185	587	.....	535	* 6	408	48·1	51·5	.....	.....	.....	63	† 6	123	57	46·3	3,559 2 0	1,392 13 0	39·1

* These have been included in column 28.

† Included in column 26.

APPENDIX B, TABLE *b*.

POLICE.

STATEMENT showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Cambay State during the year 1886-87.

District.	Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police													Distribution of Force			
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspectors General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenue.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (col. 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3)	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4, 5.)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14 and 15.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District			
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables	Number of Water Police Constables	Total.	Officers	Men			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendent	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at District Central Jails		On Station duties	
																							Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.						
Cambay State ...	.....	1	...	33	99	205	16	354 239* 593	.....	.....	.....	1,200	9	756	3,676	42,681-5-6	...	243-12 0	72	18	48,340-5-6	48,340-5-6	...	...	...	5	239

* These are Village Ravanios whose expenditure is included in Revenue Establishment.

POLICE—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.

District.	Distribution of Force.						Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on Station Duties (Officers and Men).						Total Amount of Cognizable Crime reported.	Proportion of Cognizable Crime to the Police Force on Station Duties.
	In District.				On Town, Municipal or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonment.			To Area (6).			To Population.			To Area.			To Population.				
	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or escort to Prisoners and Treasuries or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole District.	Of Districts exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of Districts exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of Districts exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of Districts exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Cambay State	...	...	5	239	16	...	350	86,074	·6	·5	·02	145	75	70	1·4	1·3	·06	352	182	170	Un	known.

APPENDIX C, TABLE *a*.

STATEMENT showing the Descriptive List of Extradition Demands made by this State, 1886-87.

No.	By what tribunal of the State the demand was made.	Charged with what offence.	How many accused demanded.	Subject of what Government.	No. and date of the letter demanding surrender of the accused.	How many surrendered.	How many convicted.	How many acquitted.	What tribunal tried the case.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2nd Class Magistrate.	Theft	1	British Government.	187 10-6-86	1	...	1	1st Class Magistrate.	
2	1st Class Magistrate.	Escaping from lawful custody.	1	Do. ...	198 20-6-86	1	1	...	Do.	
3	Third Class Magistrate, Tarapur.	Theft	3	Do. ...	206 28-6-86	...	...	...	.....	Not surrendered for want of enough evidence.
4	2nd Class Magistrate.	Murder, &c.	22	Gaekwad Sirkar...	252 2-9-86	...	...	...	.....	Were tried by Commission.
5	3rd Class Magistrate.	Theft and grievous hurt	1	British Government.	11 20-10-86	1	1	...	1st Class Magistrate.	
6	1st do. ...	Escaping from lawful custody.	1	Gaekwad Sirkar...	14 22-10-86	1	1	...	Do.	
7	3rd do. ...	Hurt, theft and kidnapping.	10	Do. ...	30 24-11-86	10	...	10	Do.	
8	Do. ...	Theft and attack ..	6	Do. ...	63 28-12-86	4	4	...	Do.	2 unsurrendered.
9	1st do. ...	Theft	1	British Government.	103 1-2-87	...	...	...	.....	Remains unsurrendered.
			46			18	7	11		3 remain unsurrendered

APPENDIX C, TABLE *b*.

Statement showing the detailed List of Extradition Demands made to this State during the year 1886-87.

No. of cases.	No., date, and year of the letter of demand.	Offence with which charged.	How many accused were asked for.	How many surrendered.	To whom surrendered.	How many convicted.	How many acquitted.	How many are to be surrendered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	67 16-6-86	Theft	1	1	Chief Constable Jamboosur.	1	...	...	
2	61 25-5-86	Escaping from lawful custody.	1	1	1st Class Magistrate, Kaira	1	...	...	
3	11 21-1-87	Theft	1	1	1st Class Magistrate, Baroda City.	1	...	...	
4	28 14-3-87	Receiving stolen property.	1	1	2nd Class Magistrate, Dhanduka.	...	...	...	Result unknown.
5	45 6-5-87	Escaping from lawful custody.	1	1	1st Class Magistrate, Baroda.	...	...	...	Do. do.
5			5	5		3	...	...	Result unknown in 2 cases.

APPENDIX D, TABLE *a*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions, and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Cambay State during the year 1886-87.

Judicial Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions with Courts under Chief Court.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Dist. Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Dist.	Judges of Dist. Courts other Chief than Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Rs.		
Cambay State.																	
Civil	350	86,074	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2181	...	53	...	19,952-12-6	*13,353-1-6	* The salaries of District First Class Magistrate and Mamlutdar of Tarapur are included in Revenue Department, and therefore they are not given here.
Criminal			...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	586	106	16	...			

APPENDIX E, TABLE *a*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, of each class of offence in the Cambay State, in the year 1886-87.

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons					REMARKS.
					Under trial during year (including those of last year).	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, &c.	Remaining under trial.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Offences against the State	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...	
	Offences against the public tranquillity	115	115	111	246	163	75	...	8	
	Offences relating to public servants	26	26	26	54	10	29	...	15	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	25	25	25	37	8	25	...	4	
	False Evidence, and offences against public justice ...	7	7	7	8	...	8	...	...	
	Attempts at do. do. do. ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps ...	4	4	4	6	1	5	...	...	
	Offences relating to Weights and Measures	18	18	18	31	6	25	...	...	
	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	7	6	3	4	2	2	...	...	
	Attempts at do. do.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Offences relating to religion	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
affecting the human body.	Offences affecting life	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births .	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Hurt	115	115	112	260	164	94	...	2	
	Attempts at Hurt	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Wrongful restraint and confinement	30	28	27	47	31	16	...	...	
	Attempts at do. do.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal force and assault	31	31	26	47	21	26	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Kidnapping, forcible abjection, slavery, and forced labour	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
	Attempts at do. do.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	

	Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons					Remarks.
					Under trial during year (including those of last year).	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, Escaped, &c.	Remaining under trial.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences affecting the human body.	Rape	4	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	
	Attempts at Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against property.	Theft	126	124	115	221	78	129	...	14	
	Attempts at theft	6	5	4	9	5	4	...	...	
	Extortion	3	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	
	Attempts at Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Robbery and dacoity	2	2	2	6	...	6	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal appropriation of property	7	6	4	5	2	3	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal breach of trust	35	31	29	29	17	7	...	5	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Receiving of stolen property	15	13	10	14	7	7	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cheating	6	6	5	5	3	2	...	...	
	Attempts at cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fraudulent deeds and fraudulent disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mischief	6	6	4	7	7	...	...	...	
	Attempts at mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal trespass	28	28	24	37	21	16	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to documents, and to trade or property marks		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempts at do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service		2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	
Offences relating to marriage		7	7	6	7	5	1	...	1	
Attempts at do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Defamation		11	11	10	25	15	...	...	10	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance		9	9	6	10	2	8	...	...	
Attempts at do.		1	1	1	10	9	1	...	...	
Offences under Opium Act		4	4	4	7	2	5	...	...	
Do. Registration Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Salt Act		20	20	20	21	3	18	...	...	
Do. Sea Customs Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Stamp Act		1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Do. Transport of Salt by Sea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Abkari Act		9	9	9	22	2	17	...	3	
Do. Gambling Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	686	669	619	1,185	587	535	...	63	

APPENDIX E, TABLE *b*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Cambay State in 1886-87.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total No. of Cases before the Courts.	No. of Persons concerned.	No. of Persons Discharged.	No. of Persons Convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Proceedings against Witnesses ...	...	...	...	...	
2.— Do. to prevent breach of peace	...	...	...	...	
3.— Do. regarding security for good behaviour ...	...	...	...	...	
4.— Do. concerning local nuisance	...	...	...	...	
5.—Possession	...	...	...	...	
6.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints.	...	...	...	...	
7.—Non-attendance of prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Maintenance	71	71	20	51	
9.—Forfeiture of bail...	...	...	...	...	
10.—Miscellaneous	35	35	25	10	
Total...	106	106	45	61	

APPENDIX E, TABLE *c.*

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the general results of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in 1886-87.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of					Persons remaining under trial at end of year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, &c.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or refused					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st Class Magistrate ...	295	...	126	124	...	3	42	169	6·5	544	
2nd do. do. ...	676	...	357	300	3	9	7	302	1·1	450	
3rd do. do. ...	100	...	68	30	...	...	2	63	2	59	
District Magistrate ...	110	...	36	60	...	2	12	49	2	41	
Honorary Magistrate for Reil and Akhole ...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	7	
Total...	1185	...	587	518	3	14	63	586	2·52	1101	

APPENDIX E, TABLE *d.*

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Cambay State in the year 1886-87.

Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Court.	Died, Escaped, etc.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentenced or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial, or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision	Ending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeal Court	Appellants 21 Respondents 17 38	...	...	14	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	45	

APPENDIX F, TABLE *a*.

JAIL.

Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jail during the year 1886-87.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8								9		10		11		12		13		14		15			16
							Received from other Jails							Transferred to other Jails				Released during the year.																		Remaining at the end of the present year		Daily average number			
							A		B					A		B		A		B		C		D																
																									By order of His Highness														
																									A		B												
Jail	Remaining at the close of the previous year		Imprisoned during the present year		Total		To undergo sentence		In transit for transportation		Grand Total			To undergo sentence		For transportation beyond seas, &c		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence		Under Remission Rules		On account of sickness		On other grounds		Transported beyond seas		Transferred to the lunatic asylum		Escaped		Executed		Died					Remarks
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
State Jail	33	1	166	5	199	6	..	..	..	..	199	6	205	..	..	...	..	4	...	138	4	6	..	...	..	* 13	1	...	..	..	...	†13	..	...	...	..	..	25	1	28	1	29	* Including 8 released on occasion of the Jubilee festivities. † Of these 3 have been recaptured.

APPENDIX F, TABLE *b*.

JAILS.

Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Cambay State Jail during the year 1886-87.

1	2			3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10	11
Jail.	Average number of prisoners.			Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingency.		Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	REMARKS.
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
State Jail..	29	4	33	1,405	42 9 3	84	2 8 9	1,008	30 8 0	...	...	...	85	2 9 3	9	0 4 4	2,591	78 8 3	

APPENDIX F, TABLE *c*.

JAILS.

Statement showing the nett cost of the prisoners in the Jail of Cambay during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samvat Years.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 5).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 5).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5).	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1941	1,625 6 3	64 2 10	1,330 8 0	44 5	595 6 3	19 13 6	
1942	2,591 0 0	78 8 3	2,256 2 0	68 5 0	334 14 0	10 2 5	

APPENDIX F, TABLE *d*.

JAILS.

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners in 1886-87.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11														12
																												Ratio per mille of average strength														
																												A			B			C			D			E		
Years.	No. of persons that can be accommodated in the part of the jails devoted to convicts and under trial prisoners, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day.			No. admitted into Hospital			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital			Deaths from fever			Deaths from bowel complaints			Deaths from cholera			Of admissions into Hospitals			Of daily average number sick			Of deaths from cholera			Of deaths from all other causes			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital			Remarks.
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1885-86	65	10	75	25	1	26	37	2	39	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	
1886-87	65	10	75	28	1	29	47	..	47	..	...	..	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	34·5	...	34·5	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...		

APPENDIX F, TABLE *e*.

JAIL.

Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Cambay State Jail in 1886-87.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10
YEARS.	Number remained at close of previous year.		No. received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st May 1886.		Daily average number.		Cost.		REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner per annum.	
															Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1885-86 ...	4	.....	50	6	54	6	52	6	...	...	2	...	4	1	384	76 12 9	Bhatta allowances for Civil Prisoners are paid by Plaintiffs.
1886-87 ...	2	.....	81	4	83	4	78	3	...	...	5	...	6	1	384	54 6 8	

APPENDIX G, TABLE *a*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Court in the Cambay State in 1886-87.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other Suits.																Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On Account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, Work and Materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable Property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for Money or Moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of Rent with or without ejectment or concealment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	Relating to restraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint.	For Potas or Kabuliayats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of Money or Accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for Immoveable Property.	Suits for Declaratory Decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosures &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of Matrimonial Rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of Partnership.	Suits under Sec. 261, Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Civil Court	253	29	104	797	89	3	..	..	..	11	6	..	12	1	7	1	2	9	25	4	7	6	1	..	...	..	...	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	...	2	1,375	

APPENDIX G, TABLE *b*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Court in 1886-87.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	No. of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. a. p.	
Civil Court	417	563	180	128	16	7	...	...	64	74,958 0 9	Total instituted number is 1,375.

APPENDIX G, TABLE *c*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Court of Original Jurisdiction in the Cambay State in 1886-87.

Class of Court.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration		With contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Civil Court	2,666	...	126	198	299	1,047	3	...	...	457	49	487	328	147	82	

APPENDIX G, TABLE *d*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statements showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Court in 1886-87.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, see page 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending	Of these pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals in days.	Objections under section 561 of Act XIV. of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Appeal Court...	76	...	37	16	...	...	...	...	37	11	4	1	23	21	110	...	

APPENDIX G, TABLE *e.*

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Cambay State for 1886-87.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of Decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months.	Amount realized.		Number of applications.												Remarks.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV. of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													Total.
Civil Court ...	3,549	...	487	61	115	2,118	1,637	9,031 9 9	21 5 6	55	63	55	211	81	...	...	1	16	...	1	285	1,437

APPENDIX H, TABLE *a*.

REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Office of the Cambay State in 1886-87.

OFFICE.	Number of Registration Officers.	Registrations affecting immoveable property.																	
		Compulsory.								Optional.									
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All Leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*), and leases exempted under the provisions of Section 17, Clause *d*.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *i*).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									Rs. a.										Rs. a. p.
Cambay Registration Office...	1	4	138	151	29	7	...	329	3,907-8	50	59	...	...	...	...	...	109	Included in column 10.	2,01,243 15 3

APPENDIX H, TABLE *a—continued.*

Registration—*continued.*

Statement showing Deeds registered in the Registration Office of the Cambay State in the year 1886-87.

Office.	Number of Registration Officers.	Registration affecting Moveable Property.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.
		Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property (clause d, Sec. 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (Sec. 18, clause f.)	All other Documents registered under Sec. 18, (clause f.)	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.									Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10,19 and 25, and the total fees paid for Registration under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Cambay Registration Office ...	1	.....	.....	6	6	11 6 0	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,979 15 0	61 1 0 Included in column 34.	426

APPENDIX I, TABLE *a*.

MILITARY.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army in Cambay State, 1886-87.

Arm of Service.	Total No. of Fighting Officers and Men.							Detail of Force at end of year.						Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (*a*).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (*b*)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.			
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
Cavalry ...	41	...	...	1	1	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	2	38	Rs. a. p.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,921 6 3
Artillery ...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	12	...	...	1	6	
Infantry ...	541	...	...	6	6	...	17	518	4	...	...	...	35	483	
Total...	590	...	...	8	8	...	17	565	4	12	...	...	38	527	

APPENDIX J.

[Extract from letter No. 16, dated 14th June 1887, from the Assistant Survey Superintendent in charge Cambay State, to the Dewan of Cambay.]

. . . . . .

The party left Surat on the 1st of November and commenced field work on the 6th November, so that this statement is for work done in seven months.

3. During the seven months under report survey operations were carried on in 22 villages, and in these villages 10,783 Survey Nos. were measured, comprising 86,810 triangles or trapezie and covering an area of 23,670 acres: this is all cross staff work, and in addition thereto in seven villages theodolite work of eight Survey Nos., 160 stations and an area of 8,284 acres was surveyed, giving a total area of 31,954 acres for the seven months.

4. Of the 22 villages mentioned in the previous paras., fourteen villages comprise 4,622 Survey Nos., 38,143 triangles or trapezie, and 10,270 acres were entirely completed; in these the boundary works were all duly erected and the inspection of these (except Duharan) completed.

5. In one other village named Badalpur Haripura, comprising 674 Survey Nos. 4,133 triangles or trapezie, and an area of 1,555 acres, the measurement and Bandh Phanie work was all completed, but the tests of both were not taken; this work is now complete.

6. In three other villages comprising 2,494 survey Nos., 19,454 triangles or trapezie, and an area of 5,832 acres, the measurement work was all completed, but the boundary works were not all put down; this work is now in progress and will be completed soon, thus it will be seen that measurement has been completed in 18 villages comprising 7,790 Survey Nos., 61,730 wáslás, and 17,659 acres.

7. In three other villages work is now in progress, and in these 2,993 Nos., 25,076 wáslás and 6,012 acres have been measured.

APPENDIX K, TABLE *a*.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Cambay State during the year 1886-87.

No.	Districts.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.									Ploughs		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares	Foals	Asses	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying
				Males.	Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Cambay State ...	11,720	4,260	6,644	8,813	216	233	134	868	7,184	Unknown	Not used in this State.	357	3,161

Besides the above, there are 7,983 heifers and 812 camels, both for riding and loading purposes.

APPENDIX K, TABLE *b*.

Weather and Crops.

Statement of Prices of Products for the year 1886-87.

District.	Per Standard of 40 seers, each equal to 80 Tolas.																		Per maund.	Per cubic foot.		Remarks.
	Wheat, Red.			Bajri.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Barley.			Jowari.			Grain.			Salt.			Flour (Wheat)			Dal.			Ghee.			Fire-wood.			Cotton cleaned.	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle)	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
June 1886 ...	2	8	0	2	13	9	6	6	0	4	14	0	2	8	0	3	2	0	2	15	6	3	3	3	3	0	0	4	13	6	40	8	0	0	6	6	18	0	10	0	6	0	
July „ ...	2	8	0	2	13	9	5	5	0	4	5	6	2	8	0	3	4	0	3	0	6	3	3	3	3	0	0	4	14	9	36	10	0	0	6	6	18	0	10	0	6	0	
August „ ...	2	8	0	2	13	0	5	5	0	4	6	0	2	8	0	3	2	0	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	8	0	4	13	6	34	12	0	0	6	6	18	0	10	0	6	0	
September „ ..	2	8	0	2	13	6	5	12	0	4	6	0	2	8	0	3	3	0	3	1	6	3	3	3	3	8	0	4	12	3	34	12	0	0	5	3	18	0	10	0	6	0	
October „ ...	3	0	0	3	6	3	6	8	0	4	6	0	2	8	0	2	15	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	0	5	4	0	36	10	0	0	6	6	18	0	10	0	6	0	
November „ ..	3	0	0	3	2	9	7	8	0	4	4	0	2	8	0	2	15	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	0	4	13	6	34	2	0	0	6	6	18	0	10	0	6	0	
December „ ...	3	3	0	2	13	6	7	8	0	4	2	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	3	3	4	2	0	4	6	0	30	2	0	0	6	6	18	0	10	0	6	0	
January 1887 ...	3	10	3	3	2	9	7	8	0	3	14	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	3	0	6	3	3	3	4	8	0	4	13	3	33	0	0	0	6	0	20	0	10	0	6	0	
February „ ...	4	0	0	3	2	9	9	0	0	4	2	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	12	0	4	12	3	33	2	0	0	6	0	20	0	10	0	6	0	
March „ ..	4	7	0	3	9	0	9	0	0	4	4	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	5	3	3	3	3	4	12	0	5	2	6	35	12	0	0	6	0	19	0	10	0	6	0	
April „ ...	4	7	3	3	8	3	9	0	0	4	4	0	2	8	0	3	2	0	3	3	9	3	3	3	4	8	0	4	12	3	35	10	0	0	6	0	20	0	10	0	6	0	
May „ ...	4	0	0	3	8	3	6	6	0	4	4	0	2	8	0	3	1	0	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	8	0	4	9	3	37	4	0	0	6	0	18	0	10	0	6	0	

APPENDIX K, TABLE *c.*

Weather and Crops.

Prices of Labour, 1886-87.

District.	Wages per Diem				Carts per Diem.		Camels per Diem.		Pair bullocks.		Horses, Asses, &c. per Diem		Remarks.
	Skilled.		Unskilled.										
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86	1886-87.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Cambay State ...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	Donkeys. 0 2 0	Donkeys 0 2 0	Horses from As. 8 to Re. 1

APPENDIX L, TABLE *a*.

CUSTOMS.

Descriptive List and Value of Imports in Cambay Harbour, 1886-87.

PORTS.	Molasses.		Sugar.		Building Materials.		Cocoanuts.		Dates.		Iron.		Grain.		Chunam.		Drugs.	
	Weight. cwts. lbs.	Value. Rs. a.	Weight. cwts. lbs.	Value. Rs. a.	Weight. tons cwts.	Value. Rs. a.	No.	Value. Rs. a.	Weight. cwts.	Value. Rs.	Weight. cwts. lbs.	Value. Rs. a.	Weight. cwts. lbs.	Value. Rs. a.	Weight. cwts. lbs.	Value. Rs. a.	Weight. cwts. lbs.	Value. Rs. a.
Bombay	986 56	8,984 0	3,858 34	41,594 8	111 5	11,135 12	492,025	9,306 12	86	2,200	3,286 104	19,783 10	1,777 0	6,537 14	529 0	947 4	2,140 28	3,831 5
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 56	22 4	2,841 56	5,813 4	...	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	23 0	1,001 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balsar	752 28	3,804 4	...	...	160 10	9,210 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	28 4	...	...	...	...
Pillimora ...	13,078 0	64,305 0	...	...	14 0	632 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	249 0	660 12	...	...	7 0	110 8
Bhavnagar ...	...	...	1 84	27 0	58 0	132 12	...	...	...	...	172 0	461 0	159 0	750 0	...	...	...	...
Umergaum ...	...	...	...	...	976 0	30,558 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 56	120 0	...	...	...	...
Agasee	...	...	...	...	108 10	4,356 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daman	...	...	...	...	20 10	1,155 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Verawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,844	16,485	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Porebunder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revdundá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473,400	16,730 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	7,042 0	32,534 0	...	...	81 0	8,486 8	28,200	1,128 0	...	...	...	...	1,287 0	5,297 6	...	...	...	...
Total...	21,858 84	1,09,627 4	3,860 44	41,621 8	1,513 84	66,669 4	993,625	27,165 4	5,930	18,685	3,458 104	20,244 10	3,525 0	13,416 8	3,370 56	6,760 8	2,147 28	8,941 13

Ports.	Kerosine.		Crockery.		Betelnut.		Vallees.		Bamboos.		Miscellaneous Imports.	Cornelian Stones.		Porbander Stones.		Grand Total.
	Gallons	Value.	Boxes.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Scores.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	No.	Value.	Values.
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bombay ...	16,334	8,207 14	17	2,995 5	314½	4,468 8	.....	...	.....	.....	22,531 13	...	...	...	...	1,47,574 9
Surat	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	644 8	...	...	...	...	6,480 0
Broach ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	250	549 8	98,800	3,140 14	964 0	6,440	6,572 0	...	...	12,227 14
Balsar	36	438 0	...	.....	...	.....	27,873½	7,497 0	129,838	7,703 8	551 11	...	...	...	...	29,233 7
Billimora ...	630	843 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	962 8	...	...	...	...	67,514 4
Bhavnagar ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	7,948 8	...	...	...	...	9,319 4
Umergaum ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	30,287	2,067 12	.....	...	...	...	...	32,746 4
Agasee... ...	...	.....	...	.....	3	20 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	4,356 0
Daman ...	...	.....	...	.....	388¼	2,860 0	.....	...	39,620	3,935 0	1,113 12	...	...	...	...	6,224 4
Verawal ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	25 0	...	...	...	...	19,370 0
Porebunder ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	13,688	3,413 1	3,413 1
Revdunda ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	16,730 8
Miscellaneous Ports ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,191 15	...	...	...	...	50,637 5
Total...	17,050	9,488 14	17	2,995 5	705½	7,348 8	28,123½	8,046 8	298,545	16,847 2	37,983 11	6,440	6,572 0	13,688	3,413 1	4,05,826 12

APPENDIX L, TABLE *b*.

Descriptive List of Exports, with their values, from the Cambay Harbour during 1886-87.

Names of Ports.	Tobacco.		Husks, &c.		Grain.		Drugs.		Ghee.		Khol.		Seeds.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
	Mds.	Rs. a.	Mds.	Rs. a.	Mds.	Rs. a.	Mds.	Rs. a.	Mds. lbs.	Rs. a.	Mds.	Rs. a.	Mds.	Rs. a.	Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	38,541	1,44,295 5	4,280	1,792 8	3,245	4,526 0	12	60 0	0 10	4 0	...	...	7,371	15,246 4	...	3,459 10 3	1,69,383 11 3
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614 14 0	614 14 0
Balsar...	17,596	41,026 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149 12 0	41,175 12 0
Billimora	8,894	18,239 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	18,241 0 0
Bhavnagar	2,758	4,599 8	2,898	2,067 0	10,996	14,513 14	96½	369 4	267 0	3,705 8	1,068	702 4	1,305	3,477 6	...	1,374 8 0	30,889 4 0
Verawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madwi	7,776	30,193 10	...	...	54	81 0	58	274 0	8 30	136 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	30,689 10 0
Miscellaneous Ports..	28,390	82,791 8	...	...	2,129	2,289 0	4-21 lbs.	4 0	...	...	2,065	767 8	1,451	3,217 0	...	972 1 0	90,041 1 0
Total...	103,955	3,21,144 15	7,178	3,859 8	16,415-10	21,409 14	171-1 lb.	707 4	276 0	3,145 8	3,078	1,469 12	10,127	21,940 10	...	6,577 13 3	3,80,955 5 3

APPENDIX N, TABLE *a*.

REVENUE.—EXCISE.

Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs, during 1886-87.

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on				Incidence per head of population.	Number of licences for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per license.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Spirits.	Wine, Beer, and other fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Cambay State	12,417	73,657	86,074	245·926	33,031 7 9	*	225	33,256 7 9	0 6 2	30	2,869	* Revenue included in column 6.

APPENDIX N, TABLE *b*.

REVENUE.—EXCISE.

Revenue derived from Duty on consumption of Spirits during the year 1886-87.

District.	Population.				Revenue from.			Total.	Incidence per head.	No. of Licenses for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	No. of Persons to square mile.	No. of Wholesale Licenses.	Spirit distilled in India in the European method, or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.					
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Cambay State	12,417	73,657	86,074	245·926	1		33,031 7 9	33,031 7 9	6 1 5	29	2,968	

APPENDIX O, TABLE *a*.

REVENUE.—OPIUM.

Revenue derived from Opium and Preparations of Opium such as Maddad, Chundol, &c., in 1886-87.

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.	Amount of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per License.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to square mile.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Cambay State	12,417	73,657	86,074	245·926	37	5,701	Chests 22	...	24,951	0 4 1	2,326	

APPENDIX O, TABLE *b*.

REVENUE.—HEMP, GANJA.

Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its congeners, and preparations therefrom, in 1886-87.

District.	Population.				No. of wholesale licences.	No. of licences for retail of					License Duty on					Fixed Duty on					Quantity sold, Indian Mds.					Total Revenue.					Incidence per head.	Population per retail licence.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	No. of persons to the square mile.		Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
											Rs.				Rs.						Mds		Mds.		Mds.	Rs.				Rs.	Pies	
Cambay State ...	12,417	73,657	86,074	245·926	1	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	Included in Col. 12	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	0·30	...	6·30	225	...	...	...	225	1	86,074

APPENDIX P, TABLE *d*.

REVENUE.—STAMPS.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of General and Court Fee Stamps in 1886-87.

1	2							3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	Value or nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.							Court Fee.	Miscellaneous receipts under Indian Stamps Act.						
	General Stamps						Adhesive and impressed,	Total	Stamp duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of adjudication fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.	Amount of Court Fee Stamp realized in pauper suits
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bill of Exchange or Hundies.	Other general Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna, Stamp on skeleton forms.									
		Rs. a.		Rs.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.						Rs.	
Samvat 1941 ...	.....	3,235 8	.....	1,313	.....	6,420 8	1,084 8	12,053 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 1942 ...	.....	2,963 0	.....	1,200	.....	6,069 8	1,430 8	11,663 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....

1	11		12	13							14	15	16	17	18		19
Years.	Other miscellaneous receipts.		Total realized, *i. e.*, total of columns 3 to 11.	Charges on account of Discount.							Refund or penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of value of damaged stamps under sections 51 and 54 of Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule 21.	Refund under the Court Fees Act.	Miscellaneous charges.		Total charges.
	Non-Judicial.	Court Fee		On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.	On sale of adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundies.	On sale of other general Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps.	On sale of Court Fee Stamps.	Total.					On account of non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court Fee Stamps.	
			Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.					Rs. a. p.
St. 1941	.....	.....	12,053 8	.....	86 6 0	.....	26 4	.....	122 6 9	235 0 9	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	235 0 9
„ 1942	.....	.....	11,671 0	.....	87 13 6	.....	24 0	.....	*60 1 0	171 14 6	...	17	.....	...	.....	.....	188 14 6

* The discount this year is less, because more Stamps were sold direct from the office.

1	20								21							
Years.	Net Receipts of the current year.								Net Receipts of the last year.							
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundies.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundies.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Samvat 1941 .	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3,149 2	.....	1,286 12	.....	6,298 1 3	1,084 8	11,818 7 3
,, 1942 .	...	2,875 2 6	...	1,176	...	6,000 7	1,430 8	11,482 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX P, TABLE *b*.

REVENUE.—STAMPS.

Net Receipts from Stamps Revenue in the Cambay State in 1886-87.

Years.	Income.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.		Remarks.
		Actual.	Percentage.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1938	3,906 0 0	.....	.....	Stamp Revenue was introduced this year only.
1939	7,585 4 3	3,679 4 3	94·19	
1940	7,811 14 0	226 9 9	2·89	
1941	11,818 7 3	4,006 9 6	33·89	
1942	11,482 1 6	336 5 9	2·92	

APPENDIX Q, TABLE *a*.

REVENUE.—OCTROI DUES.

Statement showing the quality or value of the principal articles imported into and taxed by Town Duty Office.

1	2	3					4					5					6					7				
		Grain.					Sugar.					Ghee.					Oils.					Drugs.				
Name of Town Duty Office.	Population by Census of 1881.	Gross imports	Quality or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Cambay Town Duty Office	. 86,074	Mds. s. 354,664 20	Mds. s. 570 10	Mds. s. 354,094 10	Rs. a. p. 11,775 15 6	a. p. 5 3	Mds. s. 8,912 0	Mds. s. 1,092 25	Mds. s. 7,819 15	Rs. a. 10,043 10	a. p. 4 5·5	Mds. s. 8,879 33	..	Mds. s. 8,879 33	Rs. a. p. 3,286 4 3	a. p. 1 5	Mds. s. 4,656 37½	..	Mds. s. 4,656 37½	Rs. a. p. 2,049 13 9	a. p. 0 11	Mds. s. 5,067 7	Mds. s. 1,009 9	Mds. s. 4,957 38	Rs. a. p. 2,776 12 9	a. p. 1 3

Name of Town Duty Office.	8							9							10							11							12		
	Vegetables.							Tobacco.							Cocoanuts							Molasses							Spirits and Mohora Flowers		
	Gross Imports.			Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net Imports.		Gross Imports.			Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net Imports.		Gross Imports.			Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net Imports		Gross Imports			Quantity or value on which refunds were given		Net Imports		Gross Imports		
	Mds	s		..		29,793	4	2,161	17½		...		2,161	17½	257,717			..		257,717		16,935	25		1,566	36	15,418	29	6,509	30	
	Net amount of tax collected.			Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.				Net amount of tax collected.			Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.				Net amount of tax collected			Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population				Net amount of tax collected			Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population				Net amount of tax collected		
	Rs	a	p	a	p			Rs	a	p	a	p			Rs	a	p	a	p			Rs	a	p	a	p			Rs	a	p
Cambay Town Duty Office.	1,315	2	9	0	7			329	3	6	0	1·7			341	8	0	0	1·8			2,567	14	0	1	1·7			429	15	0

Name of Town Duty Office		13							14							15							16							17
		Tils, &c.							Bombay Ducks							Dates							Miscellaneous							Incidence per head
Cambay Town Duty Office.	Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Gross imports	Quantity or value on which refunds were given	Net imports	Net amount of tax collected	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population	Class I	Total Octroi
	Mds s 11,353 14	..	Mds s 11,853 14	Rs a p 1,734 12 9	a p 0 9·2	Mds s 21 20	...	Mds s 21 20	Rs a p 13 15 6	a p 0 0·07	Mds 2,175	Mds s 10 21	Mds s 2,164 19	Rs a p 290 14 3	a p 0 1·5	...	...	...	Rs a p 3,648 13 6	a p 1 7	...	...	...	a p 1 8·43

APPENDIX Q, TABLE *b*.

Statement showing the Refunds granted.

No.	Route.	No. of Imports.	Weight.	Value.	Octroi Duty.	Fees for Sealing Wax, &c.	Amount Refunded.	Balance Remaining.	Remarks.
			Mds. s.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	By Sea	41	3,349 21	10,241 4	692 15	17 7	156 7	536 8	
2	By Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No articles have been registered by land.

APPENDIX R, TABLE *a*.

VITAL STATISTICS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Statement of Births registered in the City of Cambay during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3			4			5	6	7
District.	Population according to Census of 1881.	No. of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1000 of population.			No. of males born to every 100 females born,	Excess of Births over deaths per 1000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1000 of population.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Cambay State ...	86,074	203	157	360	10·68	9·24	9·96	129·3	...	6·28

APPENDIX R, TABLE *b*.

Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths.

Statement of Deaths registered in the District of the Cambay City during the year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4			5	6			7			
District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	No. of Deaths registered.			No. of males died to every 100 Deaths of females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population.			Mean ratio of Deaths per 1000 during previous 5 years.			
			M.	F	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Cambay	350	245·926	427	473	900	90·29	22·47	27·81	25·14	24·32	25·26	24·79	

APPENDIX R, TABLE c.

Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths.

Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the City of Cambay in 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population from all causes.							
Distriot.	Population according te Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints	Suicide.		Wounding or accident	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel com-plaints.	Injuries	All other causes.	For the year	Mean of 5 years.
						M.	F.													
Cambay ...	86,074	160	127	350	55	13	16	52	23	104	104	900	4·72	3·52	9·72	1·52	2·88	2·88	25·14	24·79

APPENDIX S, TABLE *a*.

Medical Services.

Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Cambay State Dispensary, 1886-87.

1	2												3				4
	In-door patients.												Out-door patients.				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H				A	B	C	D	
District.	Total treated during year.	No. cured.	No. relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of total treated.	No. of beds available.		Daily average No.				No. treated.				Total No. of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
							M	F	M	F	Ch.	T.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.	
Cambay State ...	9	9	...	...	...	.....	4	2	·019	·005	...	·024	*...	...	12,265	166·53	12,274

* No register is kept under this head.

APPENDIX S, TABLE *b*.

Medical Services.

Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Cambay State Dispensary, 1886-87.

1	2																	
	Diseases.																	
	General Diseases.													Local Diseases.				
District.	Order A.—Febrile and Zymotic Diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional Diseases.													
	Small-pox.	Malarious Fever and Ague and Remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of the same order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart disease.	Dysentery.
Cambay State	...	3,327	...	16	...	576	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	4	304

1	2													3	4	
	Diseases.															
	Local Diseases.													Total number of in-door and out-door patients.	Surgical operations.	
District.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, Boils and Whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour, premature, natural and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poison and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.		Major.	Minor.
Cambay State	264	475	54	98	233	526	2,757	108	3	715	94	43	47	12,274	8	598

APPENDIX S, TABLE *c*.

Medical Services.

Statement showing the classes and sexes of in-door and out-door patients in the Cambay State Dispensary during the year 1886-87.

District.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.							Daily Average.							
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Average Number.				Ratio per cent. of			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Native Christians.	Other castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cambay State	4,818	3,228	4,228	12,274	...	...	9,011	2,785	478	...	...	52·17	35·36	79·04	166·57	31·29	21·2	47·51	100

APPENDIX S, TABLE *d*.

Medical Services.

Statement showing the current income and expenditure on account of the Cambay State Dispensary, in the year 1886-87.

1	2														
	Income.														
	A.	B.							C.						D.
		From Government.							1	2	3	4			
District.	Cash Balance on 31st June 1886.	As Salaries.	As registers and forms.	As Europe medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund.	From other miscellaneous sources.	Total.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.
Cambay State	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....

1	2			3								4	5	6
	Income—*contd.*			Expenditure.										
	E.		F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
	Subscription.													
District.	From Europeans.	From Natives	Total Income.	On establishment.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during year.	Cash Balance on 31st May 1887.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		a. p.	
Cambay State	...	...	...	1,708	114 7 9	1,094 15 3	76 15 3	...	...	...	2,994 6 3	...	2 3	100

APPENDIX S, TABLE *e*.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

STATEMENT showing the results of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Cambay State Dispensary in the year 1886-87.

NAME OF OPERATION.		Remained on 31st May 1886.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results.				Remaining under Treatment.	NAME OF OPERATION.		Remained on 31st May 1886.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results.				Remaining under treatment.
Name.	Nature.				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		Name.	Nature.				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
Fracture.	Right Collar Bone	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....		Bronght over...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	1
Do.	Tibia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	Dislocation.	Arm Joint ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....
Do.	Humur	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	Do.	Phimosis... ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....
Dislocation.	Shoulder Joint ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	.....	Do.	Paraphimosis ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....
	Carried over...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	1		Total...	...	8	8	7	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX S, TABLE *f*.

VACCINATION.

Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the State of Cambay during the Year 1886-87.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of District according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed.	Total number of persons Vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccinations.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1000 of population	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.		Average annual number of deaths from Small-pox during previous 5 years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1000.	No.	Ratio per 1000.
										Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					M	W	T														
1	Cambay State	86,074	245·926	1	P. 1,391	1,264	2,655	2,662	2,655	1,417	1,109	2,544	7	4	95·57	57·14	29·58	1,674	19·45	144	0·39
					R. 5	2	7														
				Total...	1,396	1,266	2,662														

APPENDIX T, FORM *a*.

[Extract from the Annual Report of the Deputy Educational Inspector on the schools in the Cambay State.]

. . . . . .

4. *Average number of pupils, average attendance, percentage of attendance.*—The following table exhibits the numerical strength of all the ten institutions throughout the year as determined by the average number on the rolls and average attendance, and further compares it with that of the year last preceding, the figures for the latter being shown in black.

Schools.	Average number of pupils throughout the year.	Average daily attendance throughout the year.	Percentage of attendance.	Remarks.
Schools under the control of the Department	**526**	**352**	**66·9**	
	479	340	71	
Do. under inspection only ...	**208**	**153**	**73·6**	
	568	387	68	
Total...	**734**	**605**	**68·8**	
	1,047	727	69	

(*a*) The decrease in average number and attendance in the first section of schools is attributable to withdrawals of Mahomedan boys who have to pay a fee as students of these schools, to join the Madressa, students of which enjoy all exemption from fee. The increase in the percentage of attendance, notwithstanding the decrease, shows that care has been taken to improve attendance.

(*b*) The increase in the other section in average number amounts to 360 and that in average attendance to 234. The former is made up of 43 in the 5 old village schools and of 317 on account of three new institutions in the city. Of the latter increase 40 is on account of improvement in the five old schools and 194 on account of the three new schools. The decrease in percentage is mainly on account of the three new institutions—the percentage for the five old schools being 72 and for the three new only 61.

5. The subjoined table compares the number of institutions in the State and of pupils attending them at the close of the year under review with similar numbers at the close of the year last preceding.

Number of schools and number of pupils at the end of March 1887.

Schools.	Number of institutions in 1885-86.	Number of institutions in 1886-87.	Number of scholars in 1885-86.	Number of scholars in 1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Under control	2	2	518	472	...	46	
Under inspection only.	5	8	228	693	465	...	
Total...	7	10	746	1,165	465	46	

(*a*) The number of first section of institutions has continued unchanged. The decline in the number of pupils in them is owing to the encouragement given by the State to the Madressa, noticed in (*a*) of para. 4 above, which induced Mahomedan pupils to withdraw from these two schools to join the Madressa.

(*b*) The second section shows an increase of (3) three institutions and of 465 scholars. This increase is very satisfactory and testifies to the liberal policy of His Highness the Nawab Jafer Alli Khan Saheb in regard to education, and to the fostering care and attention of the administration of the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Shamrao. The institutions are (1) the Madressa, (2) the English class, and (3) the girls'—all in the city of Cambay. Of the increase of 465 in the number of scholars, 78 is on account of the five old schools and 387 on account of the three new schools.

6. The quality of instruction imparted in both sections of schools, viz. under departmental control and departmental instruction only, as shown by the results produced by each institution at the annual examination of them by the department in the last month, is seen from the two tables (*vide* the Report).

Quality of instruction.

Standard Schools.	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total.		
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	
Cambay Main ...	...	...	...	...	**82**	**32**	**29**	**26**	**20**	**8**	**15**	**6**	**156**	**72**	Sec. I.
	...	...	...	...	84	55	49	37	26	11	11	6	170	109	under control
Do. Branch ...	**106**	**62**	**120**	**52**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**226**	**114**	
	94	79	86	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	123	,,
Nuggra	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**9**	**4**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**16**	**11**	Sec. II. under
	1	1	6	1	4	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	16	5	Insption only.
Tarapur	**30**	**22**	**16**	**9**	...	...	**10**	**8**	...	...	...	...	**62**	**39**	
	37	29	23	12	8	3	8	5	9	5	...	...	85	54	,,
Undel	**14**	**10**	**13**	**8**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**1**	...	...	**43**	**29**	
	19	15	10	8	10	8	5	3	3	2	...	...	47	36	,,
Warasada	**5**	**2**	**2**	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	**7**	**4**	
	10	6	13	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	,,
Metli	**7**	**5**	**4**	**3**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**11**	**8**	
	3	1	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	,,
Cambay Madressa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	14	5	18	9	2	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	41	18	,,
Do. English Class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	3	7	3	4.	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	18	9	
Do. Girls' School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15	5	13	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	42	5	
Total...	**166**	**105**	**158**	**77**	**99**	**42**	**45**	**38**	**22**	**9**	**15**	**6**	**521**	**277**	
	197	144	179	83	131	76	82	49	38	18	11	6	638	376	

Table II. Percentage Passed.

Schools.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total.	
Cambay Main	...	...	**39**	**66**	**40**	**40**	**46**	
	...	...	62	75	47	54	64	Section I under control.
Do. Branch ...	**58**	**43**	..	...	...	...	**50**	
	84	51·1	...	...	...	...	68·3	,,
Nuggra	**100**	**100**	**44**	...	...	...	**68·7**	
	100	16·4	50	20	...	...	31·2	Sec. II. under inspection only.
Tarapur	**73**	**56**	...	**50**	...	...	**62·9**	
	78 1	52	39·9	62·5	55·5	...	63·5	,,
Undel	**71·4**	**61·5**	**75**	**66·6**	**50**	...	**67·4**	
	78·9	80	80	60	66·6	...	76·2	,,
Warsala	**40**	**100**	...	...	...	...	**57·1**	
	60	46	100	...	...	...	57·6	,,
Metli	**71·4**	**75**	...	...	...	...	**72·7**	
	33	...	13·6	...	...	...	15·4	,,
Cambay Madressa ...	35·7	50	100	28·5	...	...	44	,,
Do. English class ...	75	42·8	50	33·3	...	...	50	,,
Do. Girls' School ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	,,
	63·2	**48·7**	**42·4**	**62·3**	**40·7**	**40**	**53·5**	
	76·8	46·9	57·8	60	47·3	54·5	60	

Receipts and Expenditure.

7. The tabular standard appended as an appendix (to his report,) shows in detail the sources and amount of receipts on account of two schools under the control and management of the department and the items and amount of expenditure on them during the year, as also the receipts on account of the other seven institutions and them separately. It will be observed that the entire amount of the receipts was expended on the two institutions.

Castes of pupils.

8. The following table exhibits the several castes of pupils under instruction in the two sections of schools at the close of the year under report.

Schools.	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
Under control	418	43	11	...	472
Under inspection only	479	205	9	...	693
Total...	897	248	20	...	1,165

Indigenous schools.

9. The number of indigenous schools returned is 11, attended by 477 pupils.

APPENDIX T, TABLE *b*.

EDUCATION

Abstract return of Schools and Scholars in the Cambay State in the year 1886-87.

Area and Population.			Institutions and Scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public Institutions				
Total area in sq. miles	No. of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.		Advanced	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
350	Towns 2 Villages 86	Male 44,018 Female 42,056 — 86,074	Institutions. For Males ...	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	9	...	18	27	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 31·11
			Institutions. For Females.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...	...	1	
			Institutions. Total ...	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	10	...	18	28	
			Scholars. Males ...	.....	.....	472	485	.....	.....	957	...	519	1,476	Male scholars* to male population of school-going age. 22·36
			Scholars. Females ...	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	208	...	...	208	Female scholars* to female population of school-going age. 3·3
			Scholars. Total ...	.....	.....	472	693	.....	.....	1,165	...	519	1,684	12·83

* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

APPENDIX U, TABLE *a*.

Literature and the Press.

Statement showing presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Cambay State during the year 1886-87.

District	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Cambay State	Cambay Samachar Press.	Manishunker Shricrustna	Cambay Samachar	*Nil.*	

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

STATE OF CAMBAY

FOR THE YEAR

1888-89.

BOMBAY:
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PART I.

SUMMARY.

General.

The year under review was not altogether a favourable one for the State. The total rain-fall was only 14·6 inches or scarcely half the average annual quantity. In consequence of this there was a falling off in the production of almost all the food-crops of wheat, bajri, jowar, paddy and pulses of various kinds. The crops of cotton and tobacco were fair and fodder for cattle was not insufficient. The public health was not good, and cholera raged through the town of Cambay and its suburbs during the early part of the year under report. Fires of a very destructive nature twice occurred in the Machhipura, a suburb of the town, and 265 houses were destroyed. On the 18th May 1889, a passenger ferry-boat capsized in the Kavi Channel, and 21 persons were lost. On the whole the year cannot be considered a satisfactory one.

Personnel.

2. On the 6th of December 1888 Mr. Chandravidyanand Shricrishnanand Pandya was appointed by the Darbar in charge of the Educational Department of the State. He has passed the First B. A. Examination of the Bombay University. Mr. Jorabhai Nathabhai, Mamlutdar of Tarapur, was transferred to the Revenue Office, and Mr. Chunilal Manilal, the Hazoor Shirestedar, was appointed to act for him. On Mr. Jamshedji Dorabji Khandallawalla leaving this for Baroda service, Mr. H. H. Summers undertook to conduct the revenue work in addition to his own duties of the Superintendent of the Survey and Classification work of the State. The Administration is glad to state that hitherto Mr. Summers has given entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. The Sessions work is entrusted to Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Darukhanawala, B. A., L. L. B., the Chief Adalut Adhicari.

Commissioner N. D.'s visit.

3. On the 14th of January 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard paid a flying visit to Cambay. In anticipation of their arrival preparations were made to receive them. The town was illuminated and decorated with flags and bunting. A *mandap* was erected near the Gowara Gate, and here besides His Highness the Nawab, his brothers and Sirdars of the State, the State Officers and all the respectable citizens of the town assembled to do honour to the retiring Commissioner. Precisely at 10-30 A. M. Mr. Sheppard's arrival was announced. He was very cordially received by the Nawab and his Dewan, and conducted to the *dais* especially prepared for the purpose. After conversing with those present for a time Mr. Sheppard left for his temporary residence at the Kothi Buildings.

4. At 5 o'clock in the evening Mr. Sheppard paid a return visit to His Highness in the Dewankhana Hall of the Palace. His Highness expressed himself greatly pleased with the visit. He exceedingly regretted Mr. Sheppard's

approaching retirement, and wished him long life in his native country. Mr. Sheppard replied as follows :—

"YOUR HIGHNESS—I thank you for your kind words and good-wishes. For nearly twenty years I have been connected with Cambay, and during all this time my relations with your father and with yourself have been cordial and pleasant. I am able to congratulate you on much solid progress in your State during these years. Your revenue has materially increased, and in connection with this subject I may say that I do not regret having recommended your father to accept the compensation offered by Government for the Salt works. You could never have competed with Government salt, and an assured income of Rs. 40,000 per annum, is better than precarious profits. Your City has been much improved, and new houses are everywhere rising out of old ruins. The new public buildings reflect much credit on your administration. Among these I have been much gratified to see the handsome market which by Your Highness' kindness, bears my name. But there are improvements of still greater importance to your subjects, such as the help you are giving to education, the reorganization of the Courts of Justice, the introduction of the Revenue Survey, and the abolition of the numerous Cesses and Veroes, which caused so much annoyance to the people of this City. In all these matters your Dewan Mr. Shamrao N. Laud has done good services to your State and to your subjects.

"I am afraid that I cannot congratulate you on any improvement in your port or harbour. But rivers do sometimes change their course, and if the Mhye should ever return to its own bed, your father's anticipations may be realized, and trading boats once more find anchorage below the walls of this Dewankhana. Meanwhile if sea and river are not approaching Cambay, the Railway is, and your trade will benefit by the extention to Petlad. Your Darbar will, I have no doubt, assist in the construction of a good railway-feeder to Petlad or wheresoever the branch line may terminate. And now I must bid your Highness good-bye. I trust that before I leave India, I may have the pleasure of congratulating you on the fulfilment of your present hopes. But I feel sure that you will continue to regard your brothers and their families with consideration and kindness. It will always give me pleasure to hear of your happiness and of the welfare and prosperity of your State."

5. After visiting the different State Schools, the Commissioner returned to his residence, and on the following morning, left for his Camp at Dakore.

Political Agent's visit.

6. At the end of March, W. Allen, Esquire, C. S., Political Agent, Cambay, paid a visit to the town and was pleased to notice the various reforms and improvements.

Free Trade Policy.

7. On the 24th September 1880 the Government of Bombay proposed to the Indian Government that the British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty should be empowered to negotiate with the Darbars of Travankore, Cochin, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Cambay, Dharampore and the Habsan on the part of the Government of India to induce them to enter into a Customs Union. The Delegate with the above object in view visited Cambay in January 1881. The proposed Customs Union was understood to promote the mutual good of both the Governments and their respective subjects by giving fresh impetus to free trade and encouraging more extended commerce between the ports on the Western Coast of India. The above proposal involved a loss of Rs. 20,000, (twenty thousand) per annum to the Cambay Darbar in the Sea Customs Revenue ; but this in the interests of free Trade they incurred in addition to abolishing the numerous Veroes and Cesses, which so much hampered the trade and industry of

Cambay, and of which mention has been made by G. F. Sheppard, Esquire, Commissioner, N. D., in his speech above-referred to in para. 4. It may be stated that the levy of these ancient but obnoxious Veroes and Cesses was discontinued by His Highness to signalize his ascension to the throne.

8. The above proposal for a Customs treaty was agreed to by His Highness the Nawab, and the Government of India, as mentioned in their Secretary's No. 375, I. P., Foreign Department, acknowledging acceptance thereof in the following terms :—

In reply I am to inform you that the Governor General in Council approves generally the provisions of the Agreement, and is willing to mark his sense of the public spirit shown by the Nawab in the matter by granting to him on the conditions proposed a loan of four lacs of rupees.

9. The Treaty was executed with due formality by A. H. Spry, Esquire, C. S., on behalf of the British Government and His Highness Jáfar Ali Khan on behalf of the Cambay Darbar on the 15th day of March 1884.

10. Three years after the execution of the Customs Union Agreement J. K. Spence, Esquire, C. S., Political Agent, Cambay, by his letter No. 880, dated the 17th March 1887, wrote that Government were very anxious that a general policy of Free Trade should be carried out by the abolition of all imposts calculated to hamper trade (as per draft agreement forwarded). The Political Agent admitted that the Cambay Darbar had already done a great deal in that direction, and this had gained the approbation of Government, but Mr. Spence added, in order to make sure that such imposts should never be re-established, it was deemed advisable that some agreement should have been come to on the subject.

11. In returning the agreement duly signed by His Highness the Nawab, the Dewan stated (in his letter No. 363 of the 22nd April 1887, para. 2), that the draft agreement contained nothing more than a re-iteration of the engagements made and entered into by the Cambay Darbar with the British Government, except the Mapárá Vero, which His Highness promised to discontinue as soon as the Bhágwati system which prevailed was replaced by the Bighoti system.

12. With the Government Resolution No. 4040, dated the 24th June 1887 was forwarded a draft agreement, which His Highness after some modification accepted, and the same was finally executed on the 17th January 1888, and Government will be glad to learn that the Darbar in pursuance of the promise therein made has discontinued the Mapárá system from the present year.

13. The Government of India by their No. 1671, I., Foreign Department, dated the 30th April 1888 acknowledged with satisfaction the information that His Highness the Nawab of Cambay had removed all special taxes on trade and industries in his State.

14. No taxes, cesses or fees are now levied by the State on trades and industries of whatsoever nature or denomination.

15. There have been no births, deaths, or other domestic occurrences in His Highness' family of sufficient importance to call for notice. It should however be mentioned that the Begam who was lately married to His Highness is *enceinte*, and it is hoped she will present him with an heir to the throne.

Domestic occurrences.

16. The relations between His Highness and the several members of his family are as usual generally cordial. In the last year's Annual Administration Report an account is given (paras. 7 and 8) of Bibee Bahoo Begam Saheb's exorbitant demands. She has continued to press for increased allowances, and her demands have not met with much encouragement, though it became necessary for the Darbar to discharge her pressing liabilities. This lady continues to give constant trouble, and always tries to pick quarrels with the Darbar Officers and others whenever she can. She and her *Sowkars* have now been distinctly informed by His Highness that if she contracts any further debts, the Darbar will not hold themselves responsible for such liabilities.

Relations with his family.

17. The celebration of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress' Birth-day anniversary was as usual observed here as a public holiday. All the offices and schools of the State were closed. In the afternoon a grand darbar was held where His Highness the Nawab Saheb presided. The ceremony began by the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the various schools and the firing of the Imperial salute. The Dewan spoke a few but appropriate words, and after distribution of *pán soopari*, &c., the assembly dispersed.

Queen Empress' Birth-day anniversary.

18. His Highness paid a visit to Bombay during the course of the year under report.

Visit to Bombay.

19. On the 10th October 1888 by his No. 39 of 1888, Mr. H. H. Summers, Survey Superintendent of the State, intimated to the Darbar that *Rajinámás* were taken for all the boundaries of the Cambay State villages which adjoined villages of the Baroda territory except two; viz., the one between the *Inami* village of Kodwa of His Highness the Gaekwar with the villages of the Cambay State, and the other between the Cambay State village of Untwada, with the Gaekwadi village of Bhanderaj. For the settlement of these two disputes a commission was appointed consisting of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C. S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner representing the Baroda State, and Mr. H. H. Summers representing the Cambay Darbar; and the administration is glad to be able to say that both the matters have been disposed of by those gentlemen. There are now no disputes pending between this State and the Baroda Darbar, and only one boundary dispute adjoining the British territory is unsettled, which it is hoped, will be disposed of during the course of the next year.

20. The agreement for reciprocal execution of summonses for witnesses in Criminal and Revenue cases by the respective Courts direct between this Darbar and the Bombay Government as provided by Government Resolution, Political Department,

Reciprocal Execution of Summonses.

No. 7970, dated the 9th December 1887, was cancelled by the Governor-General-in-Council by No. 3636 I., dated the 10th September 1888, and the former method of execution of summonses through the Political Agent was revived.

Girassias' Complaints.

21. It was reported last year that Narsing Jibawa, one of the many co-sharers of the Warsada *Giras* had not yet come forward to settle his dispute to the extent of his share with the Darbar. During the year under report he was repeatedly given notices by Mr. H. H. Summers asking him to appear before that officer for inquiry into his dispute. He has, however, constantly ignored the orders issued, and this matter therefore remains just as it was last year.

PART II.

TEXT.

22. Statement Appendix A shows the Geographical area of the Cambay State.

23. Appendix B tables *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, respectively show (*a* and *b*) the Political Relations, (*c*) Civil Division of Cambay territory, and (*d*) Population, Cambay State, (according to the Census of 1881) as usual.

POLICE.

24. The total strength of the Police Force for the past two years is as follows :—

Officers and men.	1887-88.	1888-89.	+ Increase. —Decrease.
Police Superintendent	1	1	...
Police Fouzdar	1	1	...
Jemadars, Havildars and Naiks	34	32	—2
Police Constables	574	607	+ 33
Total...	610	641	+ 31

25. Of the whole Police Force 334 are Hindoos, 304 Mahomedans, and 3 Parsis, respectively against 324 Hindoos, 284 Mahomedans and 2 Parsis last year. Of the whole Force 52·1 per cent. are Hindoos, 47·4 per cent. Mahomedans, and ·5 per cent. Parsis respectively against 53·1 per cent. Hindoos, 46·6 per cent Mahomedans and ·3 per cent. Parsis. The number of Hindoos decreased 1 per cent., that of Mahomedans increased by .8 per cent., and that of Parsis increased by ·2 per cent. It is apparent however that there has been no material change in the nationalities of the officers and men of the force during the year of report.

26. As mentioned in my last year's report of the total strength of the whole force 241 are village *Ravanios* against 239 last year, who, besides the Police duties, also do revenue work, and are therefore paid Rs. 8,322-8-3 from the *Pargana* expenditure account in addition to *Pasaita* lands in consideration of their services.

27. During the year of report one officer resigned, one died, and one was dismissed, one officer was newly appointed in the Police force; 33 men were recruited during the year against 17 last year.

28. Of the above force of 100 (or 15·6 per cent. of the whole force) are Mounted Police constables against 101 (or 16·6 per cent.) last year; and 541 (or 84·4 per cent. of the whole force) are Foot Police constables against 509 (or 83·4 per cent.) last year.

29. It was stated in the last year's report (para. 26) that until then the whole Police force had been a wholly undisciplined and disorderly rabble, and which was being gradually instructed and trained in Squad-drill with intervals, Marching, Squad-drill in single rank, Squad-drill in two ranks and Extended order. The progress continues to be fairly satisfactory.

30. The total actual cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 49,586-6-9 against Rs. 44,839-3-6 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,747-3-3, which is owing to the financial year being an intercalary one.

31. Statement Appendix C table *c* shows the strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police during the year 1888-89.

32. The number of cognizable cases reported to have been committed whether taken up by the Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime were 274 including balance of last year, against 251 last year. Of the above 256 were decided, 170 of which ended in conviction. There appears to be an increase of 28·2 per cent. in cases investigated by the Police to cases reported, whilst the increase in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided is only 3·4 per cent. It is noticeable that the percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated has increased by 14·3 per cent. and to cases decided has increased by 14·7 per cent. The total number of offenders involved in the above cases was 499 against 376 last year, showing an increase of 123 offenders out of these 190 were acquitted, and 286 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police has decreased by 7 per cent. and the percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial by 9·2 per cent. There is an increase of 3·9 per cent. in the cases of recovery of property stolen over that of the last year, but a decrease of 3·8 per cent. in that of the amount of property recovered is noticeable.

33. There is an increase of 45 non-cognizable complaints instituted over that of the past year. The total number of complaints increased by 30·928 persons actually appeared before the courts including the balance of the last year, of whom 256 were discharged after appearance, 378 were acquitted and 260 were convicted. The percentage of convictions or apprehensions or appearances was 28·6 per cent. or 4·5 per cent. more than the last year.

34, Of the total number of offenders 1,250 were Hindoos and 175 Mahomedans against 1,022 Hindoos 274 Mahomedans and 2 Parsis last year. The percentage of offenders to the total population of the State is compared as below:—

Years.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsis and others.
1887-88.	1·4	2·2	·03
1888-89.	1·7	1·4	.....
+ Increase.	+ ·3	.....	.....
—Decrease.	.....	—·8	—·03

35. Appendix C, tables *a* and *b* show the general statement of crime (cognizable and non-cognizable,) showing the results of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime, recovery of property stolen, &c., during the year under report.

EXTRADITION.

36. There is nothing remarkable under this head as regards the relations between this State, and the neighbouring British and Gaekwadi Districts, and the mutual Extradition of offenders and Police co-operation were as usual satisfactory.

37. During the year under report the Darbar preferred extradition demands in 11 cases against 8 last year, involving 31 persons against 25 last year. Of these 17 were surrendered against 11 last year, of whom 11 were convicted against 7 last year, 1 acquitted against 3 last year and 5 are under trial against 1 last year. For 10 offenders extradition was declined owing to want of evidence and other causes, and 4 remain unsurrendered against 9 last year. The percentage of convictions by the Cambay Courts to those surrendered was 64·7 against 63·6 last year.

38. Statement Appendix C table *d* shows at a glance the full particulars regarding the extradition demands made by this State, through the Political Agent, Cambay.

39. During the year of report no demands for extradition were made to this Darbar by other Governments.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

40. The Criminal Courts at work during the year were:—

a. The Hazoor Court.
b. The Court of the Sessions Judge.
c. Do do. 1st Class Magistrate.
d. District 1st Class Magistrate.
e. The Court of the Honorary 1st Class Magistrate.
f. Do. do. 2nd Class Magistrate.
g. Do. do. District 2nd Class Magistrate.

41. There has been an increase in the number of offences reported either to the Police or to the Magistrates direct of 46, and in the number of cases brought to trial of 50, during the year of report, the number of reported offences there being 693 and of offences brought to trial being 663 respectively against 647 and 613 of the last year. The percentage of cases brought to trial during the year under review has increased by 7·6. Out of all the offences reported 95·7 per cent. were brought to trial during the year against 94·8 last year, showing an increase of ·9 per cent. over last year and of 3·1 per cent. over that of the year previous.

42. The number of offenders has during this year increased by 128, the number being 1,425 against 1,297 last year. Out of the above 771 were either acquitted or discharged there being a decrease of 25 offenders under this head over that of the last year; but 104 persons were convicted more during this year over that of the last year, the number being 528 against 424 last year, leaving 53 or 3 less than the past year remaining under trial. 1 under trial prisoner died and 72 were either referred or committed to the sessions during the year of report. There was during the year an increase in the percentage of offenders over that of the past year by 8·9, but 3·2 per cent. less were acquitted or discharged and 19·7 per cent. more than the last year were convicted.

43. The average number of days during which each case lasted is 4·7 against 3·3 last year, and the number of witnesses examined was 1,398 against 1,022 last year, the average number of witnesses for each case during the year being 2·1 against 1·7 last year.

44. Appendix D table *a* is a statement showing the number of Judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Cambay State during the year 1888-89.

THE HUZOOR COURT.

Criminal Appeals.

45. There were during the year of report 3 appeals pending at the close of the year of report, and 18 more were filed during the year; in 8 cases the appeals were dismissed, in 6 sentences were reduced, in 5 sentences reversed,

and 2 cases are pending before the Court at the close of the year. Among the above there were 4 special appeals including the balance (one) of last year. In one case the appeal was dismissed and in two cases sentences were reversed and one is still pending.

46. The average number of days during which each application lasted was 28 against 25 last year.

47. The total number of appellants during the year were 26 including balance of the past year; the applications of 9 appellants were rejected, the sentences of 8 were reduced and those of 6 reversed and the applications of 3 are before the Court at the close of the year and report.

THE SESSIONS COURT.

48. There were only 9 Sessions cases last year, whilst during the year of report there are 19 cases, including the balance (one) of the past year. Out of these 16 have been disposed of, 2 have been transferred, and one* is pending at the close of the year.

49. The following table shows at a glance particulars of the accused tried and convicted and acquitted by the Sessions Court.

Nature of offences with which charged.	No. of Cases.	No. of Accused.	Accused Convicted.	Accused discharged.	Pending.
a. Robbery and dacoity	3	11	8	3	...
b. Rape	1	1	1	...	...
c. Kidnapping, forcible abduction slavery and forced labour	2	6	5	1	...
d. Theft, &c.	2	4	4	...	...
e. Hurt and receiving stolen property	1	1	1	...	...
f. Homicide not amounting to murder	2	2	2	...	...
g. Mischief by fire	4	6	3	3	...
h. Possession of forged document	1	1	...	1	...
Total.....	16	32	24	8	...

50. Appendix E table *d* shows the result of appeals and revisions in criminal cases in the Cambay State during the year of report.

* This case which is one of murder has since been disposed of and out of the three accused one has been sentenced to be hanged, one sentenced to life imprisonment and the third to 5 years of hard labour. The first has made an appeal to the Huzoor Court.

FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE.

51. During the year of report 209 cases were brought for trial before the First Class Magistrate's Court against 163 last year, showing an increase of 46 cases, of these 199 were disposed of against 149 or 50 more than the past year. The increase over the past year is by 25·1 per cent. The balance at the close of the year is also lessened by 4 cases as compared with that of the past year, the number being 10 against 14 last year. There were no miscellaneous cases heard by this Court during the year against 5 last year.

52. The number of cases increased by 25·1 per cent. as compared with the last year but the increase in the number of persons involved is by 32·7 per cent. the number last year being 292 against 434 in the year of report. Last year's ratio of conviction to acquittal was 32·8 per cent. whilst that of the year under report is 40·5 per cent. or an increase of 7·7 per cent. during the year under review. The number of accused acquitted is 210 or 48·3 per cent. against 156 or 63·5 per cent. last year, 31 accused persons were committed to the Sessions or referred to against 20 last year, and 16 were awaiting trial at the close of the year against 19 last year.

53. The average duration of days under which each case lasted is 2·1 against 2·7 last year and the total number of witnesses examined is 630 against 419 last year, showing in average of 3·1 witnesses against 2·8 last year.

54. Although the cases in the Court of the First Class Magistrate increased during the year, they were disposed of sooner than in the past year, notwithstanding that there appears to be an increase in the average number of witnesses examined in each case.

DISTRICT FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE.

55. The total number of cases brought before the First Class Magistrate of the District was 40 against 49 last year, involving 116 accused persons against 96 last year. Of the above 43 were acquitted, 51 were convicted and 22 are remaining under trial at the close of the year against 33 acquitted, 33 discharged and 30 remaining under trial last year. The ratio of conviction to acquittal this year is 43·9 against 34·3 last year. There were only 3 miscellaneous cases involving 7 persons who were all found not guilty, and consequently acquitted.

56. The number of witnesses examined is 80 against 75 last year and the average duration of days each case lasted is 3·1 against 2·3 last year.

HONORARY FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE.

57. The number of cases brought before the Court of the Honorary Magistrate of the First Class for his Jeewai villages of Reil and Akhole only was 11 (including the balance of the last year) against 3 of the previous year,

of which all were tried and disposed of against 2 last year. The number of accused involved in the above cases was 16 against 4 last year of whom 7 were acquitted, 8 convicted and 1 was committed. Last year both of the accused were convicted.

58. The average duration of days each case lasted was 13 against 5 last year, and the number of witnesses examined was 26 against 9 last year.

SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE.

59. The number of cases brought to trial during the year of report before the Second Class Magistrate was 378, of which 372 were brought to trial against 379 last year, showing a decrease of only 7 cases during the year under report. There were 102 miscellaneous cases against 82 last year, of which all were disposed of.

60. The total number of accused persons under trial in the Court of the Second Class Magistrate during the year under notice was 789 against 812 last year or a decrease this year of only 23 persons. Of these 472 or 59·8 per cent. were acquitted against 525 or 64·6 per cent. last year and 270 or 34·2 per cent. convicted against 261 or 32·1 per cent. last year. 32 accused were committed or referred to against 10 last year and 15 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year against 4 last year. There were 127 persons concerned in the miscellaneous cases, of whom 66 were acquitted, 61 convicted, and none remain under trial at the close of the year.

61. The average duration of days each case lasted is 3·7 against 4·8 last year, and the number of witnesses examined was 634 against 467 last year showing the average per each case to be 1·7 against 1·2 last year.

DISTRICT SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE.

62. The *Purgana* Magistrate had hitherto exercised the powers of the Third Class, but this being found inconvenient for the village people, the Magistrate was given the powers of the Second Class. Such power was given to him in the latter part of the year under notice, and from that time up to the end of the year he tried and disposed of 41 cases, involving 70 accused persons, of whom 39 were acquitted or discharged, 23 convicted and 8 committed or referred to. There is no balance at the close of the year.

63. The average duration of days each case lasted is 1·7 and the number of witnesses examined is 28.

64. Appendix E tables *a*, *b*, and *c* respectively show (*a*) the offences reported, and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence, (*b*) miscellaneous proceedings, and (*c*) general result of criminal trials in the various Courts of the State during the year under notice.

65. In the appendix E table *a* being a statement of offences are given the cases in regard to smuggled opium, illegal possession of salt and offences under the Abkari Act reported to the Police, and the number of convictions and acquittals had therein before the Magistrates.

JAIL.

66. There is one Criminal Jail in the State of Cambay.

67. At the close of the year there were 53 prisoners undergoing sentence against 26 last year, showing an increase of 27 this year. 182 prisoners were received during the year against 138 last year, making a total of 235 against 164 last year, showing an increase of 71 prisoners during the year of report. During the year, 177 convicts were released on various grounds against 110 last year; 5 were released on Appeal against nil last year; and 157 were released or expiry of sentence last year against 110 last year. During the year under report the sentences of 12 convicts were remitted for good conduct nearly at the termination of their sentences, and 3 were similarly released on account of sickness.

68. On the 27th of Jilkad 1305, H. A., (*i. e.* 6th August 1888,) a party of convicts, 16 in number, were working near the Mahomedy Gate on the west of the town under the watch of three policemen. Thirteen of the above convicts with tools with which they were working made an attempt to escape at about 5 o'clock in the evening. The above-mentioned three policemen as also other sepoys from the Mahomedy Gate followed them, and on the road several cultivators who were working in the adjoining fields joined the sepoys. The convicts ran for two miles and between Gangeshwer and Waduchi Mata, the police party overtook the prisoners, who resisted recapture and attacked the police. The peons were more or less injured, but one of the convicts Moti Behechur was very severely hurt, from the effects of which he died nine days afterwards. Of the above thirteen, one convict named Jeshing Amtha escaped while the struggle was going on. He was followed by a party of police, but as darkness set in he escaped. This convict was sentenced by the Sessions Court to two years, rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine for committing dacoity, of which he had only served 5 months. *Jahirnamas* have been published for his arrest, and Rs. 25 have been offered as a reward to any one who would give information leading to his arrest.* The sentences of the twelve who were re-arrested have been enhanced from 2 years to 3 months, as the merits of each case demanded.

69. On another occasion 2 convicts were working near an unfrequented part of the town, under one police peon: they also made an attempt to escape but were recaptured and each sentenced to 3 months' hard labour for attempting to escape from lawful custody.

* Since recaptured.

70. During the year under report 7 convicts died against one last year. Of these 4 died of fever, 2 suffered from fatal attacks of cholera, and 1 died from the effects of wounds received while encountering a police party in an attempt to escape from legal custody.

71. The number of prisoners undergoing sentences at the close of the year under review was 48 against 53 last year. The daily average was 45·3 against 31·3 last year, or an increase this year of 14 per cent.

72. With the increase in the number of the average daily attendance of prisoners, the expenditure has also increased by Rs. 569-6-0, the increase in the rations being Rs. 444-1-6. The total amount of earnings by the convicts was Rs. 2,610-3-3, the net cost therefore to the Darbar was only Rs. 348-6-9, or only Rs. 6-9-0 per each of average strength for the year. The amount of expenditure last year was Rs. 27-5-8.

73. The Hospital charges have been omitted from these items of cost because medicine is dispensed free by the State Charitable Dispensary, and no separate account of the Jail Department is kept there.

74. Appendix F tables *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, respectively show (*a*) the number and disposal of the convicts, (*b*) the expenditure for guarding and maintaining the prisoners, (*c*) the net cost of the prisoners, and (*d*) sickness and mortality among the prisoners in the State during the year of report.

CIVIL JAIL.

75. The number of Civil prisoners remaining at the close of the year under review was 3 against 5 last year. The number received during the year was 45 against 80 last year, thus making a total of 48 against 85 last year. 46 prisoners were released against 82 last year, only 2 prisoners are remaining at the close of the year against 3 last year.

76. The total charges on account of the Civil Jail are Rs. 416 against 384 last year. The increase is due to the year being of 13 months. Bhatta allowances for Civil prisoners are paid by the plaintiffs.

77. Appendix F table *e* shows particulars regarding the Civil Jail prisoners in the State during the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

78. Almost an equal number of suits was instituted this year, viz., 1,983 against 1,971 last year; 60 suits were taken back on the file against 74 last year; and 584 suits were pending at the close of the year as against 487 last

year. The total number of Civil suits for disposal was therefore 2,627 against 2,530 last year, of which 2,081 were disposed of against 1,946 of the past year, or 135, *i. e.*, 6·5 per cent. of the total number decided this year were disposed of more than the past year, leaving a balance of 546 against 584 last year. Of the balance at the end of the year only 273 or 10·4 per cent. of the total number of suits were pending more than three months.

79. Out of the total number instituted 90·5 per cent. of suits related to money or moveable property against 93·1 per cent. last year, 5·2 per cent. related to suits under the Rent Law against 5·5 per cent. last year, and 4·3 per cent. related to title and other suits against 1·4 per cent. last year. The difference in the percentage of the institutions of civil suits for both years is not great.

80. During the year there appears to be a remarkable increase in the suits relating to contracts in writing and contracts not in writing, moveable property or value thereof and damages, and arrears and enhancement of rent; whilst under the heads of suits on account stated and money had and received a considerable falling off is noticeable.

81. Herein below is given a comparative statement of percentage of number and value of civil suits instituted during this and the past years :—

	Suits instituted.	Percentage in	
		1887-88.	1888-89.
a.	Not exceeding Rupees 10	32·0	37·3
b.	Do. do. 50	42·2	37·5
c.	Do. do. 100	12·4	11·7
d.	Do. do. 500	10·1	10·1
e.	Do. do. 1,000	1·3	1·2
f.	Do. do. 5,000	0·7	0·8
g.	Do. do. 10,000	...	...
h.	Exceeding Rupees 10,000	...	...
i.	Other Suits	1.3	1·4
	Total	100·0	100·0

82. The total value of suits filed during the year under report is Rs. 1,64,668-12-0 against Rs. 1,33,810-8-0 or an increase of Rs. 30,858-4-0; last year's increase was Rs. 58,852-7-3. The yearly increments in the value of institutions of suits are accounted for by the fact of the Law of Limitation having been applied to the State three years ago.

83. Of the suits disposed of 38 were without trial (or withdrawn) against 139 last year, 1,310 were without contest against 1,355 last year, 175 were referred to arbitration against 2 last year, and 558 were contested suits against 450 last year. The suits disposed of by reference to arbitration have greatly increased. The Civil Court is directed to encourage disposal of suits in this manner by which not only valuable time of the Court is saved, but also the understanding arrived at by arbitration generally satisfies both sides.

84. The average duration of contested suits was 218 days against 200 days last year; and that of uncontested suits 75 days against 80 days last year.

85. The assistance of an extra Moonsiff to the Adalut Adhicari was continued this year in order to clear off heavy arrears, and he disposed of 578 suits against 744 last year. These related to trivial monetary transactions. This measure is only a temporary one, and as soon as the institution of suits falls to the normal figure, the assistance will be withdrawn.

86. Appendex G tables *a*, *b*, and *c*, respectively show (*a*) the number and description of civil suits instituted, (*b*) the number and value of suits, and (*c*) the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Court of Original Jurisdiction in the Cambay State during the year 1888-89.

CIVIL APPEALS.

87. The total number of Civil Appeals from the decisions of the Lower Courts heard by the Appellate Court during the year was 129 against 113 last year, out of which 94 were disposed of against 86 last year, leaving a balance of 35 against 27 last year. Out of the total decided 1 was dismissed, 5 were heard *ex parte*, 88 were contested, 9 were reversed, 19 modified and 6 remanded. The decisions of the Lower Courts in 57 appeals were confirmed against 37 last year. There were 16 more appeals made during the year of report and 8 more appeals were disposed of during the year.

88. The average duration of appeals was 86 days.

89. Out of the above appeals permission was accorded for filing special appeals in 10 cases of which 8 have been disposed of, and only two are remaining. All the above special appeals were contested and in 6 of which the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, one was modified, and one was remanded.

90. Appendix G table *d* shows at a glance the work done by the Appeal Courts during the year of report.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

91. The number of applications for the execution of decrees pending at the beginning of the year of report was 2,781 against 2,118 last year. 1,642 new applications were received during the year against 1,762 last year: the total number of applications therefore was 4,423 against 3,880 last year, showing an increase of 543 applications. The cause of such increase has sufficiently been described in the last year's Administration Report, para. 93. The measure adopted to clear off such large number of *Darkhasts* with the consent of the *Sowkars* have been detailed at the concluding portion of the chapter under this head.

92. Owing to the insufficient and irregular fall of rain of late years and the consequent depression in trade and agriculture, the cultivating class as well as the menials and other petty servants in receipt of trifling wages have greatly suffered at the hands of their *Sowkars*. During the year under notice 991 decrees were wholly executed as against 1,099 last year, showing a decrease this year of 108 wholly executed decrees. The number of partially executed decrees is also 991 against 1,300 last year. The number of wholly and partially executed decrees is 1,982 this year against 2,899 last year. The following is a comparative statement showing the percentage of wholly disposed of *Darkhasts* during this and the previous years.

Darkhasts wholly disposed of.	Percentage in	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
a. Satisfaction obtained in full	57·5	57·7
b. Satisfaction obtained in part	20·0	17·4
c. Wholly infructuous	22·5	24·9
Total.....	100·0	100·0

93. From the above table it is evident that there is no great increase or decrease under the head of satisfaction obtained in full, but a decrease of 2·6 per cent. in the *Darkhasts* of which satisfaction was obtained in part, and an increase of 2·4 per cent. in those that were wholly infructuous, are noticeable.

94. With the decrease in the number of decrees executed the amount realized has also decreased, viz: Rs. 29,510-14-0 against Rs. 34,102-9-6 of last year, but this year's amount is far greater than that of the previous year 1886-87.

95. The following is a comparative table showing increase and decrease in the number of

Applications on which	1887-88.	1888-89.	+Increase. —Decrease.
a. The judgment debtor was imprisoned	52	22	—30
b. He was arrested but released without imprisonment. ...	38	44	+ 6
c. Moveable property was sold...	50	38	—12
d. Do. was attached but subsequently released.	86	80	— 6
e. Immoveable property was sold	54	74	+ 20
f. Possession was given of immoveables	6	5	— 1
g. Partition effected	1	0	— 1
h. Execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns	812	728	—84
Total.....	1,099	991	—108

96. Statement Appendix G table *e* shows the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Cambay State for the year 1888-89.

97. The increase of *Darkhasts* every year owing to the inability of the defendants to satisfy the plaintiffs is shown in the margin, the majority of the defendants in such cases being cultivators led the Administration to inquire fully into the causes and the nature of the radical remedy to be applied, and while the subject was under the serious consideration of the Darbar, while the expediency of bringing into force some such provision based upon the spirit of the Deccan Agriculturists, Relief Act was being considered, all the *Sowkars* who were plaintiffs waited upon the undersigned, who received them at a sitting at which the Revenue Adhicari, Mr. H. H. Summers, and the *Nuggershett* and other *Shettias* were present.

Years.	Total No. of *Darkhasts.*
1883-84	2,628.
1884-85	2,929.
1885-86	2,863.
1886-87	3,549.
1887-88	3,880.
1888-89	4,423.

98. The heavy indebtedness of the cultivating classes was found to be owing not to actual sums paid by the *Sowkars*, or of the interest on principal sums, but was generally on accounts signed by the cultivators in respect of the losses or difference claimed by the *Sowkars* in lieu of cotton or wheat, which the *ryots* in consideration of advances received by them from *Sowkars*, had agreed to sell in so much quantity and at a stipulated rate. On their failure to meet their contracts by reason of a bad year and partial failure of crops, the accounts were made up on the basis of the contracts, and the *ryots* were sued for the loss. It may be illustrated thus; A the cultivator four months before the cotton crop or wheat crop is ready receives Rs. 50 as advance in consideration of which he agrees to sell his future crop of cotton or wheat, suppose the latter at Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ a maund in 100 maunds. The wheat crop fails owing to bad season: the price of wheat owing to scarcity of crop naturally rises to, say, Rs. 2 per maund. The *Sowkar* obtains delivery of 25 out of 100 maunds stipulated, and for the difference at annas 12 per maund in respect of 75 maunds=Rs. $56\frac{1}{4}$, and adding thereto the balance Rs. $18\frac{3}{4}$ of the Rs. 50 previously advanced, the *Sowkar* obtains a *Khata* for the aggregate sum of Rs. 75 to run at heavy interest, and which the *ryot* gives on a stamped paper. The ruinous result is manifest. In a few months the *ryot* has involved himself in a debt of Rs. 75, while the balance of the advance of Rs. 50 above referred to was only Rs. $18\frac{3}{4}$.

99. The spokesmen of the deputation referred to the rumours they had heard of Darbar contemplating some action in the matter of the *Darkhasts*, when the undersigned explained the condition of the rural population and of the intention of the Darbar to provide remedial measures. The undersigned asked them to explain to the Darbar how they thought they could recover what they alleged was their due, and how they thought the Darbar should act and being unable to give satisfactory answers, after some discussion, they agreed to and signed a proposal to the following effect.

"That a Committee consisting of one officer of the State and six persons "from the *Shett* and *Sowkars*, three selected and appointed by the Darbar "and three by the *Sowkars* from amongst their body should be appointed to "inquire into all the existing *Darkhasts*, and pass their decision in each case "after hearing the execution plaintiff and defendant, and in case of difference "of opinion amongst the members of the Committee, the cases in which they "differed should be submitted to Mr. H. H. Summers, and the decision which "he gave should be considered as conclusive, and the Court should bring the "same into force."

100. This arrangement has procured for the *ryots* a most desirable relief, and appears to be a satisfactory mode to end a very unfortunate state of things. The *Darkhasts* under this arrangement have ceased to be executed, and they will be settled after the hearing of the execution plaintiff and defendant by the Committee, and in the meantime the *Sowkars* being plaintiffs against the same defendants will neither issue fresh *Darkhasts*, nor file fresh suits. The Committee have commenced their sittings and from their progress very fair results may be expected. The arrangement is in the interests of the cultivators and will probably give to the *Sowkars* all that they could fairly claim.

REGISTRATION.

101. There is one Registration Office in the State.

102 The number of documents relating to immoveable property of which registration is compulsory registered during the year has decreased by 36 or 8·2 per cent. of the total registrations of the year under report, but increased by 71 or 21·6 per cent. of the registrations of 1886-87. The decrease is not a very large one, and does not call for any remark thereon. Hereinbelow is given a comparative table of the total registrations during the present year and those of the past year ;—

Items.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase+ Decrease—
a. Instruments of gift	1	11	+10
b. do. of sale.....	170	147	—23
c. do. of Mortgage	248	232	—16
d. Other instruments	12	.....	—12
e. Perpetual Leases.	5	10	+5
Total...	436	400	—36

103. There is a general decrease in the heads of instruments of sale, of instruments of mortgage, and other miscellaneous instruments; whilst the number of the instruments of gift and perpetual leases has increased.

104. The optional registrations of documents affecting immoveable property, were mostly of the same number and description as those of the past year as described hereunder :—

Items.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase+ Decrease—
a. Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100	80	82	+2
b. Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	91	94	+3
c. Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses *a* and *b*	.....	4	+4
d. Leases for one year or less	2	1	—1
Total...	173	181	+8

105. The fees recovered for compulsory registrations was Rs. 3,784-9-0, whilst for optional registration it was only Rs. 315-3-0. The total value of immoveable property transferred during the year is Rs. 2,87,039-7-9 against Rs. 1,96,717-2-0 showing an increase of Rs. 90,322 5-9. This increase is solely due to Khan Saheb Najum Khan mortgaging landed property for a sum of about Rs. 1,00,000. The amount will no doubt return to the normal figure next year.

106. The total amount of fees, and fines, &c., recovered by the registration office during the official year was Rs. 4,578-8-0 against Rs. 3,556-8-0 last year. The increase is due to more valuable property being registered. The amount entered under the head of receipts is for the financial year.

107. The total amount of expenditure is Rs. 461-8-0 against Rs. 426-0-0 last year. The increase is owing to the year being of 13 months.

108. Appendix H table *a* shows the work done by the registration office during the year of report.

MILITARY.

109. The Military force of the State is totally irregular and undisciplined, as has been sufficiently dealt with in previous Administration Reports. The force is being gradually reduced by the vacancies caused by deaths, dismissals and desertions. Due regard is always paid by the Darbar to the claims of different men and officers whose ancestors had followed the fortunes of the conquering Mominkhan, the founder of the State.

110. The reduction in the force by death, desertion or discharge was of 24 men against 17 last year, and 25 in the year previous. Fourteen men were recruited during the year against two last year. The total decrease was, therefore, by 10 men against 15 last year. The total strength of the force at the end of the year was 38 officers and 502 men against the same number of officers, and 512 men last year.

111. There are 12 guns in the State.

112. The Infantry force consists of four Divisions.

113. The total amount of expenditure under this head during the year of report is Rs. 49,705-6-6 against Rs. 46,978-10-0 last year. Apparently the amount has increased, but in reality there is a decrease of about rupees one thousand. The financial year was of 13 months, and hence the State had to make payments for 13 months instead of twelve months as in ordinary years. The decrease during the last year was of Rs. 1,942-13-3.

114. Appendix H H table *a* shows the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army in the Cambay State during the year 1888-89.

AGRICULTURE.

115. The Revenue Survey of the State lands has been in progress for the last three years, and the administration is glad to observe that it will be finished before the end of the next season. From commencement of its work 84 villages have been fully and 4 partially surveyed. There is now only 1 village totally unsurveyed. During the year of report the survey of 48 villages was either fully or partially completed against 25 last year. For further particulars *vide* Statement Appendix I table *d*.

116. Up to the end of this season 27 villages have been fully or partially classified—the number this year being 9 against 18 last year. The classification was as reported last year carried on by Mr. Summers, with the help of a *Nimtandar*. The cause of the increase in the measurement work is that the establishment of the measurers was augmented by 5 of the classers and several other measurers. Only 3 classers worked during the year of report for 5 months and hence the decrease under the head of classification.

117. The sale of Forest trees at different spots in the districts realized a sum of Rs. 220-13-6 against Rs. 398-15-0 last year.

118. There was no epizootic disease of any kind prevalent among cattle during the year.

119. Statement Appendix I table *d* shows the agricultural stock in the State during the year of report. There is no great change to call for remark in the agricultural stock as compared with the past year.

120. 4,957·25 bighas of waste lands were brought under the plough during the year of report as against 1,612 bighas 25 gunthas last year, whilst the lands relinquished by the cultivators was 4,169·75 bighas against 1,039·75 bighas last year. The lands so relinquished as reported last year were of inferior quality, and for which a nominal, though rising, rent was being recovered, and as the cultivators of these lands had expected to be called upon to put in boundary marks or pillars at their cost as a natural consequence of the survey, they in order to avoid having to bear the costs of pillars have given *Mahdurie*s, hoping to get their *Khata* lands back at a future time with pillars put in at the Darbar expense.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

121. The rainfall during the year under report is shown below as compared with the past year.—

Years.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Decrease.
Inches.	30·6	14·6	16

The above table shows a decrease of 16 inches of rainfall. Last year's rainfall, though copious, came when it was not wanted, and during the year of report was so insufficient that at the close of the year a serious want of water for cattle was felt. All the crops suffered from the insufficiency of the rainfall; but it is a matter of satisfaction to note that the crops were not an entire failure. The produce of fodder generally is sufficient every year for the cultivators grow *Jowaries* in the month of April and May.

122. The prices of the principal food grains that ruled in the market are nearly the same except *dal* as those of the last year as the following comparative table will show.—

Articles.	Seers per Cambay Rupee.		Remarks.
	March 1888.	March 1889.	
Wheat	21	22½	
Dal	23¼	13	
Rice common per maund...	Rs. 2-1-6	Rs. 2-13-3.	

123. Statement Appendix I table *b* gives full particulars of the prices of the various food grains common to the District.

124. There are three Ginning Factories in the city of Cambay, two of which worked during the year. The following statement shows the amount of cotton cleaned by the Ginning Factories as compared with that of the last year.

Years.	Parsi Gin.	Somnath Gin.	Private Gin.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1887-88	24,024	9,144	39,200	72,368
1888-89	44,520	.....	48,000	92,520
Increase	20,496	.....	8,800	20,152.
Decrease	.....	9,144	.....	.....

125. The prices of labour have generally remained stationary, there being no appreciable difference in them, as the Appendix I table *c* will show.

CUSTOMS.

126. The following table shows the comparison of the shipping, imports and exports for this as well as the last year.

Years.	Shipping.	Imports.	Exports.
1887-88	686	4,32,950- 2-11	4,05,083-7-6
1888-89	765	5,45,694-13- 6	3,21,922-1-1
Increase	79	1,12,744-10-7	.....
Decrease	...	.....	83,161-6-5

127. The total number of arrivals of ships in the Cambay harbour during the year of report is 765 against 686 last year, thus showing an increase of 79 or 10·3 per cent. of the total arrivals of ships. In the year 1886-87 the number of ships that entered the harbour was 614, or 151 less than the arrivals of the year of report. The percentage of the total arrivals is 24·6 more this year than in 1886-87. Out of the total number of ships that entered the Cambay harbour 622 were loaded against 552 last year, and 143 empty against 130 last year. The increase in the number of loaded ships is by 70 or 11·2 per cent; last year's increase over the one previous was by 67 or 11·6 per cent. The total *khandis* of arrivals this year was 50,300 against 46,955 last year, or an increase of 3,345 *khandis*, *i. e.*, 6·6 per cent. over that of the past year. The increase last year was by 7,673 *khandies* or 16·2 per cent. over that of the arrivals in the year 1886-87. The reason for this increase can be explained by the fact that a very large quantity of grain especially rice was imported during the year on account of the partial failure of rice and other crops.

128. The total value of imports in the Cambay harbour during the year under report is Rs. 5,45,694-13-6 against Rs. 4,32,950-2-11 last year, or an increase of Rs. 1,12,744-10-7 or 20·6 per cent. on that of the past year. The following table shows the increase and decrease of different kinds of articles imported into the Cambay harbour during the year of report :

Articles.	Increase+ Decrease—
Molasses	+ 16.712— 0— 0
Sugar	— 16,692— 0— 0
Building Materials	— 28,325—10— 0
Dates	+ 18,892— 8— 0
Grain	+1,50,439—11—11
Miscellaneous Imports	— 25,188—11—11
Cornelian Stones...	+ 3,567—12— 0

129. As shown in the above table the imports of molasses, dates, grains and cornelian stones have increased, whilst those of sugar, building materials and miscellaneous imports have decreased. The imports have increased from Bombay, Revdunda, Dahanu, and the miscellaneous ports, and decreased from Balsar and Bhavnagar. The percentage of the total imports from Bombay was 53·8 per cent. during the year against 44·7 last year, showing an increase of 9·1 per cent. during the year of report.

130. During the year under review 345 loaded ships sailed from this port against 370 last year, and 416 departed empty against 313 last year. The number of loaded ships decreased by 25, and that of empty increased by 103. The number of *khandies* of the ships that left the port of Cambay was 50,053 against 39,149. There are 4 ships anchored in the harbour against 6 last year.

131. The value of exports this year has decreased by Rs. 83,161-6-5, the value being Rs. 3,11,922-1-1 against Rs. 4,05,033-7-6 last year. This large decrease is owing to less exportation of tobacco by sea. The prices of tobacco ran high, and the weather showed signs of an early monsoon, the traders therefore thought it convenient to send the bales by Rail. The export of grain and seeds has also decreased on account of the various crops being somewhat short.

132. The export trade from this port to Bombay decreased by Rs. 75,554-14-5, which is chiefly owing to the decrease of export of tobacco from Cambay. The export trade of Cambay increased with Balsar, Broach, and Mandvi and decreased with Bombay and Bhavnagar. The export trade with Bombay is 34·6 per cent. against 53·3 last year. During the year under report the percentage of the whole trade of this port, import and export, was as shown below :—

Bombay.	Billimora.	Balsar.	Werraval.	Bhavnagar.	Revdanda.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
50	9·3	6·3	5·9	5·9	2·6	20	100

133. The trade with Bombay increased by 1·2 per cent. and with Bhavnagar decreased by 1·7 as compared with that of the last year.

134. Three ships were wrecked in or about the Gulf of Cambay in the latter part of the season, which was generally speaking very rough during the year of report. The following list shows the names of the ships and their owners as also the locality where each of them was wrecked or damaged.

	Name of the Ship.	Name of Owner.	Where wrecked or damaged.
1.	Maneckprasad	Purbhoodass B. of Cambay	Wrecked near Porebunder.
2.	Ruparel	Maneckchund M. of Cambay	,, Bassien.
3.	Kasiprasad	Narotum A. of Cambay	Damaged near Bhagwa.
4.	Laxmiparsad.....	Ishwer Moti of Cambay	Wrecked near Bassien.
5.	Ruparel	Foolchund M. of Cambay	Damaged near Peeram.
*6.	Kavi passenger boat.....	.....	Wrecked near Gangwa.

135. The light in the light boat continued to be exhibited during the season.

136. The revenue derived from *Khuto*, &c., during the financial year of report amounted to Rs. 1,138-14-0 against Rs. 957-14-0 last year, whilst the expenditure during the same period was Rs. 3,885-8-3, or an excess of expenditure by Rs. 2,746-10-3 against Rs. 2,145-13-9. The increase in the expenditure is owing to the present financial year being an intercalary one.

137. Statement Appendix J tables *a* and *b* respectively give (*a*) full particulars of the imports of the various items from different ports, and (*b*) the exports from this port during the year of report.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL.

138. The total amount of revenue has during the year of report increased by Rs. 19,829-1-0, and the expenditure has owing chiefly for two reasons increased by Rs. 53,204-4-0, firstly, owing to the financial year being of thirteen months, the Darbar had to make payments for one month more than in ordinary year, and secondly, that an unexpected item of Rs. 16,104-7-9 had to be paid on account of Bibee Bahoo Begam Saheb, mother of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, for reasons detailed in the last years' Administration Report, paras. 7 and 8. Had these two items of expenditure not been paid from the State revenues, the administration would have been able to make a saving of at least Rs. 20,000, to Rs. 25,000, in addition to the sum of Rs. 40,000, Bombay Currency, which is at present set apart towards the liquidation of the Government Loan obtained for paying off the old debts of the late Nawab Saheb and for meeting the expenses of the survey operations.

139. The financial account of the State is given in Samvat years, whilst the report generally is made up for the official year, namely, from the 1st of June 1888 to the 31st of May 1889, *vide* Government Resolution No. 4138, Political Department, dated the 28th June 1887.

* The details of this disaster are given in para. 1 above.

140. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the State in Cambay Currency for this financial year as compared with the previous year.

No.	Description of items.	1943.			1944.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Balance	2,914	10	6	1,672	15	0	.....			1,241	11	6
1	Land Revenue	3,26,065	7	0	3,37,344	8	0	11,279	1	0	.....		
	Do. Miscellaneous	61,086	6	3	60,813	12	0	.....	..		272	10	3
2	Salt Compensation	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	.....			.....		
3	Opium	24,951	0	0	23,673	12	3	.....			1,277	3	9
4	Excise	30,361	0	0	35,000	0	0	4,639	0	0	.....		
5	Customs	957	14	0	1,138	14	0	181	0	0	.....		
6	Law and Justice	12,028	5	6	17,781	15	6	5,753	10	0	.....		
7	Registration	3,556	8	0	4,895	1	0	1,338	9	0	.....		
8	Stamps	7,296	5	9	11,006	0	6	3,709	10	9	.....		
9	Mint	10,692	6	0	.....			.....			10,692	6	0
10	Jail	1,407	13	0	2,610	3	3	1,202	6	3	.....		
11	Education	699	10	0	1,312	0	6	612	6	6	.....		
12	Octroi Dues	34,670	9	9	38,338	5	0	3,667	11	3	.....		
13	Sudhrai Dues	7,341	8	6	8,323	14	0	982	5	6	.....		
14	Ordinary Miscellaneous	27,677	1	0	31,650	3	3	3,973	2	3	.....		
15	Extraordinary do.	16,661	7	9	12,635	9	9	.....	..		4,025	14	0
	Total..	6,08,368	1	0	6,28,197	2	0	37,338	14	6	17,509	13	6
	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Miscellaneous Darbar Expenditure (*a*)	64,707	6	6	67,675	6	6	2,968	0	0	.....		
2	Allowances to relations, &c. (*b*).	54,027	9	6	60,470	0	0	6,442	6	6	.....		
3	Parwarshis, Nemnookdárs, &c. (*c*)	9,917	5	9	11,866	9	9	1,949	4	0	.....		
4	Charity and Mohrrum expenses.	6,758	4	9	6,025	15	9	.....			732	5	0
5	Modikháná and Grass Ganji	69,907	14	0	76,586	15	9	6,679	1	9	.....		
6	Military	46,978	10	0	49,705	6	6	2,726	12	6	.....		
7	Tribute	21,924	4	0	21,924	4	0	.....			.....		
8	Payment towards Government Loan	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	.....			.....		
9	Revenue Establishment (*d*)	42,315	1	3	46,565	5	0	4,250	3	9	.....		
10	Judicial and Administrative	22,098	1	9	24,066	6	3	1,968	4	6	.....		
11	Civil Establishments	51,915	14	0	54,154	13	3	2,238	15	3	.....		
12	Police	44,839	3	6	49,586	6	9	4,747	3	3	.....		
13	Preventive Service	336	0	0	364	0	0	28	0	0	.....		
14	Jail	2,389	4	0	2,948	14	0	559	10	0	.....		
15	Sudhrai	33,501	7	9	30,140	6	3	.....			3,361	1	6
16	Public Works	42,270	15	9	38,354	13	3	.....			3,916	2	6
17	Town Duty Establishment	4,784	1	3	5,627	13	3	843	12	0	.....		
18	Registration	426	0	0	461	8	0	35	8	0	.....		
19	Customs	3,103	11	9	3,885	8	3	781	12	6	.....		
20	Opium Clerk	240	0	0	260	0	0	20	0	0	.....		
21	Medical	2,165	8	0	3,829	3	3	1,663	11	3	.....		
22	Education	4,907	1	6	5,671	13	3	764	11	9	.....		
23	Salt Huckdars	1,658	14	0	1,677	15	6	19	1	6	.....		
24	Stationery and Printing	3,708	13	9	3,933	0	9	224	3	0	.....		
25	Amounts written off	2,867	6	0	.....			.....			2,867	6	0
26	Expenditure Extraordinary	28,946	3	3	54,116	12	9	25,170	9	6	.....		
	Total...	6,06,695	2	0	6,59,899	6	0	64,081	3	0	10,876	15	0
	Closing Balance...	1,672	15	0	.....			.....			1,672	15	0
	Deficit...	.....			31,702	4	0	31,702	4	0	.....		
	Grand Total...	6,08,368	1	0	6,28,197	2	0	32,378	15	0	12,549	14	0

Note (*a*).—Under this head are included expenses such as purchase of cloth and other articles, bullocks, horses, &c.; travelling expenses of His Highness, *Kasba* carts and postal charges; contributions to public institutions, gifts, expenses on circumcision, marriage and funeral ceremonies of Darbaris; dresses of honour to Darbaris and others; reception of guests, sundry labour of artizans, and other expenditures too many to enumerate.

Note (*b*).—Besides cash allowances some have villages and lands from Darbar, from which they derive land revenue.

Note (*c*).—In this head are the *Purwarshis*, the *Nemnookdars*, the pensioners and recipients of other miscellaneous allowances.

Note (*d*).—In this amount are included all other charges connected with this head, besides salaries of the revenue establishment.

141. The principal causes of increase and decrease in both the receipts and expenditures as compared with the previous year's transactions may briefly be explained as follows :—

(*a*) REVENUE.

Land revenue.—The receipts under this head during the year of report are Rs. 3,98,158-4-0 against Rs. 3,87,151-13-3, showing an increase this year of Rs. 11,006-6-9. The quantity of wheat this year was less than the previous year, but it yielded better prices than the past year.

Note.—The land situated on the western side of the Cambay State facing the sea is black where wheat in particular is grown, and the produce is divided between the Darbar and the cultivator. But this *Bhagwati* system will cease as soon as the revenue survey and the classification, which are in progress for the last three years, have been completed and land assessment fixed.

Salt compensation.—There has been no increase or decrease under this head.

Opium.—There appears to be a decrease of Rs. 1,277-3-9 in this item, owing to the sale being less this year than the past year, on account of depression of trade and agriculture of late years.

Excise.—The management of Abkari Farm was taken over by Government for a consideration of Rs. 35,000, hence the increase

Customs.—There is an increase of Rs. 181 under this head, which is not so great as to call for any explanation.

Law and Justice.—The increase of Rupees 5,753-10-0 is mainly owing to more valuable suits being filed during the year of report.

Registration.—The increase is owing to more valuable property being either transferred or mortgaged. For further details *vide* para. 105 *supra*.

Stamps.—The causes of increase or decrease of registration and stamp revenue mainly depend on the income of the Judicial Courts.

Mint.—No coins were struck during the year of report, and hence the decrease.

Jail.—The increase and decrease under this head depend entirely upon the number of prisoners employed by the Municipality. This year a large number of prisoners were employed and hence the increase.

Education.—There is an increase of Rs. 612-6-6 under this head which is owing to the fees obtained from the English School opened during the financial year of report.

Octroi and Sudhrai dues.—The import has increased in each of these heads owing to grains of sorts and other eatables having entered the town more than in the past year.

Ordinary miscellaneous receipts.—Being miscellaneous in their nature they will always vary. These include exchange, customary deductions from *sibundi* wages, &c. The following statement shows the different items of ordinary miscellaneous income for the Samvat year 1944 :—

Heads of Income.				Amount.		
				Rs.	a.	p.
a.	Discount of Bombay Coin			18,363	10	9
b.	*Sibundi* Discount, *i.e.* amount recovered from the *Sibundi* men on account of dress, horses, and grass supplied to them by the State			6,335	2	3
c.	Income from gardens			1,132	6	9
d.	Impressions on weights and measures			478	11	0
e.	Fees recovered on account of *Nika Tallakee*			1,939	6	6
f.	Rent of Darbar shops and godowns			1,374	13	6
g.	Fines, Fees, &c., from the Police *Kutcherry.*					
		Police dress	Rs. 296 15 6			
		Fines	„ 342 4 0			
		Purwanas	„ 216 0 0			
				855	3	6
h.	Cattle-pound			456	13	0
i.	Fees recovered on account of *Ganja*			176	0	0
j.	Other miscellaneous items			538	0	0
			Total Rupees...	31,650	3	3

Extraordinary miscellaneous income.—This income is totally uncertain in its nature. The Statement hereunder given shows the different items of extraordinary miscellaneous income for Samvat 1944 :—

Heads of Income.		Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
a.	Sale of Darbar lands for building purposes	12,465	5	0
b.	Miscellaneous items	170	4	9
	Total Rupees...	12,635	9	9

(*b.*) DISBURSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous darbar expenditure.—The expenditure under this head is Rs. 67,675-6-6 against Rs. 64,707-6-6 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,968-0-0. The expenditure has materially decreased, about Rs. 3,000, but the year being of thirteen months there is apparently an increase.

Allowances to relations and dependants; Purwarshis, Nemnookdars and others Modikhana and Grass Ganji; Revenue Establishment; Judicial and Administrative; Police; Preventive service; Town Duty Establishment; Registration; Customs; Opium; and Stationery and Printing:—The increases under these heads are generally owing to the financial year being an intercalary one.

Charity and Mohurrum expenses.—Notwithstanding the year being of thirteen months there is a respectable decrease of expenditure of Rs. 732-5-0 under this head.

Military and Civil Establishments.—There is a nominal increase under each of the above heads, but in reality the expenditure has decreased although the year was an intercalary one.

Tribute and Payment towards Government Loan.—There has been no increase or decrease under each of the above heads.

Jail.—The increase is owing to the average attendance of the convicts being larger than the past year.

Sudhrai and Public Works.—These expenses were curtailed, and a saving of Rs. 7,277-4-0 was effected during the year of report. This was done to meet the extra amount of expenditure owing to the thirteenth month of the intercalary year.

Medical and Educational.—The expenditure under both these heads have increased year after year, and they still are increasing.

Salt Huckdars.—There is no material difference in these items for the two financial years.

Amount written off.—During the year of report no remission was given to the cultivators or others.

Expenditure Extraordinary.—During the year under notice the following items consisting of the total amount of Rs. 54,116-12-9 against Rs. 28,946-3-6 last year had to be met (some of the items rather) unexpectedly as shown below:—

Rs. 16,104 7 9 Paid towards the liquidation of the debt of Janabe Bibee Bahoo Begam Saheb.

Rs. 16,906 0 0 Paid for the purchase of fields and buildings.

Rs. 11,013 1 0 Paid for discount of Bombay Coin.

Rs. 124 1 9 Expenses on articles sent to Exhibitions.

Rs. 1,059 2 3 For engaging Counsel and other expenses on account of the enquiry and trial by Commission of the riot between the villages of Tarapur (Cambay) and Palol (Baroda).

Rs. 8,890 0 0 Paid on account of compensation paid to the late Abkari farmer of the Cambay State.

Rs. 20 0 0 Miscellaneous.

Rs. 54,116 12 9 Total.

142. A Statement showing the amount borrowed from the British Government and repayment by instalment towards its liquidation is given below :—

Date of drawing.	Amount.			Date of repayment.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
28th March 1885	2,00,000	0	0	1st July 1885	20,000	0	0
7th December 1886	10,000	0	0	1st January 1886	20,000	0	0
28th May 1887	20,000	0	0	1st July 1886	20,000	0	0
16th July 1887	20,000	0	0	1st January 1887	20,000	0	0
31st March 1888	25,000	0	0	1st July 1887	20,000	0	0
16th April 1889	25,000	0	0	1st January 1888	20,000	0	0
				1st July 1888	20,000	0	0
				1st January 1889	20,000	0	0
				1st July 1889	20,000	0	0
				By Balance...	1,20,000	0	0
Total...	3,00,000	0	0	Total ..	3,00,000	0	0

Note.—To the above account is to be added interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

The above figures represent British Coin.

143. A Statement showing the transaction of the drawing of the advance of loan granted by the British Government to the Cambay Darbar is as follows :—

Amount drawn ...	3,00,000	For paying off old Darbar Debts, &c., &c., &c., *vide* the Annual Administration Report of the year 1887-88, para. 195			2,00,000
		For Survey purposes—			
		Establishment	Rs. 56,091 9 3		
		Outlay on pillars	,, 28,179 14 8		
		By Balance	,, 15,728 8 1		1,00,000
Total...	3,00,000	Total...			3,00,000

144. The balance on the close of the year 1888 due by the Cambay Darbar to the British Government including the interest at 4½ per cent. per annum was Rs. 1,42,884-8-10.

EXCISE.

145. In accordance with the provisional agreement come to between the British Government and the Cambay Darbar through Rao Bahadur Lalloobhai Gowardhandass, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, the entire Abkari revenue and management was handed over to Government in consideration of an annual compensation of Rs. 35,000, for a period of ten years. The management of the Abkari farm progresses smoothly and satisfactorily.

146. The total revenue derived from the Abkari Revenue was Rs. 35,000, during the Samvat year of report against Rs. 30,136-0-0 last year. The revenue derived from the farmer of *Bhang*, *Ganga*, &c., was Rs. 176 against Rs. 225 last year. The total income under the excise head is Rs. 35,176 against Rs. 30,361 last year. The cause of the increase is given in para. 141 *supra*.

147. Statement appendix K tables *a* and *b* respectively show the total revenue derived from the duties upon the consumption of spirits, fermented liquors, drugs, &c., and the revenue derived from the duty on the consumption of spirits during the year under report.

OPIUM.

148. The total revenue derived from the sale of opium during the year of report was Rs. 23,673-12-3 against Rs. 24,951-0-0 last year. The cause of the decrease is owing to less sale of opium on account of depression of trade and agriculture.

149. Statement Appendix K table *c* shows at a glance the revenue derived from opium as well as incidence per head and average population per license.

TOWN DUTY.

150. The revenue derived from the collection of town or octroi duties in the city of Cambay is Rs. 38,338-5-0 against Rs. 34,670-9-9 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,667-11-3. The cause of the increase is that during the financial year of report the imports into the town increased.

151. The number of imports for refund was 33 against 40 last year, weighing Mds. 3,722-3 against Mds. 3,891-2 last year, the value being Rs. 10,925-1-0 against Rs. 14,373-4-0. The octroi duty charged was Rs. 689-8-9 against Rs. 867-14-9 showing a decrease of Rs. 178-6-0. The decrease is

owing to the decrease in the value of imports. The amount refunded was Rs. 527-1-0 against Rs. 653-15-0. No articles were registered by land.

152. The details of the various kinds of town duties levied in the city of Cambay during the official year of report together with details of the refund are shown by Statement K tables *g* and *h*.

STAMPS.

153. The total receipts from the sale of Stamps during the financial year amounted to Rs. 11,006-0-6 against Rs. 7,296-5-9. The cause of the increase is shown in para. 141 *supra*.

154. Statement K table *i* shows the details of the sale of Stamps during the year. Statement K table *j* shows the nett receipts from the Stamp Revenue in the Cambay State from the date of its introduction.

SALE OF BUILDING SITES.

155. During the year under report the amount of revenue recovered by the sale of building sites was Rs. 12,465-5-0 against Rs. 810-0-0 last year. Large pieces of lands and building sites were purchased by the Boras near their quarters during the year.

156. During the last few years lands have been sold for building purposes which besides this sum, realized to the Darbar a sum of about a lac of rupees, upon which have been constructed handsome buildings to which Mr. Sheppard refers in his address (*vide* para. 4) in the following terms :—

"Your city has been much improved and new houses are everywhere "rising out of old ruins. The new public buildings reflect great credit on "your administration."

FERRY TOLLS.

157. The income derived from the Ferry Tolls during the year as compared with that of the last year is as shown below :—

Years.	Kavi.	Galiana.	Tarakpur.	Dhowaran.	Total.
1887-88.	46-10-3	30	45	28	149-10-3
1888-89.	.....	31	27	28	86- 0-0

158. The contract for plying the Kavi boat is given by the Collector of Broach and the Cambay Darbar every alternate year. The contract was given by the Collector of Broach during the year of report.

159. The income derived from the Ferry tolls from Galiana and Dhowaran remain the same, but that of Tarakpur has decreased to Rs. 27 from Rs. 45 last year.

MINT.

160. Mint operations were not in progress during the year of report. The net amount of profit at the end of the last Samvat year was Rs. 10,689-11-0.

MUNICIPALITY.

161. A comparative statement of the total expenditure incurred by the Town Municipality during this and the last Samvat years is given in the margin. The reason of this decrease is due to the fact that during the last financial year a water-lift worked by a light steam engine was purchased for the purpose of watering the roads and supplying water to the public gardens.

Years.	Expenditure.	Decrease.
1943	33,501 7 9	.....
1944	30,140 6 3	3,361 1 6

162 A statement showing the comparison of the details of the total expenditure during this and the past Samvat years is given below :—

No.	Items of Expenditure.	Samvat 1943.	Samvat 1944.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1	Office Establishment.....	4.458 0 1	4,972 3 2	514 3 1	.....
2	Conservancy	2,591 10 2	3,757 7 6	1,165 13 4	.....
3	Building and Repairing Roads..	5.135 9 7	6,382 15 (	1,247 5 5	.....
4	Watering Roads	3,460 7 8	2,818 8 1	.....	641 15 7
5	Lighting	2,260 3 3	3,077 13 9	817 10 6	.....
6	Cleaning Wells and Tanks	985 15 0	254 1 5	.....	731 13 7
7	Purchase of Stock.....	5,068 4 0	.....	.....	5,068 4 0
8	Building and Repairs	737 14 6	1,596 8 6	858 10 6	.....
9	Compensation paid for acquisition of land for public purposes	1,806 1 2	517 13 9	.....	1,288 3 5
10	Public Gardens.....	3,442 2 9	4,732 15 6	1,290 12 9	.....
11	Clock Tower	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Borwad Fountain	2,243 13 3	481 0 6	.....	1,762 12 9
13	Jubilee Expenses	1,207 14 7	.....	.....	1,207 14 7
14	Repairs to the Charitable Dispensary	.....	1,124 13 6	1,124 13 6	.....
15	Contingent	19 9 1	16 4 0	.....	3 5 1
16	Miscellaneous.....	83 15 2	407 13 7	323 14 5	.....
	Total.....	33,501 7 9	30,140 6 3	.....	3,361 1 6

163. The increase (of Rs. 514-3-1) under the head of expenditure on the office establishment is due to the financial year being an intercalary one. Great attention is paid to the conservancy of the town, and the expenditure on it is increasing year by year. The increase this year is Rs. 1,165-13-4, whilst last year it was Rs. 848-8-3.

164. Under the head of building and repairing roads the expenditure this year is Rs. 6,382-15-0, against Rs. 5,135-9-7 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,247-5-5. Out of the above only Rs. 378-10-6 were spent on making a new road (850′×85·5′) from the Kothi Building to the Municipal Office. The rest of the sum was expended in repairing the roads.

165. Watering and lighting the roads are as usual carefully attended to. The expenditure on lighting has increased by Rs. 817-10-6, but that on watering has decreased by Rs. 641-15-7 owing to the scarcity of water last year.

166. The amount expended on cleaning wells and tanks of the town during the year under notice is Rs. 254-15-0 whilst last year it was Rs. 985-15-0. The decrease in this head is due to many wells being cleared last year. Four large step wells and a reservoir each measuring several hundreds of square feet were repaired and cleaned by private individuals at their own expense. Amongst these the Bheravnath *wáv* repaired thoroughly by Mr. Shricrustna Luximiram Pandya at the cost of Rs. 3,068 deserves special mention. The total amount spent on these philanthropic works was Rs. 4,093. The following is a statement showing the names of the wells as well as by whom repaired, and the total outlay expended on each.

No.	Name of the well or reservoir.	By whom repaired.	Amount.
1	TheBheravnath Wav	Mr. Shricrustna Laximiram Pandya ...	3,068
2	The Nagina Garden Wav	Mr. Shekh Ahmed Shekh Dawood.....	225
3	*The Wadwa Wav.....	Mr. Shricrustna Laximiram Pandya ...	25
4	The Metpure Wav	Do. do. ...	600
5	The Bawa Shaban reservoir	The Punch of the Machhi people.....	175
		Total Rupees...	4,093

167. No Stock was purchased during the year of report.

1. Mahmadi Gate,
2. The new chookies,
3. The Foorza Gate,
4. The Pirr Mavlai Boruz,
5. The Foorza Chowkikhana,
6. The Gowara Gate.

168. The increase of expenditure of Rs. 838-10-6 in the item of building and repairs is owing to many Chowkikhanas and Khangas (as per margin) being repaired during the year of report.

169. Only Rs. 517-13-9 were paid as compensation for acquisition of land for public purposes against Rs. 1,806-1-2 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,288-3-5. The land purchased was not as large in extent as that of the last year.

* This step well was only cleaned.

170. The expenditure over public gardens has increased by Rs. 1,290-12-9. This increase is partially due to the year being of 13 months, and partially to the expenditure incurred for purchase of cocoanut plants in Bombay. There are now growing about 2,000 cocoanut plants which are 2 and 3 years old. They are in the most prosperous condition, and promise to be a very reproductive source of revenue, bringing Rs. 5 per annum per each tree.

171. Rs. 481-0-6 were paid for stones brought out from Dhrangdhra in Kathiawar for the erection of the Borwad Fountain. It is complete now and has cost Rs. 2,724-13-9 out of which Rs.800-0-0 were subscribed by Mr. Cumroodin Abdulali, an inhabitant of this town but who is at present trading in Bombay, and the rest was paid by the State. The description of the fountain has been fully given in previous reports. As for the Jubilee expenses *vide* the latter portion of para. 188 of the last Administration Report. The items of the miscellaneous and contingent expenses do not require any explanation.

172. When the Railway from Anand to Petlad became an accomplished fact the Political Agent intimated to the Darbar (by his letter No. 448 of 1888-89, dated the 23rd December 1888,) that a good road from Petlad to Cambay would be necessary, and desired to know whether the Darbar would be willing to pay its share for the survey and construction of a road proportionately to the mileage. His Highness the Nawab Saheb readily accepted the proposal, and at once (by letter No. 1064 of 1888, dated the 20th December 1888,) stated that the Darbar would undertake to pay proportionately to the mileage. But the Baroda Darbar through the Agent, Governor-General, informed the Political Agent of Cambay (by letter No. 3934 of 1889, dated the 18th April 1889,) that as the Baroda Darbar had under consideration the question of extending their Railway to the Cambay frontier they did not intend to construct a road from Petlad to Cambay. The matter, therefore, rests entirely to what determination the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar arrives.

173. The construction of the Clock Tower is commenced during the latter portion of this official year. The design is prepared by Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Mehta, the same gentleman under whose magnificent design and able superintendence the construction of the handsome new building of the Varjiwandass Anglo-Vernacular School was brought to completion. The design of the Clock Tower is already prepared by Mr. Mehta and approved by the Darbar, and it will be completed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Bezunji Shapurji Mehta. The style of the building will be Saracenic and it will be constructed on the three gates with four large and twice as many small minerets. The height at the centre of the dial from the foot of the building will be 50 feet and the total height from the base to the top will be 70 feet. The Clock, made by Messrs. Lund, Blockley & Co. of London, has already come to Cambay and is of two dials. The one facing the Darbar and the other the Bazar. The diameter of the dial is 4 feet.

174. There were 10 fires in the town and its suburbs during the year of report against as many last year. Out of these 10, 4 were insignificant being in or near peoples' compounds destroying grass, &c., of the value of Rs. 278 only. Matchhipara, however, a suburb of Cambay was visited by two disastrous fires destroying 265 houses, and doing damage to the extent of Rs. 1,48,795. In the early part of the month of March 1889, 96 houses were destroyed, and the damage done was estimated at Rs. 50,800. After about 6 weeks another fire broke out in the same locality and 169 houses were destroyed, the estimated damage done being of Rs. 97,995. During both the fires a very high wind blew, and the fact of the Machhipura being situated on an eminence, and almost all the houses being constructed of inflammable materials, and the same being filled with dry cocoanut husks, (which the Machhi people make into ropes) and also with mats, sweeping brooms, &c., contributed to the spread of the fire in several directions. But by the prompt aid of the fire-engines, and by demolishing some of the intermediate houses, the fires were got under. Out of 509 houses 265, or more than half of the suburb was destroyed. One old woman having entered her house whilst it was burning to get out some of her articles, perished in the flames, except which there was no other loss or injury to any human being or to cattle. A meeting of the leading gentlemen of the town was called by the Dewan at the instance of His Highness to adopt measures for the relief of those who had suffered by the fire, and a representative committee was formed and a list was opened and Rs. 7,000, or thereabouts have already been subscribed.

175. In the four other fires 11 houses were burnt down and property worth Rs. 6,265 was destroyed. The damage done last year was said to be of Rs. 5,380-0-0.

176. During the year of report 204 applications for building new houses were made against 225 last year, and 915 applications for repairs were received against 900 last year. Sanction for building new houses, and repairs was given in all the instances. 20 dilapidated and dangerous houses were razed to the ground by order of the Sudhrai Department, after giving due notice to the owners thereof. In 6 cases permission was granted to remove the materials of houses the value of which was Rs. 1,348-4-0 against Rs. 1,771-0-0 last year.

177. The revenue derived for Sudhrai or Municipal purposes amounted to Rs. 8,323-14-0 against Rs. 7,841-8-6 last year, whereas the expenditure in the year as shown above amounted to Rs. 30,140-6-3. The difference or deficit of Rs. 21,816-8-3 against Rs. 26,159-15-3 last year was made good from the general revenue.

178. The public health during the early part of the year was not altogether good, for cholera, which was not of a very severe type, prevailed at the time. The prevailing diseases are given in the head of Medical Services.

PUBLIC WORKS.

179. The expenditure under this head during the year under report has decreased by Rs. 3,916-2-6. The reasons for the decrease of expenditure are sufficiently dealt with in para. 193 of the last year's Report, and in para. 191 of that of the year previous. In the margin is given a comparative statement for the present and the past financial years. The decrease is not very large, and calls for no explanation.

Samvat year.	Total Expenditure.	Decrease.
1943	42,270 15 9	.....
1944	38,354 13 3	3,916-2-6

180. The expenditure on original works has decreased whilst that on repairs has increased during the year of report, as the following table of comparison will show :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Samvat 1943.	Samvat 1944.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
a. Original Works	23,658 8 3	20,576 12 6	.....	3,081 11 9
b. Repairs	10,207 13 0	12,578 15 9	2,371 2 9	.....
c. Establishment	2,868 9 6	2,884 4 9	15 11 3	.....
d. Tools and Plant	3,181 6 0	95 15 3	.....	3,085 6 9
e. Miscellaneous Charges	2,354 11 0	2,218 13 0	.....	135 14 0
Total Rs.....	42,270 15 9	38,354 13 3	2,386 14 0	6,303 0 6
Decrease.. ...	3,916 2 6	.....	.....	3,916 2 0

(*a* and *b*) The expenditure on original works has decreased by Rs. 3,081-11-9, and on repairs increased by Rs. 2,371-2-9 ; (*c*) the expenditure on establishment remains nearly the same as that of the past year ; (*d*) during the year of report tools and plant of only Rs. 95-15-3 were purchased, whilst last year mathametical instruments, &c., of Rs. 3,181-6-0 were bought and hence the decrease ; (*e*) during the year under review one case of galvanized iron sheets valued at Rs. 1,095-0-3 had to be thrown overboard on account of the ship, of which it formed part of the cargo, encountering a heavy storm *enroute* to Cambay. The miscellaneous charges consist as usual of contingent expenses, and expenses incurred on account of models, &c., for shows and exhibitions, as also other trivial miscellaneous charges.

181. The original works of importance completed this year are as shown in the margin. During the financial year of report the expenditure upon

1. The Varjiwandass Anglo-Vernacular School.
2. The Sudhrai Office and the First Class Magistrate's Court,
3. Civil and Sessions Court,
4. The Neza *Ootara*, and
5. The Godowns near the Customs House.

the School house was Rs. 7,100-7-3 as compared with the amount expended last year, viz., Rs. 11,448-4-0. The new Anglo-Vernacular School as well as the main Vernacular School were removed to this very handsome new building during the year. The public office which was undererection last year was completed this year, and the Court of the Magistrate of the first class as also the office of the *Sudhrai* department of the State have been located in the building near the Office of the Public Works Department. The total expenditure over this building is Rs. 5,267-11-9 against Rs. 1,220-14-9 last year. The Civil and Sessions Courts have been installed in the *Hathi Khana* public office. The expenditure during the year under this head was Rs. 1,224-15-3 against Rs. 1,339-1-9 last year. The total sum expended on this building is Rs. 2,564-1-0. The extensions in the Neza *Ootara* were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,102-6-3, against Rs. 2,697-15-6, and the godowns near the Customs House were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,659-0-3. These newly constructed godowns realize rents aggregating Rs. 288 per annum in addition to the existing income of the old godowns.

a.	Stables for .....Rs.	684-15-9
b.	A cattle pound attached to the Second Class Magistrate's Court ..... ,,	226—3-3
c.	An *Ootara* at Mouze Oodel about six miles from Cambay ..... ,,	233-11-3
	Rs.	1,144-14-3

The original works of minor importance completed during the year are as per margin.

182. The following is a table showing comparision of expenditure on the original works for the two years.—

Heads of Expenditure.	1943.	1944.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
a. Varjiwandass Anglo-Vernacular School	11,448 4 0	7,100 7 3	.....	4.347 12 9
b. Extentions in the Lal *Baug*	4,094 2 3	.....	.....	4,094 2 3
c. Public Offices	2,943 7 3	7,570 0 6	4,626 9 3	.....
d. The Neza *Ootara*	2,697 15 6	3,102 6 3	404 6 9	.....
e. Pagas.....	2,474 11 3	684 15 9	.....	1,789 11 6
f. Rahdari Godowns.....	.....	1,659 0 3	1,659 0 3	.....
g. Oodel *Ootara*	.....	233 11 3	233 11 3	.....
h. Cattle pound.....	.....	226 3 3	226 3 3	.....
Total Rs...	23,658 8 3	21,576 12 6	.....	3,081 11 9

183. The following is a statement showing particulars of the total outlay on original works during the last two financial years; as well as the total amount expended on each from the beginning of its construction.

Name of the building.	Outlay in 1943.			Outlay in 1944.			Total outlay up to end of 1944.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
a. The Varjivandass School house ...	11,448	4	0	7,100	7	3	34,033	7	6
b. Public Offices	2,943	7	3	7,590	0	6	12,574	4	3
c. The Neza *Ootara*	2,697	15	6	3,102	6	3	19,972	11	6
d. The Rahdari Godowns	.....			1,659	0	3	1,659	0	3
e. Stables and carriage houses	2,474	11	3	684	15	9	3,159	4	0
f. Cattle pound	.....			226	3	3	453	10	0
g. The Oodel *Ootara*..... ...	.....			233	11	3	233	11	3

184. The expenditure on repairs this year has increased by Rs. 2,371-2-9, the principal item of increase being under the head of repairs to the Darbar buildings. Hereinbelow is given a Statement comparing the different items under this head with that of the past year.

Heads of expenditure.	1943.			1944.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
a. Repairs to the Darbar buildings including Palace and other Zenana houses	2,547	7	9	5,744	8	0	3,197	0	3	.....		
b. Public Offices, Police chowkies ...	3,713	4	6	4,153	3	0	439	14	6	.....		
c. Religious institutions	620	1	3	523	11	9	.....			96	5	6
d. Pagas	579	8	0	151	2	6	.....			428	5	6
e. Repairs to the dams and the masonry sluice for reclamation of the salt pans	269	12	0	.....			.....			269	12	0
f. Repairs to the Stray cattle-pound..	207	15	3	.....			.....			207	15	3
g. Repairs of miscellaneous nature. ...	2,269	12	3	2,006	6	6	.....			263	5	9
Total.....	10,207	13	0	12,578	15	9	2,371	2	9	.....		

c. This includes the Musjids and the various Imamwadas of the Darbar.

f. An old cattle pound was repaired at a cost of Rs. 207-15-3.

g. This item consists of tile-turning on roofs of all the buildings of the Darbar, miscellaneous repairs to the other Darbar shops and godowns in the city, &c.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and Deaths.

185. The measures adopted for the collection of more accurate statistics have in some degree proved successful. During the year of report 59 births have

been registered more than the past year, the number this year being 604 against 545 last year. It is hoped that the people will gradually understand the value of accurate statistics. As yet no stringent measures have been brought into force. Last year's ratio of births per mille of population was 15·1 whilst during the year of report it is 16·8.

186. No sort of epidemic made its appearance last year, whilst cholera was prevalent in the town and its suburbs during the early part of the year under report. Great precautious were taken before its out-break, and every attention was paid to the conservancy and general cleanliness of the town; but, notwithstanding, cholera did break out though fortunately it was not of a severe type. The Doctor in charge of the State Charitable Dispensary and his assistants visited every patient free of charge and cholera mixtures, &c., were kept at each and every Police Station besides in several other localities. In the great majority of cases the patients recovered. The total number of deaths from cholera were 288 against *nil* last year. There were only three deaths from small-pox against 12 last year. There was 1 suicide against 2 last year, and 1 person died from snake-bite against the same number last year. The total number of deaths were 1,386 against 1,006 last year. The reason of this increase is chiefly owing to so many deaths from cholera; consequently the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population for the year under review has increased by 10·6 per cent. and the mean of the previous five years by 3·8 per cent.

187. In the above number of deaths there were 674 males and 712 females against 495 males and 571 females last year.

188. Statement L tables *a*, *b*, and *c*, show (*a*) the number of births registered (*b* and *c*) deaths registered from different causes in the City of Cambay during the year 1888-89.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

The State Charitable Dispensary.

189. There is one Charitable Dispensary in Cambay.

190. The Dispensary was during the year removed from near the Police head quarters to the very commodious building near the *Futteh* gate on the North-west of Cambay. This was built by Mr. Dadabhai Hormusji Dubash as an Abkari Distillery and Depôt combined, but on expiry of his contract, the building was purchased by the Darbar through the express wish of Government (*vide* para. 151 of the last year's Annual Administration Report) for the sum of Rs. 11,000, (British Currency). The Public Works Department of the State then had to thoroughly repair it to make it a suitable building for a Hospital with accommodation for indoor male and female patients, &c., &c.

191. During the year of report 43 persons were admitted as indoor patients against three last year. This is a matter of great satisfaction, for the

people in this part of the province are so ignorant and full of prejudice that they cannot easily be induced to apply for admission into the Hospital, and take the European Medicine. But this feeling is gradually dying out and people have learnt to take advantage of the boon supplied gratis through the bounty of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. The marginal table compares the expenditures of both the years on the indoor patients. Of the above 36 were cured, 1 relieved and 6 died. Last year one patient under treatment for ophthalmia died.

1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
12—12—0	19—11—0	6—15—0

192. The total number of patients treated during the year of report was 10,755 against 13,989 last year or a decrease this year of 3,234. Of the above 3,434 were treated for febrile and zymotic diseases against 5,082 last year, showing a decrease of 1,648 cases. There were 357 cases of cholera, of which 241 were cured, the result in 41 cases unknown, and 75 cases ended in death.

193. The Hindoos generally believe the spread of such epidemics to be on account of the wrath of the *Mata*, and they invariably try to propitiate it by offering sacrifices and making vows, instead of giving the patient the medicine required. Such neglected cases become difficult of cure. Sometimes the Medical Officer has been known to press the relatives of the patient to give the suffering person his medicine in his own presence, and by this many persons have been saved. This feeling is so deeply rooted amongst this class of people, that it will be long, ere, they cease to believe that the visitation is not the result of *Mata Devi's* wrath.

194. There was not a single case of cholera last year. There was an increase of only 32 cases in the head of constitutional diseases, the number this year being 1,150 against 1,118 last year. The local diseases treated during the last year were 7,789 against 6,171 this year, thus showing a decrease this year of 1,618 cases.

195. The number of major operations performed during the year of report was 24 against 12 last year. Out of which all were successful. The number of minor operations was 860.

196. There is an increase of Rs. 1,663-11-3 in the expenditure on the Dispensary. The causes of the increase being that (1) the year is of thirteen months, (2) that an additional expenditure owing to cholera had to be met with this year against *nil* last year, and (3) that the expenditure on *Bazar* medicines had greatly increased. The pay of the vaccinator is also taken into account under this head.

197. During the course of the year the Dispensary was visited by W. Allen, Esq., C. S., Political Agent of the State. He was pleased with the general management of the Dispensary, and the popularity hitherto secured by it. His remark in the Visitor's Book runs as follows :—

> " Visited the Dispensary. Found every thing in order. There appears to be a very large daily attendance."

198. The daily average attendance of the patients is 115·4 against 148 last year showing a decrease of 32·6 patients. Out of the total number, that presented themselves before the Doctor (10,712) 9,682 were cured, 802 afterwards neglected to attend, 80 died, and 148 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

199. The prevailing diseases were cholera (only for the months of June, July and August), malarious fever, ague, and remittent fever, and skin diseases.

200. Statement Appendix L tables *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, and *h* respectively show (*d*) the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated, (*e*) the diseases of indoor and outdoor patients, (*f*) the classes and sexes of indoor and outdoor patients, (*g*) the income and expenditure incurred, and (*h*) the result of the major surgical operations performed during the year of report.

VACCINATION.

201. There is one vaccinator employed by the Sanitary Commissioner, who vaccinated 2,094 children during the year of report against 2,137 last year. The decrease is not so large as to require any explanation. Out of the above there were 2 re-vaccinated cases against as many last year. The percentage of successful cases has increased by 2·1, and the persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population by 1. The average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during the previous five years has increased by 156, and the ratio per thousand by 1·8. The present vaccinator has during the last three years shown good capacity for work.

202. Only 28 cases proved unsuccessful during the year against 72 last year. On 11 of the cases being proved unsuccessful, they were successfully vaccinated again.

203. Appendix L table *i* gives further details of the persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year of report.

EDUCATION.

204. During the year of report the Anglo-Vernacular and the Main Guzerati Schools were removed into the new School-house. Mr. Chundravidyanand Shricrustnanand Pandya, who has passed the First B. A. examination was recommended by the Educational Inspector, N. D., as Head Master of the English School, and he was placed in charge of the same and of the Education Department of the State generally. The Deputy Educational Inspector says in his Annual Report "The English School has acquired a new life under the present master."

205. Mrs. Mc. Afee of the Female Training College at Ahmedabad has been requested to recommend the services of a qualified mistress and it is expected one will shortly be available for the Girls, School here. On the 22nd of October 1888 a girl attending the local Girls, School, Joitee Kooberdass by name, was sent by the Darbar to finish her education as a School Mistress to the Female Training College at Ahmedabad. She was admitted in the 5th Standard. She has put up in one of the College compound rooms as a boarder. The services of Joitee after finishing her education at the College, will be utilized in the Girls, School at Cambay. All the expenses of this student including her food have been guaranteed by the State.

206. Two monthly scholarships of Rs. 5 each have been continued this year against three last year. These will be discontinued shortly, and will be conferred on students attending the Cambay Anglo-Vernacular School, as recommended by Mr. Giles. The monthly Grant-in-aid of Rs. 15, towards defraying the current expenses of a Bora Madressa, established by private enterprize of the Bora community has been continued this year.

207. An extract of the Annual Report on the State schools of the Deputy Educational Inspector is appended hereto, and marked Appendix M table *a* for further and fuller details. The progress of the schools taken as a whole was not unsatisfactory.

208. A Branch Vernacular as recommended by the Deputy Educational Inspector was opened at Govara. It is expected it will attract pupils owing to its being located in another central part of the city.

209. There are this year eight indigenous schools in the city with an attendance of 488 boys. In the District there are nine such temporary institutions attended by 189 boys. These Schools exist only a part of the year for in the beginning of the monsoon the boys accompany their parents or guardians to help them in their sowing operations.

210. The following statement compares the average number on the rolls and the average attendance throughout the year of report.

Class of Schools.	Average number in			Average Attendance in			
	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Schools under Departmental control	481	507	26	344	364	20	.....
Schools under the State Management	643	665	22	404	386	.....	18
Total...	1,124	1,172	48	748	750	20	18

211. The amount of fees collected during the year of report was Rs. 716-4-3 against Rs. 743-5-8 last year whilst the total amount of expenditure

on education during the Samvat year of report was Rs. 5,671-13-3 against Rs. 4,907-1-6 last year, showing an increase this year of Rs. 764-11-9. The cause of this increase is given in para. 141 *supra*.

212. Appendix M table *b*, is an abstract return of schools and scholars in the Cambay State during the year 1888-89.

LITERATURE AND PRESS.

213. Mr. Balcrishna Narayen, a Vakil, practising in the Courts of Cambay, issued the paper "*Akhbare Khambayat*" for a year, but on the number of subscribers decreasing he closed the publication of the paper. The Darbar have purchased the Printing Press, types, &c., for printing their forms, &c.

214. Statement N table *a* shows the Presses worked, &c., during the year of report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSE-BREEDING.

215. The demand for the Arab Stallions maintained by the Darbar has continued to be on the increase, and the people of this State as well as those of the neighbouring British and Gaekwadi Districts are becoming convinced of the superior quality of colts produced.

216. During the year of report there were three Stallions against as many last year; the number of mares covered was 49 against 40 last year. Out of these 28 came from the adjoining foreign territories against 19 last year, 10 from the Cambay District against 5 last year and 16 from the town against 11 last year. Five of the above did not foal and consequently they had to be covered again.

CAMBAY BRITISH POST OFFICE.

217. The arrangement for the incoming and out going mails continue to be well attended to under the able superintendence of Khan Bahadur Khursedji Pallonji Lalcaca. The number of letters, post cards, newspapers, parcels, &c., given out for delivery has increased by 50 per cent. during the last seven years. The issue of Money Orders as well as the Saving Banks Accounts have increased, as the following Statements show :—

Period.	Number of letters, post cards, newspapers, parcels, &c., given out for delivery.	Remarks.
For the Second Week of the Month of February 1883	2,494	
Do. do. 1884	2,890	
Do. do. 1885	2,675	
Do. do. 1886	2,796	
Do. do. 1887	2,913	
Do. do. 1888	3,213	
Do. do. 1889	3,639	

Years.	Money Orders.				Saving Banks.			
	Issued.		Paid.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1885	769	17,509 8	1,310	47,172 12	41	1,843 8 0	22	5,860 2 9
1886	856	22,182 3	1,598	84,278 11	36	9,730 5 1	24	4,558 5 5
1887	1,005	23,956 9	1,617	56,259 8	43	3,037 12 9	41	3,694 15 11
1888	965	24,527 10	1,685	13,058 5	66	3,362 10 0	40	4,545 12 4

EXHIBITIONS.

218. In the beginning of the month of October 1888, the Darbar sent articles to the Poona Industrial Exhibition incharge of two men, and the transit charges were bourne by the State. During the year under report the Executive Council of the International Exhibition, Glasgow, on the 26th October 1888, recorded a cordial vote of thanks for help rendered to their Bombay Agents, Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co., in collecting Exhibits from Cambay.

219. All instalments of the Annual tribute have been regularly paid.

220. The graves and cemetery are in good order.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX A, TABLE *a*.

Geographical Area of the Cambay State, 1888-89.

Geographical Division.	Area in sq. miles.
Cambay State	350

APPENDIX B, TABLE *a*.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, CAMBAY STATE, 1888-89.

No.	Name of individual State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Jafer Ali Khan Saheb, belonging to the Mominkhan family.	Cambay ...	Feudatory.	Mogal, Mahomedan, Shiah.	41	Persian and Urdu, educated at Cambay.	In administering his territory.	Has adoption Sanad.	It does not appear settled what is the prevailing custom of succession in his family.	Has no son.	

Principal Officers.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
2	Shámráo Narayen Laud ...	Bombay ...	Dewán	Shenvi Brahmin..	44	English, Guzerathi and Marathi.	General management and Superintendence of affairs of the State, and hear appeals of every description.
3	H. H. Summers.		Revenue Adhicari and Survey Superintendent ...	Christian	55	English and Guzerathi ...	In conducting Revenue Affairs, and carrying on Survey operations and classification of the State.
4	Fakrudin Najumeeya	Cambay ...	Assistant Revenue Adhicari	Mahomedan ..	41	Persian and Guzerathi ...	In assisting the Revenue Adhicari. Is also First Class Magistrate to try Purgana cases.
5	Meherwanji Pestonji	Bombay ...	Munsiff	Parsi	26	English and Guzerathi ...	Is a B.A., L.L.B.
6	Kazi Sayed Mahomed Hoosien Mahomed Ali	Cambay ...	First Class Magistrate ...	Mahomedan ..	43	Guzerathi and Persian ...	*Vide* column 4.
7	Dhanjibhai Hormusji	Cambay ...	Second Class Magistrate ...	Parsi	41	English and Guzerathi ...	Do.
8	Wassudev Mahadaji	Bombay ...	Police Superintendent ...	Brahmin... ...	51	Guzerathi and Marathi ...	Do.
9	Wamonrao Venayeck	Bombay ...	Hospital Assistant... ...	Do.	30	English, and Guzerathi ...	Do.
10	Faizul Hoossein Jiwabhai ...	Cambay ...	Town Duty Officer ...	Mahomedan ...	41	English, Guzerathi & Persian	Do.
11	Zerudin Rehmudin	Cambay ...	Sudhrai Officer	Do. ..	27	Guzerathi and Persian ...	Do.
12	Nazarali Abdul Ali	Cambay ...	Accountant	Do. ..	53	English, and Guzerathi ...	Do.
13	Mirza Buxe Ali	Cambay ..	Customs Officer	Do. ..	44	English, Guzerathi & Persian.	Do.
14	Budrudin Rehmudin	Cambay ...	Private Secretary to His Highness.	Do. ..	41	Persian and Guzerathi ...	Do.
15	Chunilal Manilal	Cambay	Wahivatdar.	Brahmin	...	Guzerathi	Is also Second Class Magistrate of the Purgana.
16	C. S. Pandya	Surat ..	Superintendent, Educational Department.	Nagar Brahmin...	25	English and Guzerathi ...	Has passed the First B. A. examination.

APPENDIX B, TABLE *b*.

CAMBAY STATE, 1888-89.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Population by the Census of 1881.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duty or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay.	Rs. a. p. 21,924 4 0 British Currency.	The British Government.	86,074	26	1,849	2,094	Malarious fevers, and skin diseases.	Rs. a. p. 6,28,197 2 0	540	No.	Jowar, bajri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, muth, mug, chaula, arad, pulse, til, chinoo, gram, kang, &c., &c. Tobacco, cornelian stones, black or Mecca cloth, cotton dhotars and dupattas, saries, silk ghats, &c. Three Ginning factories and no mines.

APPENDIX B, TABLE *c*.

CIVIL DIVISION OF CAMBAY TERRITORY, 1888-89.

Province.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Names of Executive sub-Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of Villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Land.	Gross of all description.	REMARKS.
						Head Quarter Towns.	Population.										
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
Guzerat..	Northern Division.	Cambay.	Tarapur and Warsada.	350	86,074	Cambay..	36,007	89	3	3	10	6	400	Rs. a. p. 2,27,434-13-0	Rs. a. p. 3,98,158-4-0	Rs. a. p 6,28,197-2-0	* Among these are 241 villages ravanios for night watch only.
						Tarapur.	5,590						241*				
						Warsada.	1,131						641				

APPENDIX B, TABLE *d.*

POPULATION (1881,) CAMBAY STATE, 1888-89.

Commissionership.	District.	No. of inhabited houses.	Population.					No. per square miles.	Classification.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years of age.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Cambay State.	21,702	28,100	27,558	15,918	14,498	86,074	245.926	...	8	...	70,708	12,417	119	2,809	13	14,479	29,539	Persian, Urdu and Guzerathi.	Unknown.	

STATEMENT C, TABLE *a.*

POLICE.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen in the Cambay State during 1888-89.

District.	CASES.																								
	Reported to have been committed whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 2 not investigated under Section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*) C. P. C.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 decided.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 10 to 12.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247 C. P. P.		Pending at the close of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year		Total of columns 12 to 20.	Died, escaped, &c., without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.
									Suo Motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Courts.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appeared under order of Magistrate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	16 a		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Cambay State.	256	...	Included in column 2.	18	256	170	78·1	66·4	201	...	...	139	57	5	69·1	70·9	5	...	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	3

APPENDIX C, TABLE *a*.

POLICE.

Cognizable Crime—*continued*.

General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

District.	PERSONS.														PROPERTY.					
	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Number of persons shown in columns 28 and 29 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
											In Custody of Police.	On bail.								
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Cambay State ...	1·5	497 * 2 499	184	6	267	17 * 2 19	159	39·9	40·5	1	...	...	25	3	146	117	80·8	Rs. 12,074-1-3	Rs. 7,181-10-9	59·4

* One was pending before the Sessions Court last year, and one was arrested by order of the Sessions Court after the case was committed by the First class magistrate.

APPENDIX C, TABLE *b*.

POLICE,—*continued.*

Non-Cognizable Crime.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Results of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

District.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS
	Average Institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Number of Cases in column 5 to which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
										By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cambay State.	404	181	238	419	181	169	386	928	256	376	2	261	5	28	

APPENDIX C, TABLE *c.*

POLICE,—*continued.*

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Cambay State during the year 1888-89.

District.	STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.									COST OF POLICE.												DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE			
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenue.		Pay and travelling allowance of Controlling Officers (column 2) and pay and travelling allowance of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Other expenses of column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4, 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances permanent or otherwise not included in columns 12, 14 and 16.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	In District.			
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at District Central Jails.		On Station duties.	
																								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
												Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		*			
Cambay State.	...	1	...	33	100	256	15	400 *241 .641	...	...	...	1,300	†...	641-8	4,053-5-6	44,154-0-9	251-11-3	276-0-4	61-1-3	30-0-0	50,430-9-6	50,430-9-6	...	...	...	5	241

* These are Village Ravanios whose expenditure is included in Revenue Establishment.
† A riding horse is given from the State Pagas.

APPENDIX C, TABLE *c.*

POLICE,—*continued.*

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police, 1888-89.

District.	Distribution of Force.						Area of whole District in square Miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and men.)						Proportion of the Police on Station Duties (Officers and Men.)						Total of Cognizable Crime reported.	Proportion of Cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station Duties.
	In District.				On Town, Municipal or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonment.			To Area (6).			To Population.			To Area.			To population.				
	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or escorts to Prisoners and Treasurers or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.																		
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Cambay State	...	...	5	241	15	...	350	86,074	·5	·5	·02	134	78	56	1·4	1·3	·04	345	203	146	256	1·04

APPENDIX C, TABLE *d*.

Statement showing the List of Extradition Demands made by this State, 1888-89.

No.	By what tribunal of the State the demand was made.	Charged with what Offence.	How many accused demanded.	Subject of what Government.	No. and date of the letter demanding surrenders of the accused.	How many surrendered.	How many convicted.	How many acquitted.	What tribunal tried the case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2nd Class Magistrate.	Theft	1	H. H. Gaekwar ...	221	...	...	...	.....	The extradition was refused, it being only a private dispute.
2	3rd Class Magistrate.	Do. ...	2	Do. ...	17-6-88 254	2	2	...	1st Class Magistrate.	
3	1st do. ...	Do. ...	2	British Government.	23-7-88 313	...	...	...	Do. ...	The extradition was declined as the offence was committed in British *hud*.
4	2nd do. ...	Theft with house break.	2	Do. ...	31-9-88 6	2	2	...	2nd Class Magistrate.	
5	1st do. ...	Hurt and Rape. ...	2	Do. ...	17-11-88 26	2	2	...	The Sessions Court.	
6	2nd do. ...	Theft and hurt. ...	6	Do. ...	8-12-88 32	...	...	...	Do. ...	The extradition was declined, the case being a got up one.
7	2nd do. ...	Rape	4	Do. ...	18-12-88 49	4	3	1	1st Class Magistrate.	
8	2nd do. ...	Hurt	4	H. H. Gaekwar ...	6-1-89 71	2	2	...	2nd Class Magistrate.	2 Accused remain unsurrendered.
9	2nd do.	Criminal breach of trust.	1	The British Government.	12-2-89 77	...	...	...	Do. ...	The case was returned, owing to no demand for such an offence can be made.
10	2nd do. ...	Dacoity. ...	6	H. H. Gaekwar ...	16-2-89 89	5	...	...	Do. ...	1 Remains unsurrendered.
11	2nd do. ...	Do. ..	1	Do.	5-3-89 154 23-5-89	...	...	...	Do. ...	1 Remains unsurrendered.
11			31			17	11	1		The extradition was refused for 10, accused unsurrendered 4, accused under trial are 5.

APPENDIX D, TABLE *a*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Cambay State during the year 1888-89.

Judicial Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Number of divisions with Courts under Chief Court.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction.					Total Number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts Superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Court of District.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appellate.				
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cambay State — Civil.....	350	86,074	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2,081	...	94	...	Rs. 17,781-15-6	Rs. 24,066-6-3	The salaries of the District First Class Magistrate and the Wahivatdar of Tarapur are included in the Revenue Department.
Cambay State — Criminal ..			...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	663	103	19	...			

APPENDIX E, TABLE *a*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted, of each class of offence in the Cambay State, in the year 1888-89.

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons.					REMARKS.
					Under trial during year (including those of last year).	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Remaining under trial.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Offences against the public tranquillity	100	100	99	225	152	71	...	2	
	Offences relating to public servants	53	53	49	124	39	79	1	5	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	27	27	27	35	12	23	...	...	
	False Evidence, and offences against public justice	4	4	4	5	2	3	...	...	
	Attempts at do. do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Offences relating to Weights and Measures	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	3	3	3	5	2	3	...	...	
	Attempts at do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Offences relating to religion	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.	Offences affecting life	3	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hurt	145	145	140	360	278	48	...	13	
	Attempts at hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wrongful restraint and confinement	17	17	17	26	25	1	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Criminal force and assault	15	15	15	46	32	14	...	...	
	Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kidnapping, forcible abjection, slavery and forced labour	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	
	Attempts at do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during year (including those of last year.)	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, &c.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY. Rape	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Attempts at rape	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. Theft	150	150	143	278	110	134	1	12	
Attempts at theft	4	4	4	6	2	4	...	...	
Extortion	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Attempts at extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery and dacoity	6	6	5	24	6	3	...	5	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal appropriation of property	4	4	3	5	2	2	...	1	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	23	23	17	32	12	14	...	6	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Receiving of stolen property	9	9	9	13	8	5	...	...	
Attempts at do	3	3	3	6	5	1	...	...	
Cheating	5	5	5	7	4	3	...	...	
Attempts at cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fradulent deeds and fradulent disposition of property.	2	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	
Mischief	10	10	10	13	5	2	...	...	
Attempts at mischief	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Criminal trespass	20	20	18	28	19	7	...	2	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to documents, and to trade or property marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offence relating to marriage	8	8	7	16	12	2	...	2	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Defamation	8	8	8	19	19	...	...	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	5	5	5	6	4	1	...	...	
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences under Opium Act	3	3	3	5	3	2	...	...	
Do. Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Salt Act	37	37	37	77	5	72	...	...	
Do. Sea Customs Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Transport of Salt by Sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Abkari Act	15	15	14	17	2	12	...	3	
Do. Gambling Act	3	3	3	23	6	17	...	...	
Do. Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	693	693	663	1,425	771	528	1	53	72 were either committed or referred.

APPENDIX E, TABLE *b*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Cambay State in 1888-89.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total No. of cases before the Courts.	No. of persons concerned.	No. of persons discharged.	No. of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Proceedings against Witness ...	...	...	...	...	
2.— Do. to prevent breach of the peace	...	...	...	...	
3.— Do. regarding security for good behaviour ...	...	...	...	...	
4.— Do. concerning local nuisance	...	...	...	...	
5.—Possession	...	...	...	...	
6.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints...	1	5	5	...	
7.—Non-attendance of prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	
8.—Maintenance	32	32	20	12	
9.—Forfeiture of bail	2	2	2	...	
10.—Miscellaneous	70	95	46	49	
Total.....	105	134	73	61	

APPENDIX E, TABLE c.

Judicial Statements, Criminal Justice.

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in 1888-89.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at end of year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, &c.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
First Class Magistrate ...	434	1	210	176	...	31	16	199	2·1	630	
District do. do. ...	116	...	43	51	...	...	22	40	3·1	80	
Hon. do. do. ...	16	...	7	8	4	1	...	11	13	26	
Second Class do. ...	789	...	472	266	...	32	15	372	3·7	634	
Do. District Magistrate	70	...	39	23	...	8	...	41	1·7	28	
Total...	1,425	1	771	524	4	72	53	663	4·7	1,398	

APPENDIX E, TABLE *d.*

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Cambay State in the year 1888-89.

Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, &c.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentenced or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each application lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
The Huzoor Court. ...	26	...	9	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	3	28	

APPENDIX F, TABLE *a*.

JAIL.

Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jail during the year 1888-89.

1	2		3		4		5				6		7				8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15			16
JAIL.	Remaining at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jail. A — To undergo sentence.		Received from other Jail. B — In transit for transportation.		Grand Total.		Transferred to other Jail. A — To undergo sentence.		Transferred to other Jail. B — For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year. A — On appeal.		Released during the year. B — On expiry of sentence.		Released during the year. C — Under Remission Rules.		Released during the year. D — By order of His Highness. A — On account of sickness.		Released during the year. D — By order of His Highness. B — On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transported to the lunatic asylum		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.			Remarks.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
State Jail ...	51	2	167	15	218	17	...	...	...	...	218	17	235	...	...	...	...	5	...	144	13	8	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 3	...	...	...	7	..	48	...	45 2	•1	45 3	* Out of these 2 have been recaptured and are at large (once recaptured)

APPENDIX F, TABLE *b*.

JAIL.

Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Cambay State Jail during the year 1888-89.

1	2			3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10	11
JAIL.	Average number of prisoners.			Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingency.		Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	REMARKS.
				A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
State Jail ..	45·3	8	53·3	Rs. 1,694 15 6	Rs. 31 15 4	Rs. 91 0 0	Rs. 1 11 5	Rs. 1,053 0 0	Rs. 19 13 10	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 109 14 6	Rs. 2 1 2	Rs. 9 12 0	Rs. 0 3 0	Rs. 2,958 10 0	Rs. 55 13 0	

APPENDIX F, TABLE *c*.

JAIL.

Statement showing the cost of the prisoners in the Jail of Cambay during the year 1888-89.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samvat years.	Total cost of maintenance (Column 9, Statement 5).	Average cost of maintenance per head (Column 10, Statement 5.)	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earning per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (Column 2, *minus* Column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (Column 3, *minus* column 5).	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1943...	2,389 4 0	66 7 4	1,107 13 0	39 1 8	981 7 0	27 5 8	
1944...	2,958 10 0	55 13 0	2,610 3 3	49 4 0	348 6 9	6 9 0	

APPENDIX F, TABLE *d*.

JAIL.

Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among prisoners in 1888-89.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11												12
Years.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the part of the Jails devoted to convicts and under trial prisoners but exclusive of Hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted in to Hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			Rates per Mille of average strength.												Remarks.
																												A			B			C			D			E			
																												Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1887-88	65	10	75	36	·1	36·1	57	2	59	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·5	...	55·5	...	...	...	1	...	1	27·7	...	27·7	
1888-89	65	10	75	53·2	·1	53·3	65	4	69	...	...	..	3·2	...	3·2	*7	...	*7	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	60·3	...	60·3	37·7	...	37·7	94·3	...	94·3	132	...	132	

* One died while encountering the Police.

APPENDIX F, TABLE *e*.

JAIL.

Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Cambay State Jail in 1888-89.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10
YEARS.	Number remained at close of previous year.		No. received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st May.		Daily average number.		Cost.		REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner per annum.	
															Rs.	Rs.	Bhattá allowances for Civil prisoners are paid by plaintiffs. *Included in Police Expenditure.
1887-88	5	...	80	...	85	...	82	...	...	...	3	...	5·2	1	*384	73-13-6	
1888-89	3	...	45	...	48	...	46	...	...	...	2	...	1·7	...	*416	244-11-3	

APPENDIX G, TABLE *a*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Court in the Cambay State in 1888-89.

Class of Tribunal.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.										SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.							TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																REMARKS.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, Work and Materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable Property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other Suits for Money or Moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of Rent with or without ejectment or concealment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of Rent.	Relating to restraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipt or on account of illegal restraints.	For Potas or Kabuliayats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of Money or Accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for Immoveable Property.	Suits for Declaratory Decrees.	Other Suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, fore closure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an Account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of Matrimonial Rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration Suits.	Interpleader Suits.	Dissolution of Partnership.	Suits under Section 261 Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other Suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Munsiff Court	105	53	83	1,179	232	15	4	84	25	15	18	26	6	2	36	10	6	...	44	...	13	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	4	...	1,933	

APPENDIX G, TABLE *b*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Court in 1888-89.

Class of Tribunals.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	No. of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Munsiff Court	741	744	232	199	24	16	...	1	26	Rs. a. p. 1,64,668 12 0	Total number of Suits. 1,983.

APPENDIX G, TABLE *c*.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Court of Original Jurisdiction in the Cambay State in 1888-89.

Class of Court.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.											Number of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		REMARKS.
		Transferred.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Pending at the close of the year.		Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Munsiff Court. ...	2,627	...	38	30	200	999	81	173	2	403	155	546	273	218	75	584 Pending last year, 1,983 Instituted during the year, 60 Taken back on file, 2,627 Total.

APPENDIX G, TABLE *d.*

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Court in 1888-89.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, (see page 551, C. P. C.)	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte.*				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals in days.	Objections under Section 561 of Act XIV. of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Days.		
The Hazoor Court.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	2	2	89	...	These are special appeals.
The Appeal Court	119	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	48	18	9	5	33	14	83	...	
Total.....	129	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	54	19	9	6	35	16	86	...	

APPENDIX G, TABLE *e.*

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS, CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Cambay State for 1888-89.

Class of Court.	Total number of applications for the execution of Decrees before the Court.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months.	AMOUNT REALISED.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.												REMARKS.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV. of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Munsiff Court ...	2,781 Balance. 1,642 New. 4,423 Total.	...	572	172	247	2,574 Satisfied in part 858 Not satisfied 3,432 Total.	2,930	Rs. a. p. 29,510 14 0	...	22	44	38	80	74	...	...	...	5	...	...	728	...

APPENDIX H, TABLE *a*.

REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Office of the Cambay State in 1888-89.

OFFICE.	Number of Registration Officers.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.																	
		Compulsory.								Optional.									
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b*, and *c*.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All Leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*), and leases exempted under the provisions of Section 17, Clause *d*.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *e*.)	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									Rs. as.									Rs. as.	
Registration office ...	1	11	147	232	...	10	...	400	3,784-9	82	94	4	1	...	...	...	...	315-3	Rs. 2,87,039-4-9

APPENDIX H, TABLE *a*.

REGISTRATION—*continued*.

Statement showing Deeds registered in the Registration office of the Cambay State in the year 1888-89.

OFFICE.	Number of Registration officers.	REGISTRATION AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Sec : 24.	Number of Registrations under Sec : 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of searches and applications for Copies.	Receipts.		Total expenditure.
		Instruments of sales, &c., of Moveable property (clause *d*. Sec. 18.)	Obligations for the payment of money (Sec. 18, clause *f*.)	All other Documents registered under Section 18, (clause *f*.)	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.									Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 19 and 25, and the total fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs.									Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Registration office.	1	2	3	2	7	30	...	18	...	...	...	...	3	4	4,493-0	85-8	461-8

APPENDIX HH, TABLE *a*.

MILITARY.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army in Cambay State, 1888-89.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (*a*).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c., (*b*).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
															Rs.	
Cavalry	39	2	...	4	4	...	1	36	.....	...	...	...	2	34	49,605-6-6	
Sappers	.....	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	.....	12	...	...	1	7		
Infantry	503	11	...	14	14	...	4	496	4	...	...	...	35	461		
Total.....	550	14	...	18	18	...	6	540	4	12	...	...	38	502	49,605-6-6	

APPENDIX I, TABLE *a*.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Cambay State during the year 1888-89.

No.	DISTRICT.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.									PLOUGHS.		CARTS.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goat.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Males.	Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Cambay State ...	11,789	3,439	7,041	9,124	161	197	166	904	6,681	Unknown.	Not used in this State.	404	3,251

Besides the above there are 6,156 heifers and 993 camels, the latter both for riding and loading purposes.

APPENDIX I, TABLE *b*.

Wheather and Crops.

Statement of Prices of Products for the year 1888-89.

Months.	Per Standard of 40 Seers, each equal to 40 Tolas.																														Per Maund.				Per Cubic feet.				Remarks.
	Wheat Red.			Bajri.			Rice best sort			Rice, Common			Barley, (muth.)			Jowari.			Gram.			Salt.			Flour Wheat.			Dál.			Ghee.			Fire Wood.			Cotton Cleaned.			Timber Teak.			Timber Jungle.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs	a.	p	Mds	s.	Rs	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
June 1888 ...	1	14	6	2	0	0	3	15	0	2	2	0	1	8	9	1	13	6	1	12	0	1	9	6	2	3	0	2	1	6	21	2	0	5	5	12	0	0	.....						
July „ ...	1	14	6	2	0	0	3	15	0	2	4	6	1	8	6	1	14	0	1	11	9	1	9	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	25	2	0	5	5	12	0	0	.....						
August „ ...	1	14	6	2	0	0	4	4	0	2	5	9	1	9	6	1	14	0	1	11	9	1	10	6	2	4	0	2	2	9	21	0	0	5	0	12	0	0	.....						
September „ ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	10	0	2	11	0	1	12	0	1	14	0	1	13	0	1	10	0	2	4	0	2	2	9	21	7	0	5	30	12	0	0	.....						
October „ ...	2	0	0	2	2	9	4	10	0	2	14	0	2	1	6	1	14	0	2	2	9	1	10	0	2	4	0	2	2	9	21	6	0	5	30	12	0	0	.....						
November „ ...	2	0	0	1	14	6	4	8	0	2	14	6	2	1	3	1	14	0	2	3	6	1	10	0	2	4	0	2	10	6	19	0	0	5	20	12	0	0	.....						
December „ ...	1	14	6	1	13	6	4	10	0	3	0	0	2	1	3	1	14	0	1	13	6	1	9	0	2	4	0	2	13	9	17	15	0	5	30	12	0	0	.....						
January 1889 ...	2	0	0	1	13	3	4	7	0	3	0	0	2	1	3	1	10	0	1	14	0	1	9	6	2	4	0	2	15	6	19	0	0	5	30	12	0	0	.....						
February „ ...	1	14	6	1	11	9	4	9	0	2	15	0	2	1	9	1	10	0	1	0	3	1	9	0	2	4	0	3	1	3	19	0	0	5	30	12	0	0	.....						
March „ ...	1	13	3	1	12	0	4	10	0	2	15	3	2	1	3	1	12	0	2	5	0	1	9	0	2	4	0	3	1	3	19	0	0	5	30	12	0	0	.....						
April „ ...	1	13	3	1	11	9	4	15	0	3	2	0	2	0	9	1	12	0	2	7	6	1	9	3	2	4	0	3	1	3	19	0	0	5	30	12	0	0	.....						
May „ ...	1	14	6	1	13	3	4	15	0	3	2	0	2	1	3	1	12	0	2	7	3	1	12	0	2	4	0	3	1	3	20	2	0	5	25	12	0	0	.....						

From Rs. 5-0-0 to Rs. 25-0-0.

APPENDIX I, TABLE *c*.

WHEATHER AND CROPS.

Prices of Labour, 1888-89.

District.	Wages per Diem.				Carts per Diem.		Camels per Diem.		Pair bullocks.		Horses, asses, &c., per Diem.		Remarks.
	Skilled.		Unskilled.										
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
											Horses.	Horses.	Donkeys.
Cambay State	*0 14 0	*0 14 0	†0 4 0	†0 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	‡1 8 0	‡1 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	2 ans. per Diem.

* In the rainy season the artizans charge upto Re. 1 per diem.
† In the rainy season the labourers charge upto 6 ans. per diem.
‡ In the rainy season Rs. 3 are charged for a pair of bullocks per diem.

APPENDIX I, TABLE *d*.

No. 21 of 1889.

To,

The Dewan,

Cambay State.

From,

H. H. SUMMERS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Cambay State.

Cambay, 24th June 1889.

Sir,

I beg to submit herewith a statement showing the progress of measurement work from the 1st June 1888 to the 31st May 1889, and of classification work from the 1st June 1888 to the 28th February 1889.

The average strength of the measuring establishment is of 36 men.

During the year under report survey operations were carried on in 48 villages and in these villages 22,469 survey numbers were measured covering an area of 67,465 acres. This is all cross staff work. Of the 48 villages, mentioned in the previous para. 29 villages comprising 12,220 numbers and 49,902 acres were entirely completed; in these the boundary marks were all duly erected and the inspection of these completed.

In 19 other villages comprising 10,249 numbers and 22,063 acres the measurement and *bandh* inspection were in progress, but of these 19 villages, in 15 villages the work of both measurement and *bandh* inspection will be completed this season and 4 villages will remain unfinished at the end of the season.

From the Statement it will be seen that my own personal testing and that of my tester are not in arrears. The villages completed have been fully tested and those in progress will be tested next season.

The average strength of the establishment of classification is 3 men as the classers were put to measurement work.

During the 5 months under report classing operations were carried on in 9 villages and in these villages, 3,065 survey numbers were classified covering an area of 9,611 acres. These all villages were entirely completed.

From the Statement of the classification work also it will be seen that my own personal test of the work is not in arrears. All the villages have been fully tested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. H. SUMMERS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Cambay State.

APPENDIX J, TABLE *a.*

CUSTOMS.

Descriptive List and Value of Imports in Cambay Harbour, 1888-89.

Ports.	Molasses.		Sugar.		Building Materials.		Cocoanuts.		Dates.		Iron.	
	Weight. Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Weight. Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Weight. Tons.	Value. Rs. a. p.	No.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Weight. Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Weight. Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.
Bombay	3,447½	28,972 8 0	3,156½	37,493 0 0	5	350 0 0	...	.....	6,625½	25,423 12 0	1,613¼	12,901 4 0
Surat	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	248	1,233 0 0	...	.....
Broach.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	36 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Balsar	248	1,096 4 0	...	.....	133¾	5,863 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Billimora	15,179$\frac{78}{112}$	62,332 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Bhavnagar	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,000	100 0 0	...	.....	¼	7 8 0
Umargam	...	.....	...	.....	336½	9,815 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Agasee	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Daman	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Verrawal.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	25,251	47,967 8 0	...	.....
Porebander.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Revdunda	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7,36,350	21,858 8 0	...	.....	...	.....
Miscellaneous.....	441	1,939 4 0	...	.....	301¾	7,635 0 0	58,020	2,803 0 0	...	.....	¼	3 0 0
Total...	19,316$\frac{22}{112}$	94,340 8 0	3,156½	37,493 0 0	779	23,699 0 0	7,96,370	24,761 8 0	32,124½	74,624 4 0	1,613¾	12,911 12 0

Names of Ports.	Grain.		Chunam.		Drugs.		Kerosine.		Crockery.		Betelnut.	
	Weight. Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Weight. Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Weight. Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Gallons.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Boxes.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Weight. Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.
Bombay	28,901½	1,17,193 8 0	223½	490 0 0	1,512½	8,676 12 0	18,664½	12,179 0 0	88	2,365 0 0	350	4,382 0 0
Surat	¾	3 0 0	1,812	3,509 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Broach	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9	6 12 0	...	.....	...	.....
Balsar	248½	901 14 0	...	.....	...	.....	45	67 0 0	...	.....	$0\frac{43}{112}$	5 4 0
Billimora	316¼	1,142 4 0	56	84 8 0	19	150 0 0	20	14 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Bhavnagar	11¾	83 12 0	...	.....	...	.....	51	71 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Umergam	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Agasee	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Daman	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Verrawal	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	108	2,616 0 0
Porebunder	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Revdunda	94	262 0 0	...	.....	1½	33 12 0	...	.....	...	.....	1	14 7 6
Miscellaneous	$16,071\frac{33}{112}$	51,323 5 8	...	.....	3½	35 0 0	20	13 8 0	...	.....	$0\frac{41}{112}$	3 13 6
Total...	$45,643\frac{97}{112}$	1,70,909 11 8	2,091½	4,083 8 0	1,536½	8,895 8 0	18,809½	12,351 4 0	88	2,365 0 0	$459\frac{83}{112}$	7,021 9 0

Names of Ports.	Vallees.		Bamboos.		Miscellaneous Imports.	Cornelian Stones.		Porebunder Stones.		Grand Total.
	Scores.	Value. Rs. a. p.	No.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Cwt.	Value. Rs. a. p.	No.	Value. Rs. a. p.	Value. Rs. a. p.
Bombay	...	.....	...	.....	42,415 7 0	17 7/112	881 8 0	...	.....	2,93,723 11 0
Surat	...	.....	...	.....	1,259 15 0	...	.....	...	.....	6,004 15 0
Broach	981	1,706 0 0	76,250	2,057 12 0	70 4 0	2,553	6,350 4 0	...	.....	10,227 0 0
Balsar	2,127	2,847 4 0	37,125	2,120 0 0	735 12 6	...	.....	...	.....	13,636 6 6
Billimora	...	.....	...	.....	841 1 0	...	.....	...	.....	64,564 5 0
Bhavnagar	...	.....	...	.....	2,922 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	3,184 4 0
Umergam	...	.....	34,105	1,845 0 0	31 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	11,691 0 0
Agasee	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Daman	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Verrawal	...	.....	...	.....	50 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	50,633 8 0
Porebunder	...	.....	...	.....	36 0 0	...	.....	11,847	3,387 12 0	3,423 12 0
Revdunda	...	.....	...	.....	148 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	22,317 3 6
Miscellaneous	136	146 0 0	1,500	74 0 0	2,307 13 4	...	.....	25	5 0 0	66,288 12 6
Total...	3,244	4,699 4 0	1,48,980	6,096 12 0	50,817 12 10	2,570 7/112	7,231 12 0	11,872	3,392 12 0	5,45,694 13 6

APPENDIX J, TABLE *b*.

Customs.

Descriptive List of Exports, with their values from the Cambay Harbour during 1888-89.

Names of Ports.	Tobacco.		Husks, &c.		Grain.		Drugs.		Ghee.		Khôl.		Seeds.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
	Khds.	Rs. a. p.	Khds.	Rs. a	Khds.	Rs. a. p.	Kds.	Rs. a.	Kds.	Rs. a.	Khds.	Rs. a.	Khds.	Rs. a.	Khds.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	25,098	1,18,572 7 3	40,051	3,072 0	291	596 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	4 0	6,818¼	15,618 6	...	2,926 14 3	1,40,789 11 6
Surat	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Bulsar	9,738	42,483 0 0	...	...	6	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	11 0	...	9 8 0	42,514 8 0
Billimora	3,610	15,950 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36 0	...	.....	15,986 0 0
Bhavnagar... ...	3,360½	7,308 14 0	2,372	1,854 6	16,094	32,588 7 0	...	...	...	...	831¼	591 12	455½	1,744 0	...	4,623 12 0	48,711 3 0
Verrawal	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Mandwi	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Ports.	11,713¾	58,551 4 0	Cwt. 342 22/112	1,543 4	1,153¾	2,907 10 7	...	...	...	...	5,234	7,387 0	5¾	37 6	...	3,584 2 0	73,920 10 7
Total...	53,520¼	2,42,865 9 3	Khandies. 42,423 Cwt., 34 22/112	6,379 10	17,544¾	36,103 1 7	...	...	...	...	6,069¼	7,982 12	7,288	17,446 12	...	11,144 4 3	3,21,922 1 1

APPENDIX K, TABLE *a*.

REVENUE—*Excise*.

Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1888-89.

District.	Population.				Revenue from Duty on				Incidence per head of population.	Number of licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per license.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the Square Mile.	Spirits.	Wine, Beer and other fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Country Spirits... 19 Raw Toddy ..... 3 Wine, &c. &c..... 1 23 Drugs..... 1 24		
Cambay State...	12,417	73,657	86,074	245·926	35,000 0 0 British Coinage.	*	176	35,176-0-0	0 6 6		3,586	*Revenue included in Column 6.

APPENDIX K, TABLE *b*.

REVENUE—*Excise*.

Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Spirits during the year 1888-89.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				Number of Wholesale Licenses.	REVENUE FROM		Total.	Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for retail.	Population per License-	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to square mile.		Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirits.					
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Cambay State.	12,417	73,657	86,074	245·926	1	.....	35,000 British Coinage.	35,000 British Coinage.	0 6 6	Country Spirit. 19 Raw Toddy... 3 Wine, &c..... 1 23	3,742	

APPENDIX K, TABLE *c.*

REVENUE—*Opium.*

Revenue derived from Opium and Preparations of Opium, such as, Maddad, Chundol, &c., in 1888-89.

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.	Amount of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per License.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to square mile.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Cambay State.....	12,417	73,657	86,074	245,926	32	4,551	Chests 20	.....	22,501	0 4 2	2,689	

APPENDIX K, TABLE *d*.

REVENUE—*Hemp, (Ganja)*.

Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its congeners, and preparations therefrom, in 1888-89.

District.	Population.				No. of wholesale licences.	No. of licenses for retail of					License Duty on					Fixed Duty on					Quantity sold in Indian Mds.					Total Revenue.					Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	No. of persons to the square mile.		Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
															Rs.															Rs.		
Cambay State ..	12,417	73,657	86,074	245·926	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	†	†	†	†	†	...	...	...	...	176	·38	86,074

* There is only one license given for wholesale and retail sale of Ganja, &c.

† Only the account has been kept for 5 months hence the column is not filled up.

APPENDIX K, TABLE *e*.

REVENUE—*Stamps*.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of General and Court-Fee Stamps in Samvat 1944.

1	2							3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Years.	VALUE OR NATURE OF STAMPS SOLD OR ISSUED FOR CASH.							Total.	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER INDIAN STAMP ACT.						Amount of Court-Fee Stamps realized in pauper suits.
	General Stamps.						Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and impressed.)		Stamp duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of adjudication fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones	
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of exchange or Hundies.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps	Impressment of 1 anna stamp on skeleton Forms.									
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.	
Samvat 1944.	.....	2,022 0 0	...	1,195 0 0	...	6,527 14 0	1,431 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14 0	.....
„ 1943.	.....	806 0 0	...	1,118 12 0	...	5,005 1 0	518 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11 0	.....

1	11		12	13							14	15	16	17	18		19
Years.	Other Miscellaneous Receipts.		Total realized *i.e.* total of columns 2 to 11.	Charges on account of Discount.							Refund or penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of value of damaged stamps under Sections 57 and 54 of Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of value of Stamps returned by Vendors under stamp Vend Rule 21.	Refund under the Court Fees Act.	Miscellaneous charges.		Total charges.
	Non-Judicial.	Court Fee.		On sale of Foreign Bill stamps.	On sale of adhesive stamps.	On sale of Bills of exchange or Hoondies.	On sale of other general stamps.	On sale of share transfer stamps.	On sale of Court Fee stamps.	Total.					On account of non-judicial Stamps.	On account of Court Fee Act.	
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.
St. 1942	.....	.....	11,185 1 0	.....	40 7 0	.....	51 15 6	.....	86 10 0	179 0 6	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	179 0 6
„ 1943	.....	.....	7,455 10 0	.....	16 2 0	.....	22 6—0	.....	120 12 3	159 4 3	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	159 4 3

1	20								21							
	Net Receipts of the current year.								Net Receipts of the last year.							
Years.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of exchange or Hoondies.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on skeleton Forms.	Court-Fee Stamps.	Total.	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of exchange or Hoondies.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on skeleton Forms.	Court-Fee Stamps.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Samvat 1944	...	1,981-9-0	...	1,171-1-6	...	6,441-4-0	1,403-4-0	11,006-0-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 1943	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	... ..	...	789-14-0	...	1,096-6-0	...	4,894-8-0	515-9-0	7,296 5 9

APPENDIX K, TABLE *f*.

REVENUE—*Stamps*.

Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in the Cambay State from Samvat 1938 to 1944.

Years.	Income.	Increase or Decrease over previous year.		Remarks.
		Actual.	Percentage.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.		
Samvat 1938	3,996 0 0	.....	.....	Stamp revenue was introduced from this year.
„ 1939	7,585 4 3	3,679 4 3	+94·19	
„ 1940	7,811 14 0	226 9 9	+2·89	
„ 1941	11,818 7 3	4,006 9 6	+33·89	
„ 1942	11,482 1 6	336 5 9	—2·92	
„ 1943	7,296 5 9	4,185 11 9	—57·36	
„ 1944	11,006 0 6	3,709 10 9	+33·63	

APPENDIX K, TABLE *g*.

REVENUE—*Octroi Dues.*

Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the principal articles imported into and taxed by Town Duty Office, 1888-89.

1	2	3					4					5					6					7				
		Grain.					Sugar.					Ghee.					Oils.					Drugs.				
Name of Town Duty Office.	Population by Census of 1881.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
		Mds s	Mds s	Mds s	Rs a	A p	Mds s	Mds s	Mds s	Rs a p	A p	Mds s		Mds s	Rs a p	A p	Mds s		Mds s	Rs a p	A p	Mds s		Mds s	Rs a p	A p
Cambay Town Duty Office.	36,007	2,58,863 18	92 0	2,58,771 18	8,087 8	3 7·1	8,919 17	896 24	8,023 14½	2,837 10 0	1 3·1	6,681 31	...	6,681 31	7,099 8	3 1·8	3,020 38	...	3,020 38	1,413 5 9	0 7·7	5,080 5	...	5,080 5	1,560 11 0	0 8·3

| | | |

Name of Town Duty Office.		13						14						15						16						17
		Tils, &c.						Bombay Ducks.						Dates.						Miscellaneous.						Incidence per head.
	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.		Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.		Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.		Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.		Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.		Total Octroi.
	Mds s	...	Mds s	Rs a p	A	p	Mds s	...	Mds s	Rs a p	A	p	Mds s	Mds s	Mds s	Rs a p	A.	p	Mds s	...	Mds s	Rs a p	A	p	A p	A p
Cambay Town Duty Office	12,242 39	...	12,242 39	1,954 11 3	0	10·4	16 8	...	16 8	24 15 3	0	0·1	2,839 20	40 32½	2,798 27½	339 10 0	0	1·8	745 3	...	745 3	161 3 6	0	0·8	3 7·1	12 3·5

APPENDIX K, TABLE *h*.

Statement showing the Refunds granted, 1888-89.

No.	Route.	No. of Imports.	Weight.	Value.	Octroi Duty.	Fee for sealing Wax, &c.	Amount Refunded.	Balance Remaining.	Remarks.
			Mds. Sr.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	By Sea	33	3,722 3	10,925 1	689 8 9	17 8 0	162 7 9	527 1 0	
2	By Land...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No articles have been registered by land.

APPENDIX L, TABLE *a*.

Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths.

Statement of Births registered in the City of Cambay during the year 1888-89.

1	2	3			4			5	6	7
District.	Population according to Census of 1881.	No. of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			No. of Males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Cambay	36,007	349	255	604	19·4	14·2	16·8	136·8	.....	21·7

APPENDIX L, TABLE *b*.

Vital Statistics, Birth and Deaths.

Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the City of Cambay in 1888-89.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
District.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.					All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000, of Population from all Clauses.							
						Suicide.		All other Causes.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the year.	Mean of 5 years.
						M.	F.													
Cambay	36,007	288	3	502	7	1	...	4	1	6	580	1,386	8	·08	13·9	·19	·16	16·1	38·5	29·1

APPENDIX L, TABLE *c*.

VITAL STATISTICS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Statement of Deaths registered in the District of the Cambay City during the year 1888-89.

1	2	3	4			5	6			7			
DISTRICT.	Area in Square Miles.	Average population per square Mile.	No. of Deaths registered.			No. of Males died to every 100 Deaths of females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.			REMARKS.
			M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Cambay	350	245·926	674	712	1,386	94·7	18·7	19·8	38·5	14·1	15	29·1	

APPENDIX L, TABLE *d.*

Medical Services.

Statement showing the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the Cambay State Dispensary, 1888-89.

1	2												3				4
	Indoor patients.												Outdoor patients.				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H				A	B	C	D	
District.	Total treated during the year.	No. cured.	No. relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of Deaths per cent. of total treated.	No. of beds available.		Daily average No.				No. treated.				Total No. of patients treated both indoor and out-door.
							M	F	M	F	Ch	T	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.	
Cambay State	43	36	1	...	6	13·9	4	2	·09	·01	·002	·102	...	...	10,712	115·4	10,755

APPENDIX L, TABLE *e*.

Medical Services.

Statement showing the diseases of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the Cambay State Dispensary, 1888-89.

1	2												3					
District.	Diseases.												Local Diseases.					
	Order A.—Febrile and Zymotic Diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional Diseases.													
	Small-pox.	Malarious Fever and Ague and Remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of the same order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.
Cambay State	...	3,052	357	25	717	107	34	12	8	25	58	189	331	579	...	482	1	312

1	2													3	4	
District.	Diseases.													Total number of indoor and outdoor patients.	Surgical operations.	
	Local Diseases.														Major.	Minor.
	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, Boils and Whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour premature, natural and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poison and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.			
Cambay State	295	973	28	20	136	294	1,614	53	2*	616	193	42	200	10,755	24	860

APPENDIX L, TABLE *f*.

Medical Services.

Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of indoor and out-door patients in the Cambay State Dispensary during the year 1888-89.

District.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.							Daily average.							
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Average Number.				Ratio per cent. of			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Native Christians.	Other Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cambay State	4,606	3,149	3,000	10,755	...	...	7,246	3,046	463	...	...	39·4	33·1	42·9	115·4	34·1	28·7	37·2	100

APPENDIX L, TABLE *g*.

Medical Services.

Statement showing the current income and expenditure on account of the Cambay State Dispensary in the year 1888-89.

1	2														
	Income.														
	A.	B.							C.					D.	
District.		From Government.							1	2	3	4	Interest on investment.	Sale of Securities or withdrawal of deposits.	
	Cash Balance on 31st June 1888.	As Salaries.	As registers and forms.	As Europe Medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special allowances given by Governmt.	Total.	From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund.	From other Miscellaneous sources.	Total.			
Cmabay State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	

1	2			3									5	6
	Income—*continued*.			Expenditure.								Cash Balance on 31st May 1889.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	E.		F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
District.	Subscription.		Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.			
	From Europeans.	From Natives.												
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as.				Rs. as. p.		as. p.	
Cambay State.....	...	...	...	1,920	275 3 9	1,614 4 6	19 11	...	...	...	3,829 3 3	.....	2 0	100

APPENDIX L, TABLE *h*.

Medical Services.

Statement showing the results of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Cambay State Dispensary in the year 1888-1889.

Name of Operation.		Remained on 31st May 1888.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results.				Remaining under treatment.	Name of Operation.		Remained on 31st May 1888.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results.				Remaining under treatment.
Name.	Nature.				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		Name.	Nature.				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
Fracture ...	Left Tibia.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	Dislocation.	Right Shoulder.	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Right do.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	Do.	Left Shoulder Joint.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Do. Ulna.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do.	Left Arm Joint.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Do. hand	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	Do.	Left Lower Jaw.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Do. Thigh.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Compound Fracture.	Left fore-arm	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Left Radius ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Phimosis and para.	phimosis.	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	...			...	24	24	24	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I, TABLE i.

VACCINATION.

Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the State of Cambay during the year 1888-89.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square Mile.	Average number of Vaccinators employed.	Total number of persons Vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000, of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous 5 years.		Average annual number of deaths from small pox during previous 5 years.	
							Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
								Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Cambay State.	86,074	245·926	1	Male P. 1,138. R. 1. Female P. 943. R. 1. Total... 2,083*	2,094	2,092	1,326	755	2,092	2	2	98·7	100	24	1,924	22·4	...	...

* Besides these in 11 cases vaccination was not successful and they had to be vaccinated again.

APPENDIX M, TABLE *a.*

(Extract from the Annual report of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Division, of the year 1888-89.*)*

2. The Cambay State has two classes of schools, viz: I. schools located in the City and which are under the Departmental control and management, and II. those controlled and managed by the State itself.

Schools and Scholars.

3. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars, and compared the same with the figures of the last year.

Classes of Schools.	Schools.				Scholars.		
	In 1887-88.	In 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	In 1887-88.	In 1888-89.	Increase.
Schools under Departmental control.	2	2	...	...	477	535	58
Schools under the State management.	8	7	...	1	646	709	63
Total ..	10	9	...	1	1,123	1,244	121

The number of schools under Departmental control remains the same, but that of scholars at the end of the year shows an increase of 58 which, looking to the population of the city, is not satisfactory, but as there are only 2 schools the increase which they show is not trifling.

The 2nd Section of schools shows an increase of 63 pupils which also, looking to the number of schools which is due to the abolition of the school at Goláná which was badly attended and abolished by the State.

Average number and average attendance.

4. The following statement compares the average number on Rolls and average attendance throughout the year under report.

Classes of Schools.	Average Number.			Average Attendance.			
	In 1887-88.	In 1888-89.	Increase.	In 1887-88.	In 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Schools under Departmental control ...	431	507	26	344	364	20	...
Schools under the State management ...	643	665	22	404	386	...	18
Total ...	1,124	1,172	48	743	750	20	18

The remarks regarding the increase of pupils apply to the increase shown here. The decrease of 18 which the schools under the management of the State show is not encouraging.

Fee Receipts.

5 The amount of fees received during the year is 716-4-3 against Rs. 743-5-8. The first Section of schools shows an increase of Rs. 10-11-0, while the other shows a decrease of Rs. 16-6-5, which is due to the English School being deserted for some time.

Results of Instruction.

6. The results of the examination of all schools were sent to you last month in the Inspection Reports, and here I beg to offer some remarks on them.

The two schools under the Departmental control presented for examination 16 pupils more than last year but passed 22 less. The percentage of passed pupils to the presented was 59 which is not unsatisfactory.

The 2nd Section of schools comprises 4 village Primary schools, 1 Madressa, 1 Girls' school and 1 English school.

The Village schools presented for examination 181 pupils against 179 and passed 115 against 132 last year.

The Madressa which teaches Persian and Arabic has no authorised standards and consequently no remarks are to be offered on the results of this school. It presented 29 and passed 9 in the Gujerathi 1st Standard.

The Girls' school presented and passed 1 and 3 respectively less than last year, but the study had advanced this year as it presented and passed pupils in the IV Standard, which did not exist last year. The English school has acquired a new life under the present Master (who has passed First B. A. Examination) who was appointed 3 months before the examination. It was only partially examined this year, as the study of the boys had not sufficiently advanced for want of proper supervision.

Classification of pupils according to their castes.

7. The following statement shows the several castes of pupils attending both classes of schools at the close of the year.

Class of Schools.	Hindoos.	Mussalmans.	Parsis.
Schools under Departmentalal Control.	482	44	9
Do. the State Management.....	538	167	4
	1,020	211	13

APPENDIX M, TABLE *b*.

EDUCATION.

Abstract return of Schools and Scholars in the Cambay State in the year 1888-89.

Area and Population.			Institutions and Schools.		Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
					University Education.		School Education General.		School Education Special.		Total of public Institutions.				
Total area in square miles.	No. of Towns and Villages.	Population.			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary		
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
350	Towns 2	Male 44,018	Institutions for	Males	...	...	1	7	...	...	8	...	17	25	Institutions to number of towns and villages 28·8
				Females	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
				Total...	...	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	17	26	
	Villages 88	Females 42,056	Schools for..	Males	...	...	535	471	...	...	1,006	...	677	1,683	Male Scholars to male population of School-going age ..... 25·5
				Females	...	...	...	238	...	...	238	...	...	238	
		Total 86,074		Total...	...	...	535	709	...	...	1,244	...	677	1,921	Female Scholars to female population of School-going age ..... 3·8

The population of School-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

APPENDIX N, TABLE *a*.

Literature and the Press.

Statement showing presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published in the Cambay State during the year 1888-89.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a.) Newspapers.	(b.) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Cambay State.	Cambay Printing Press.	The Cambay Darbar.	Nil.	Nil.	

APPENDIX O.

No. 601 OF 1889.

To,

H. R. COOKE, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

Collector and Political Agent,

KAIRA.

SIR,

My chief clerk Mr. Bezunji Ruttonji Khumbatta who had been to you to explain any points arising from the perusal of the Administration Report by your goodself, has returned this day, and he informed me of the points in respect of which explanations were asked by you, and from what I have been able to gather from his conversation, I believe, he has satisfactorily explained all the points, save the following, upon which I think it expedient to write to you and I hasten to do so.

2. The point you raised was :—

What necessity was there for expending Rs. 16,906 for the purchase of fields and buildings ?

With regard to this, I have to state that as part of the original agreement in reference to the handing over of the Abkari Revenue and Management to Government, it was agreed that the distillery building of Mr. Dubash estimated at Rs. 10,762-0-0, British Currency, should be paid for and taken up by Government. Government, however, some time afterwards, made a request to the Darbar that the Darbar might pay for it and take the building for their own use. This request the Darbar complied with. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in his letter No. 4214 of 1888, dated 16th June 1888, addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, amongst other things, states.—

2. "The terms of the lease as originally settled were :—

(1). That the Nawab should receive an annual compensation of Rs. 35,000, (British Currency,) payable by monthly instalments from the Kaira Treasury.

(2). That Government should purchase from the liquor contractor of Cambay the distillery building erected by him and valued by the State Engineer at Rs. 10,762.

(3). That the New Contractor, (whoever he might be,) for the Cambay Abkari Farm should be required to purchase the distillery plant from the old contractor at a valuation Rs. 10,080.

(3). The distillery building at Cambay is of no use to Government, and I am happy to state that Rao Bahadur Lalloobhai Gordhandass in his capacity as Ex-Officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kaira, has succeeded in pursuading the Cambay Darbar to purchase the building for the State ; so Government will not be put to any expense on that account. Similarly the old contractor of Cambay having removed the distillery plant to Bombay and retained it for his own use, the new farmer of the Kaira District has not been called upon to purchase it."

3. The value of the distillery which amounted in Cambay currency to Rs. 13,970, was paid by the Darbar to Mr. Dadabhoy Dubash on the 23rd April 1888 and Rs. 2,936, were expended in purchasing fields and a house situated in the Market which this year will be handed to the Municipality for exchanging it with an owner of a house whose land Municipality must require for widening street. When land is finally passed to the Municipality the expenditure on this head will be debited to the municipality account and Darbar will get credit for their moneys.

4. *Apropos* this subject, I may mention that a further sum of Rs. 7,000 equal to Rs. 8,890 in Cambay currency was paid to Mr. Dadabhoy on the same occasion on account of the compensation, and another further sum of Rs. 7,000 in British Currency later on, which, though will appear in next year's Report.

5. The last three years have besides been far from satisfactory and all these causes have contributed to render the finances low, though it is worthy of attention, that the sum of Rs. 40,000, British Currency, is not touched, but entirely set apart towards paying off the debt contracted from Government, and which in course of time when relieved, must form a nucleus for a handsome surplus fund.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SHAMRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

CAMBAY STATE,
8th August 1889.

No. 530 OF 1891.

FROM,

MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY, Bo., S. C.,
Special Political Agent,
Cambay.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department,
Bombay.

SPECIAL POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Cambay, 18th September, 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Cambay State, for the year commencing 1st June 1890, and ending 31st May 1891, the usual period covered by these reports.

2. The Dewan, Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, has submitted a very full report with the usual statements and this is forwarded in original. As the information contained in the Dewan's report has been revised by me, from beginning to end, and is so full, it is unnecessary for me to reproduce its statistical data, except here and there, or to do more than submit as my report a full summary of it with, where necessary, remarks of my own.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,
Special Political Agent,
Cambay.

THROUGH,

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

P. S.—Printed copies of this and the Dewan's report will be supplied as soon as possible.

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,
Special Political Agent,
Cambay.

18th September, 1891.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE

Year 1890-91.

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PART I.

REPORT on the Administration of the Cambay State, for the year, 1st June, 1890 to 31st May, 1891.

Chapter I.—Political.

His Highness the Nawab, Dewan's para No. 6.

1. The health of His Highness the Nawab has been good. His Highness visited the tomb of Mahmod Sha Bokhari near Dhollera in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and started to pay his usual annual visit to Wauta, a place just across the Sabarmattee, also in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, but returned without accomplishing the visit.

2. There were no domestic occurrences in the Durbar during the year.

3. The Bahoo Begum Saheb, the mother of His Highness the Nawab, returned to Cambay, from Ahmedabad on 16th October 1890, *i. e.*, very soon after the introduction of the Administration. The lady left Cambay in June, 1890, in high dudgeon, because she was not satisfied with the arrangements offered to her by His Highness the Nawab for her maintenance. Her demands were preposterous but she probably thought she would get better terms by holding out. In May 1890, His Highness the Nawab offered her, through Mr. Cooke, a maintenance allowance of Rs. 15,000 a year and the payment of her Sowkars' debts. Ever since her return to Cambay, the Bahoo Begam has been making overtures for a fresh settlement. In the meantime her indebtedness to the Sowkars has materially increased, as she has drawn nothing from the State. Ascertaining the wishes of His Highness, the Dewan opened negociations with the lady, and these negociations have resulted in a satisfactory maintenance settlement, which, after all, is very similar to the one offered through Mr. Cooke, with this advantage that the liquidation of the debt is to be by fixed yearly instalments, and not in a lump sum, which latter way the finances of the State could ill-afford just now, and the State does not in any way identify itself with the Begam's liabilities for these debts; it merely allows her so much a year extra, specially for the repayment of Sowkars' debts, and provides safeguards that this particular sum is not spent by the Begam in any other direction. The Begam has also asked the Administration to superintend the management of her Jivai village and lands, and this will be done in her interests and doubtless to her advantage. The maintenance settlement above alluded to which has been signed and sealed subsequent to the close of the official year, and which has brought to an end the strained relationship between the Begam Saheb and His Highness, consists of an annual allowance of Rs. 15,000 a year inclusive of the revenues of her Javai village and lands, plus Rs. 5,000 a year for the liquidation of her liabilities to Sowkars, or for as long as she lives, whichever event occurs first. I am glad to be able to report that His Highness the Nawab and his mother are now on the best of terms, and that she has abandoned all her old untenable claims against the State, and lives now in dignity at the Durbar as the leading lady of the Zenanas.

Political relations. Dewan's Report para 4.

4. Political relations with neighbours have been satisfactory.

Administration. Dewan's Report para. 12.

5. In the year of report, the administration has undergone complete change. From 1st June 1890 to 30th September 1890, the administration was conducted in His Highness the Nawab's name by Mr. S. N. Laud, under the Political supervision of the Kaira Collector and Political Agent. On 20th September 1890, the Cambay riots reached their climax, and Mr.

S. N. Laud left Cambay on 1st October 1890, resigning the post of Dewan. From 1st October, 1890 to 11th idem, Mr. Cooke, the Collector of Kaira, was at Cambay in temporary charge; pending arrangements of a special and more definite character, which Government were, by the seriousness of the émeute, obliged to introduce. On the 11th October, 1890, I arrived to assume political charge of the State under orders of Government and with the delegated powers of the Nawab of Cambay, and I have been in charge under the conditions indicated by Government, in their No. 6359 of 9th October 1890, Political Department, up to the close of the year under report. Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, the specially nominated Dewan, arrived in Cambay on 14th October, 1891. Special selected officers of the British Government were also sent to take charge of the Police and Revenue Departments. Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji came on 13th October, 1890, as Police officer *pro. tem.* until Mr. Foard's services could be spared by Government, which was not until December, 1890. In the Revenue Department Rao Saheb Mahdavram Harinarayan arrived on 14th October, 1890. With this nucleus, the reorganization began. Retrenchment was strictly the order of the day, for not only were State finances at a low ebb, but it was soon apparent that there were numbers of men in every department who were not only superfluous but utterly useless. With gradual reorganization came the dismissal of the old and incompetent and superfluous officials and their replacement by suitable men. A slight re-adjustment too, of duties was necessary, as also of salaries which were in many cases quite inadequate, and in one or two favoured cases unnecessarily high. In making these reforms in the members of the public Offices, the utilization of local men, where such men were fit or likely to prove fit, was steadily borne in mind and adhered to. In fact with the exception of the Treasury Officer, who has been replaced by an Officer from British Service, all the local Darogas or heads of Departments have been retained. The Treasury Officer, after a lengthened trial of some six months, was found quite useless for the responsible post he held. The old doctor who was not a Cambay man, but an importation of Mr. Laud's, was not in my opinion doing satisfactory work, and I therefore replaced him by a man of greater energy and activity.

Resume of work done by the present administration. Dewan's para. 18.

6. The Dewan has touched at length on this important point, but I may as well state progress briefly. The programme which the new administration had before it on arrival was categorically as under, while the measure of fulfilment is stated after each successive item:—

(1) To maintain order and tranquility firmly and with moderation.

Order and tranquility were practically re-established soon after the riots reached their climax, by the presence of the Collector of Kaira, and the Military detachment. At first, there was a latent feeling in every body's mind that Mr. Laud would return by hook or by crook as he had once before returned, and that with him, would return the old state of insecurity and discontent; but steps were taken to disabuse the popular mind on this score, and confidence was gradually restored and now exists that Mr. Laud's day, as far as Cambay is concerned, is for ever gone. The maintenance of order and tranquility has presented no difficulties, for the people, if rightly treated, are law-abiding.

(2) To induce cultivators to reap their crops.

This was promptly done by personally interviewing headmen of the disaffected villages, for all villages did not hold out, and by personal visit to villages.

(3) To determine with precision the financial position of the state and its Treasury, and to place both on a proper footing.

This was taken in hand early, and a regular budget report, together with a separate report on the financial condition of the state, was submitted by Government under dates 21st February and 25th February 1891, respectively. The Treasury Department of the state is now under an experienced officer from British Districts and all transactions are carried on strictly by rule. A substantial reduction of state liabilities, amounting to Rs. 2,28,000, has moreover been effected by the new administration.

(4) To pay up arrears to establishments and to withdraw the *Tunkha chitties*.

The *Tunkha chitties* were at once called in, and all arrears of pay have long since been paid up.

(5) To reform the Police.

This has been most thoroughly done.

(6) To make some arrangements for the reduction of the so-called Military forces.

Nothing definite has yet been done in this connection for reasons given in my para. 26.

(7) To put a stop to improper coercion in collecting revenue.

All improper coercion has been stopped.

(8) To pay attention to the Revenue Survey Department, to see what has been done and to introduce an equitable settlement.

The survey operations so far as they have been carried out, *i.e.* measuring and classification, have been tested. Every endeavour has been made by me to get an early survey settlement for the state on an equitable basis and on the principles of the survey settlement in British districts at the hands of the Gujerat Survey; but there were difficulties in the way, and nothing has yet been done in this direction beyond ascertaining that the measurement work already done is trustworthy and the classification work untrustworthy. Nothing further can be done, it seems, till 1st April 1892, when the work will be vigorously pushed on, and the season of 1893 ought to see the state equipped with its new settlement.

(9) To remove the incompetent and the corrupt.

This has been done to such extent as is necessary in regard to the incompetent, and in all known cases of the corrupt.

(10) To draw up a scheme for the administration of the Judicial Department and to suggest Civil Appellate Jurisdictional arrangements.

The Judiciary has been re-organized and suggestions for Civil Appellate Jurisdiction were made by me to Government in my No. 40 of 1890, and are being acted upon.

(11) To deprecate violent changes and to mould a system of administration which would easily be pursued hereafter by a native ruler.

Violent changes have been avoided and beyond the officers specially appointed by Government, only one of the old local Darogas has been dismissed, and he only after a lengthened trial. The system of administration adopted is simple and straightforward, and there ought to be no difficulty in following it.

---

7. These require a passing mention by way of record, as their occurrence was the chief event of the year of report. The emeute has been fully and separately reported on to Government, and the causes which led to it are fully before Government. The Collector of Kaira specially empowered, tried the ringleaders, and twenty-five rioters were placed before him in two batches, and twelve were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from 1½ years to 6 years. On appeal some of these sentences were modified. At the request of His Highness the Nawab, the British Government did not press for the trial of nine of the rioters who had absconded, under condition of their coming in, and giving substantial security for future good behaviour. A detachment of the 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry, was stationed here, at first, but as soon as the trials were over, and the feeling of unrest engendered by the riots had subsided, I was enabled to recommend the withdrawal of the detachment, and the application for withdrawal was made on 3rd November 1890. The people are, if fairly treated very amenable to law and reason; and there is no doubt that the reason they broke out was because they were tried and oppressed by the late Dewan Mr. S. N. Laud beyond endurance. The abuses and faults which led to these riots and to the general discontent no longer exist, and, as well as I can judge, the people are contented and feel secure.

Cambay Riots of 1890. Dewans' Report para. 13.

8. The state is some 350 square miles in extent with 87 villages (Cambay itself not included) all told. Of this number 74 are Khalsa, 9 are held by His Highness and members of his family, and 4 alienated inams. The total population of the state by last census, which was taken in the year of report, was 89,722, and of this number the town of Cambay claims 31,390. The full details of the census operation are not yet published ; they are being compiled through the Kaira Collector's office, but this much is known that the population of the state has increased by 3,648, while the population of the town of Cambay has decreased by 4,617.

The Cambay state and Cambay area and population. Dewan's Report para. 3.

9. The reigning family is Shia Mahomedan and has been established in Cambay for about 160 years. The Mahomedan section of the community in the town of Cambay is far outnumbered by the Hindus, and among the Mahomedans themselves the Sunnis outnumber the Shias. The feeling between these two sects of Mahomedans is none of the best, and at particular times such as the Ramzan and Mohoram becomes more strained. But I am glad to say that their leaders are sensible men, and for His Highness the Nawab as the chief personage in the state and also leader of their religion, all alike have regard. Last Ramzan there was imminent danger of a more or less serious fracas between the Sunnis and Shias, owing to the undefined and unsystematic ordering of the ceremonial of the call to prayer in both sections of the Mahomedan creed, and owing to the injudicious act of a Shia youth on the first Friday of last Ramzan. The Sunnis went *en masse* to His Highness the Nawab (who of course is a Shia), thereby showing their reliance on His Highness as the head of their religion, and they were referred to me. The following day after suggesting the procedure to His Highness, I held a meeting of Shia and Sunni leaders, and with the Dewan and Superintendent of Police, on the part of the official administration, had no difficulty in settling a *modus vivendi*, which was published by proclamation and with His Highness's seal of authority, and which was entirely acceptable to both sides. By following the new procedure, there can be no future accidental clashing on the part of Sunnis and Shias ; while if any premeditated annoyance does occur, the provoking side must at once be found out, and will, of course, be dealt with suitably. I mention this little incident a illustrative of the Mahomedan section of our society. The late Mohoram will fall within the scope of next year's report, but I may mention that it went off quietly. As regards the Hindus, Cambay is rather a strong-hold of Shrawak or Jains ; and lately the burning question of kine killing in Cambay came up, but this too properly belongs to next year's report and will be fully reported on then. Suffice it to say that kine killing was not permitted and the subject has quietly dropped out without any fuss.

Chapter II.—Administration of Land.

10. But little has been done towards completing the Survey settlement of the State and introducing rates on the basis of British Survey Settlement principles. Mr. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, Gujerat Survey, visited the State for a short time at the beginning of the last field season, and the examination established the facts that Mr. Summers' measurement work was correct and acceptable, but that his classification was altogether faulty and unacceptable. The classification has, therefore to be all re-done. Correspondence has been going on with Government and the Survey Department on the subject of a speedy Survey Settlement for Cambay ; and a strong body of classers may be expected on 1st April, 1892, to push on the work of classification ; and it is hoped that a final settlement of rates may be arrived at in time for the season of 1893. I have lost no opportunity of pressing for a speedy settlement, but the above date is the earliest to be looked for ; the delay is regrettable, but evidently unavoidable. In the meantime, the State has gone back into the old groove, as regards land revenue collection, and to old areas, as being the most equitable and the best understood by the people. The mistaken and oppressive "Kutcha Jamabandi," which was so

Land Administration. Dewan's Report para 23, Clause 8.

conspicuous a factor of discontent in the recent emeute, has been set aside, where it was not liked. In eight villages, however, the Kutcha Jamabandi stands *pro. tem*, until the regular Survey settlement above referred to is effected. One of the first steps of the present administration was to issue a proclamation, leaving it optional to the people to abide by the Kutcha Jamabandi rates or to revert to the old rates on old areas; at the same time, it was explained that these arrangements were only temporary and would eventually have to give place to an equitable Survey Settlement on British principles. The result of this proclamation was that all except 8 villages elected to return to the old order; the 8 exceptions chose the "Kutcha Jamabandi," because it was slightly favourable to them. Exclusive of the town of Cambay, there are 87 villages and 17 hamlets in the State. There are two main divisions of the land in the State known respectively, from the nature of the soil, as Charotar and Barra. In the Charotar division which consists of a light sandy soil and is thickly wooded and in which bajri, jawari, tobacco, and rice are grown, there are 47 villages; and in Barra which is a bare bleak tract, and consists of black soil and in which cotton, wheat and linseed are grown, there are 40 villages. In the Charotar division, the 'Vighoti,' or cash assessment system of revenue payment, obtains, while in the Barra, the 'Bhagwatti,' or payment in kind system, is in vogue. This latter system will disappear with the promised reform of an equitable Revenue Survey Settlement on British principles. The Cambay State has two considerable tidal rivers running along portions of its boundaries and in the neighbourhood of these rivers the land is impregnated with salt, and therefore useless from the agricultural point of view; while the water in this neighbourhood is brackish. There is a good deal of this undesirable land and it is known as "Khar."

11. Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan, lately Mamlatdar of Borsad a neighbouring taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, is the Chief Revenue Officer of the State, and was specially selected for the post. Apart from his recognized qualifications for the post, he has had recent experience in a taluka where the conditions are very similar to those of Cambay and, therefore, he has nothing very new to learn in regard to the people and the country. Under Mr. Madhavram's management, great improvement has been effected in Revenue Administration. The Talaties who were ignorant of their duties have been drilled into something like efficiency. The latitude, these Talatis enjoyed in regard to the handling of state money which came to them in the way of revenue collections, has been effectually stopped. The Village Patels have hitherto not been treated properly; they have been kept going, on unfulfilled promises; while, instead of remunerating them reasonably and recognizing their positions as the head of the village community, they have been made very little of, the Talati being all powerful. When the Survey settlement is introduced, their case will be considered fully; until then, little or nothing can be done in this direction, as everything depends on the ascertainment of the revenue of the villages.

12. The forms of accounts as prescribed in Hope's Manual, have been adopted in this state for village accounts, and the Taluka and Hazur forms of the same authority are used for the state as a whole. The Revenue Officer, Mr. Madhavram, has been at much trouble to teach his subordinates the new system of accounts, as no one knew anything of them. Rules for the recovery of the land revenue have been formulated, and dates for the payment of instalments have been fixed. These rules have not yet been pressed very strictly as they are new to the cultivators. The important and very necessary measure of Jamabandi was unknown in the State, until the present year. The introduction of the Kutcha Jamabandi had an injurious effect on the State revenue and was instrumental in bringing the figures of land revenue down, as land assessed at Rs. 28,377 was thrown up, so oppressive was the Kutcha Jamabandi considered, but of this, land yielding Rs. 5,678 has since been retaken up. The decrease of Rs. 42,392 between the Jamabandi figures for 1946 and 1947, is accounted for as under; loss by throwing up land Rs. 28,377 plus reduction in assessment by return to old assessment Rs. 19,693, total Rs. 48,070, against which land assessed at Rs. 5,678 was retaken up for cultivation in Samvat 1947, thus bringing the total decrease to Rs. 42,392. The

decrease under the head of alienations is also traceable in the same way to reversion from Kutcha Jamabandi to old rates.

Incidence of taxation. Dewans' Report para. 48.

13. The incidence of taxation per head and per Vingha has been shown by the Dewan; the incidence is heavy in the former case, but not conspicuously so in regard to the latter.

Outstanding balances Dewan's Report para. 51.

14. The outstanding balances of the state are heavy, and a heavy item has already been necessarily written off as irrecoverable. About Rs. 28,000 of arrears have so far been collected. The state may eventually, in the course of a few years, recover about a lakh of rupees of these arrears.

Objectionable taxes and practices abolished. Dewan's Report para. 52.

15. In regard to the objectionable taxes and cesses and practices noticed by Mr. James in his report on the Cambay Riots, the following have been abolished :—

1. Tax on hides of dead cattle.
2. Tree tax on alienated land.
3. Tax on the potters' wheel.
4. Post tax, or fine on account of a mail robbery.
5. Nuzerrana for permission to cut and gather crops.
6. Tax on tobacco shop, in Machhipura.
7. *Bhat Jamani* or tax for sureties.
8. *Lakra-ni-rajja*, or permission to cut trees for firewood.
9. *Dheda Vero.*
10. *Dhool Dhoya*, or farm of sale of gold and silver smiths' shop-sweepings.

The Dewan has fully described all the above, and only one of them calls for any remarks by me inasmuch as it does not amount to a complete abolition. I refer to No. 2 tax on trees. It is only fair that trees on State land should be subject to some payment and, as this point will necessarily have to be calculated in the approaching Survey Settlement and be allowed for in that settlement, it is obviously only fair to the State to wait for that settlement before touching this tax. The tax on trees on alienated land was indefensible and so has been abolished. Besides the above ten oppressive taxes, the following seven oppressive and objectionable measures have been entirely put a stop to :—

1. *Mohsals.*
2. Torture.
3. Confinement.
4. Use of handcuffs.
5. Standing bent forward in the sun.
6. *Tunkha Chithis.*
7. Nuzzerana on rebuilding houses in villages.

Certain Cesses retained.
1. Bajri-ni-Khote.
2. Lakda-no-phalo.
3. Khot-no-phalo or Anni.
4. Cattle tax.
5. Ghar or Bethak Vero House-tax.
6. Tax upon Ravi or second crop.

16. The marginally noted six Cesses have been left untouched because they have been in existence for upwards of 20 years and have become a part and parcel of the Revenue system of the State and are recognized by the cultivators. They will have some bearing on the new Survey Settlement, and the next appropriate time for their disappearance will be when the Survey Settlement is made. If every Cess had been abolished, the administration of the State in the interim between now and the final Survey settlement would have been impracticable. Furthermore, three of these charges *viz.*, Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are not altogether unreasonable.

Occupancy right. Dewan's Report para. 55.

17. In regard to occupancy rights, this subject was used as a stalking horse for the replenishment of the State treasury and very oppressive notices and regulations were from time to time issued on this subject, but opposition was offered by the mass of the cultivating class. and the state authorities had from time to time to come down in their demands. The objection-

able conditions which had periodically been imposed and which were found to be nominally extant when the new administration came, were promptly set aside, and cultivators were assured that so long as they paid the customary *Vighoti*, they would not be deprived of their holdings. A fuller measure of right of occupancy cannot forthwith be granted and must await the abolition of the *Bhagvatti* system, which can only come with the introduction of the regular Survey Settlement. Cultivators in the Bara division are now under no obligation to give notice by a certain date of resignation of their holdings, should they want to throw them up, or to pay for any portion of the holding which is left uncultivated by them. Option has, however, been given to them to secure the full right of occupancy of their holdings, including trees not specially reserved, by paying an upset price equal to one year's assessment. This is a fair arrangement, giving the cultivator the desired privilege and the State a return for the concession and also for the abolished Lakra-ni-Rajja, *vide*, para 15, clause 8. This arrangement is much appreciated by the cultivators.

18. The alienations in the State are very heavy, and how to derive some revenue from such lands has been a problem which has exercised the minds of former administrators. The first efforts by the imposition of fixed rate per *vigha* were evidently faulty as they imposed a salami on quantity and not quality; thereby tending to increase the payments of the man who, though holding more but inferior land, was very possibly a poorer man and therefore less able to afford it than his neighbour, the owner of few but rich acres of land. The existing arrangement is to charge 2½ annas in the rupee of *Vighoti* to certain favoured classes, *viz.*, Bhats, Brahmins, Syeds, &c., and 4 annas in the rupee of *Vighoti* to others. This arrangement has been accepted by a very large proportion of the proprietors of alienated lands, and the remaining unsettled cases are being formally enquired into by the chief Revenue officer with a view to their settlement. The method and rate of settlement is, I think, fairly good and reasonable, as evidenced by the fact that the majority have accepted the rates. It is the influential people of the Kasba who are holding out.

Alienations.
Dewan's Report para. 58.

19. There is only one *bona fide* old Giras case pending, and it is through the Girasia's own fault that the case has not been settled. With one excuse or another, he has evaded settlement, and now his nominee, Mr. Nathu Ramshanker, is so obviously an objectionable and impracticable one (he having in these very cases held a brief for the State and being still in possession of the papers, which he declines to part with), that matters are at a dead lock. Four other Girasias have lately brought forward claims and ask to have them decided by a Panch on the lines of the old claims, for the settlement of which a Panch was appointed under Government Resolution No. 6321, of 22nd December 1883. Clearly as these four Girasias failed to submit their claims when the Panch was nominated formerly, they have now no right to demand such a settlement, and all they can reasonably expect is to have their cases settled through the ordinary channels available in the State, not by any special procedure. Such settlement as there has been of these Giras disputes is not very satisfactory or conclusive.

20. The State has no boundary disputes with the Gaekwar, but there are three pending between the State and neighbouring British Districts. Of these three, only one *viz.*, that between Mitle and Pipli in Dhandhooka is of any importance.

21. *Irrigation.*—The water supply in the Bara division is very scanty and bad in quality. In the Charotar division, it is better. There is an old drainage work running north and south through the State; it is shown as the Alang river in the Trignometrical maps, but it is not a river at all. Starting from the Sabarmati near Asamli (Kaira), it runs right into Cambay, a distance of 24 miles, passing through a strip of the Matar Taluka (Kaira). The old work is now silted up and its banks broken. Consequently as a drainage work it is useless except near Cambay, where the banks are better preserved, and where it is most useful in connecting and feeding a chain of good sized tanks. This old drainage work ought to be

taken in hand and its banks repaired throughout, and here and there, along its course on both sides, there ought to be a series of tanks made in order to catch the water and hold it for irrigation purposes. Many acres of valuable land are each year inundated and put completely out of cultivation by the escape of water through the breaches in this water-way. If this water could be controlled and kept from promiscuously flooding the land, and if at the same time a series of small irrigation tanks were made from which such land could be watered at will, a very great gain would result to the State. The subject is very important, and the opinion of an experienced Engineer should, I think, be taken to ascertain the benefit and cost of such a work. The Alang water-way was evidently only meant to carry off storm water and to drain the country, and catch and store such water, principally in Cambay and its suburbs, where, as I have stated, it connects a series of fine tanks.

22. As regards waste lands, many acres of such would disappear, if the Alang waterway were repaired. In fact in 9 out of 12 villages where there is much waste land, the evil would be removed with the renovation of the Alang. In other villages, the waste land is really khar or salt land.

Chapter III.—Protection.

Legislation. Dewan's Report para. 68-69.

(23) The following are the local State rules or Acts in vogue, with dates of introduction :—

Civil Procedure (1873) very rarely followed and will be absolutely repealed.

Stray Cattle Act	(1879)
General Stamp Act	(1882)
Limitation Act	(1882)
Registration Act	(1882)
Summary Settlement Law	(1888)

24. They are very imperfectly modelled on corresponding Acts of the British Government. Where those Acts fail in definition, and where such want, is evidently not of purpose, the spirit of the corresponding British law is followed. Hitherto the British Acts have not been strictly followed even in spirit, and this has caused some unevenness in results. The gradual tendency now is to greater precision where local Acts are wanting, and when such precision is not likely to suddenly place parties to suits at an obvious disadvantage. The local Acts require elaboration. A proper and more thorough codification on the basis of British Acts will be taken in hand early.

25. The following are the chief British Acts which are followed in spirit by the Cambay courts, as nearly as possible :—

Indian Penal Code,
Criminal Procedure Code,
Civil Procedure Code,
Evidence Act,
Contract Act,
Gambling Act.

In short all those British Acts for which no special corresponding local rules have been framed are followed. The local Civil Procedure Code of 1873 at the beginning of this para has been noticed by me, because I find that it is not quite a dead letter though in practice the British Civil Procedure Code is the real guide now-a-days.

Military and Sirbandi levies. Dewan's paras 75 to 85.

(26) These irregular bodies consist of (*a*) Baradhari (*b*) Arab baraks (*c*) Moglai Pagah or cavalry and (*d*) Artillery.

As a Military force they are utterly useless, being quite undisciplined and unaccustomed to military duties. Since last year, their numbers have been reduced from 509 to 471 inclusive of an unavoidable transfer re-inforcement on the re-organization of the regular police. The Baradharis and Arab Baraks are employed in guarding town gates, Durbar residences and

Zenanas, and in supplying the usual following which is always found attached to the "tahinat" of Members of the Durbar. The Moglais or Cavalry form a sort of Body Guard to His Highness, some of them are in uniform and have horses to ride; the rest have neither uniform nor horses. Each of the Nawab's brothers has some of these Moglai Sowars in his "tabinat" or following. The Artillery are used for purposes of salute firing. All take a prominent part in the State ceremonial "Sowaris" or processions, by beating drums, carrying standards, and a promiscuous fusillade of their pieces; the Artillery firing the prescribed salutes. The Baradhari number 282; the Arab Baraks 140; the Moglai Pagah 42; and the Artillery 7. It would be very desirable to do away with most of these irregular levies as they cost a great deal; but I think it will be both difficult and inadvisable to make a clean sweep of them. All native States require and have such followers; they are necessary for State "Sowaris." In view of the vested interests; blood relationship with the ruling family; service formerly rendered; and long establishment; on which considerations the existence of these levies is based, any change that is to be made must be made gradually. At present I am not prepared with any definite scheme for their absolute or partial absorption. They are costly but harmless, and as we have discovered for them a usefulness beyond the nominal guarding of gates, they are at present of some use, and enable the Administration to economize a little in one or two directions. These Baradharis are cheap and useful in acting as guards in the wheat growing districts to protect crops from thieves and cattle trespass, and also in assisting the Revenue Officers at the time of measuring crops in those villages from which the State derives revenue in kind. They are also used just now in the monsoon months in watching our grass "birs" or runs which are very liable to raids at the hands of the cattle graziers of our neighbour's, and, for the matter of that, of our own, villages Thus by putting these men to these uses, we economically ensure a fuller crop of wheat, &c.; which is good both for the cultivator and for the Durbar, and also a better crop of grass which is beneficial solely to the Durbar.

It seems to me that reduction of these levies must come first, by a declaration of the cessation of the hereditary lien which is now too generally recognized, exception being permitted here and there in the cases of the higher posts of an honorary nature. The time for this practice of hereditary succession on a wholesale scale has gone by; it is absurd folly to entertain and pay children of tender years for so-called military services. Simultaneously with the above declaration, there should be an act of superannuation, and those above a fixed standard age should, if their claims are good, be relegated to the "Parwarshi" or Pension List, and some might be given a lump sum as gratuity. The Pension List would, of course, become heavier, but as the pensions would naturally be smaller than the old full pay, the State would effect a material saving, while in course of time, as the old men died, the pension list would shrink. The very juvenile members who had already got a footing might justly be put on half pay, and the services of their proxies, which they now furnish in the shape of stray uncles and cousins, dispensed with. These juvenile members would come on to full pay on reaching a fixed age. At the same time with the above reforms, the strength of the force of irregulars would, as in the case of the regular police, have to be strictly limited according to the demand for drummers, standard bearers, and Durbar and Zenana guards. Gate guards might be largely reduced, if not altogether done away with. Incidentally too some of these levies might be given waste or spare lands on free tenure for a suitable length of time, or be enlisted as village Ravanias or watchmen either by payment in land or cash. I rather fear that the last two methods of absorption will not produce much result, as these irregulars do not understand or appreciate the country bumpkin's life; but they might be tried, nevertheless. The above is a rough outline of a scheme for the reduction of these levies, and I merely mention it to evidence the fact that the subject has not been lost sight of, and as Government have indicated the desirability of some reduction of these levies. Nothing has yet been done in the direction, of reduction beyond refusing to fill up vacancies as they occur. The subject is a delicate one, pre-eminently requiring delicate handling.

27. The financial state of the individual members of these levies has been much ameliorated. On arrival here I found every one of them hopelessly financially involved with their Vakils, who were to them simply money lenders. It was of importance to set things right in this direction, as, under a regular financial system, it was impossible to allow the Vakils to go on drawing the pay of the Sirbandi and doling it out to the men and putting them deeper and deeper into debt. The Dewan undertook the onerous task of settlement, and with much patience and trouble made a settlement which he has fully described in his para 71. Much credit is due to the Dewan for the thorough way in which he has effected the settlement.

Police.
Dewan's Report paras 86 to 89.

28. There have been great changes in the Police of the State. At the beginning of the year of report the force consisted of no less than 366 men as detailed in the margin. At least that was the force on paper, but, as the Dewan has pointed out, some of the number were employed at the Durbar on anything but police duties. So poorly too were numbers of them paid that, to maintain themselves, they had to work as labourers during the day time. So naturally when the night came they were totally unfit for their legitimate duties, and did nothing but sleep on their posts, and this state of things was undoubtedly known to their Superintendent and to the late Dewan. Among the police of the State it was the custom to show "Topekhanawallahs" or Artillerymen and Ravanias or village night watchmen; in fact all sorts of denominations were dragged into the police force to make a good show on paper. The so-called water police did no police duties in the proper sense of the term; their duties were to attend to the Light Boat, act as peons at the Custom's office, and to watch the godowns there. They wore no uniform. All this required looking into and reorganizing, and while Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji was here he collected information of all sorts for his successor Mr. Foard, who was known to be coming, and who arrived at the latter end of December. On his arrival Mr. Foard vigorously took up the work of police reorganization. The old under-paid, decrepit round police, the "Topekhanawallahs," the Ravanias, &c, were cleared out. The total strength of the foot police force was fixed at 139, after considering all requirements; and to supplement the numbers of the old regular police, fit men from the round police and from outside were enlisted. The town was re-divided into police beats, district outposts were selected, the State being divided into Police divisions.

Superintendent	1
Foujdar...	1
Minor Officers	31
Mounted Police	89
Foot Police	230
Water Police...	14
	366

The pay of the force was revised, as heretofore the lower grades of the regular police were too lowly paid; the duties of each grade were clearly explained, and a regular system, similar to that obtaining in British districts, of patrolling and inspection was introduced. In fact Mr. Foard thoroughly reorganized the force on the British system and personally instructed the men in their duties. The town mounted police were cut down from 46 to 27, and the district sowars, who were of an inferior class, were also reduced from 42 to 25. To the reorganized foot-police and mounted city police a complete re-equipment from head to foot has been given. The district Sowars who, besides doing police patrol work between villages, are utilized in revenue matters, were made to furnish themselves with better horses and all are now better mounted than they were, though even now there is room for improvement, but they have not been put into any sort of uniform. As soon as funds can be provided, it would be well to give these District police some kind of shelter and stabling, and then both man and beast will be more comfortable and make a better show. All this time the drilling of the foot and mounted police at Head Quarters was going on and very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction. The foot police can now march steadily and do a few of the rudimentary exercises of drill; they now march to their duties in proper form instead of straggling along as they used to and are generally smarter in all their duties. As to the mounted men, they have been put steadily through foot-drill, then the riding school, and, as soon as we got swords for them, the sword exercise. Mr. Foard has paid great personal attention to the drilling of the

force, and the progress that has been made is most creditable. The police, so far as discipline, drill and clothing go, are in excellent trim; the physique of the force is not good and the horses are inferior. The present set of horses must serve us for a while, as the State cannot afford to re-horse the mounted police. At the same time the very small, vicious and screaming, and utterly broken down animals have been weeded out. A police Horse-fund, as in the British districts, has been started, and the men now have a direct personal interest in keeping their horses and saddlery in good condition. A clothing fund has also been established. The strength of the reorganized regular police is, as marginally shown, all told both for city and districts, and including the district mounted police; and these men, are all under the Police Superintendent and do legitimate police work. These figures show a reduction of 175 when compared with the paper police force given in recent reports. The distribution of this force is as detailed below:—

Foot police.	139
Mounted police.	52
	191

Foot police for city	123
Mounted police for city	27
Foot police for districts	16
Mounted police for districts	25

It is necessary to explain the wide difference between the figures for foot-police for city and for districts. The town naturally absorbs a greater proportion of the police owing to the necessity for Jail and treasure guards, and as being the Head Quarters where the reserve is kept, and also from the fact that Cambay is a thickly populated town with a considerable sprinkling of turbulent characters. Crime too is more rife in the town than in the country. Moreover, besides pattrolling Cambay and its eight suburbs, the Head Quarter force do the patrolling of 25 outlying villages around Cambay within a maximum radius of 7½ miles. The City force therefore, furnishes the necessary police protection to a considerable population of the districts. The number of mounted men available for the districts also diminishes the demand for footmen. Nearly half of the subordinate officers of the force possess sufficient education to write an intelligent report of a crime, while for the whole of the force, this amount of intelligence extends to 12·2 per cent; a very poor show. The conduct of the police does not appear to have been very good, judging by the record of punishments. 25 were dismissed and there were 456 instances in which punishment by fine and extra drill had to be inflicted.

(d) Crime, and working of police. Dewan's Report paras 99 to 111.

29. As no proper crime register was kept until Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji came here on the introduction of the new Administration, the information on this head is only partially trustworthy. Under the old regime, cases in which a chance of detection was remote were quietly burked; and only such cases as were actually detected or in which the police obtained some clue and thought they would fully detect, were the crimes registered. During the year of report, 214 crimes were reported to the police, 85 during the time of the late administration and 129 afterwards, and 406 persons were arrested, *i.e.* 224 in the first 85 cases and 182 in the time of the present administration. During the previous year of report, there were 344 cases reported in which 669 persons were arrested. All the 214 cases and 406 persons involved in the year of report were sent up to the Magistrate, with the result that, of the 224 arrested under the old regime, 89 or 39·7 per cent were convicted, while of the 182 sent up since the advent of the New Administration, 108 or 59·3 per cent were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests, taken all through was, therefore, 48·5. In the matter of percentage of recoveries, the work of the police, since the advent of the New Administration, shows up badly; the percentage was only 19·5 as against 51·6 for the whole of last year and 81·4 for the first 4½ months of the year of report. The cause of this low percentage is due firstly to the fact that everything is now shown on the register, while formerly under the late Superintendent of Police, many cases were wilfully omitted; and secondly to two rather heavy cases of theft (one of which occurred shortly before the year) in which the property remained untraced at the close of the year.

There is no doubt though that the Cambay police does not possess good detective ability, the mass of the rank and file are very stupid, and the village Mukhies are no better, so that when report of a crime does reach some intelligent police officer from an outlying village, it is of little or no use to him and he has to personally work up the case from the beginning instead of being able to carry it on, thus losing valuable time and diminishing the chances of a successful issue. There was but little serious crime in the State during the year of report; there was no case of murder, and there were only 3 cases of dacoity of a petty character and unattended with loss of life. Of course, the Cambay Riot of September last was a very serious offence, and led to serious results, but it was more of a popular demonstration and protest, directed against one man and was not the act of the ordinary criminal classes. Ordinary theft and hurt are the offences of most frequent occurrence. Out of 214 cases of all sorts of crime reported during the year, there were 74 cases of theft and 36 of hurt.

30. I found 8 criminal courts of original jurisdiction on arrival here, an unnecessarily large number, and therefore they were reduced to 5. The five courts of Original Jurisdiction are as under:—

(e) Criminal Justice. Dewan's Report paras 112 to 115.

(a) *The Sessions Court,* presided over by Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Darukhanawallah, B. A., L.L.B., who sits with assessors and tries all sessions cases. Mr. Merwanji has qualified himself for a Subordinate Judgeship in the British districts.

(b) The Court of the First Class Magistrate for the Districts, presided over by Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan, the Revenue Adhikari. He hears all First Class, Magisterial Cases occurring outside Cambay and its suburbs, except when on tour and his camp is so far off, that a speedier and more convenient disposal of the case can be ensured by sending it to the First Class Magistrate at Cambay.

(c) The Court of the First Class Magistrate of Cambay town presided over by Kazi Mir Mahomad Hussein who possesses all the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

(d) The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of Cambay, presided over by Mr. Dhanjibhai Hormasji who hears all cases triable by a 2nd and 3rd class Magistrate, wherever occurring in the state.

(e) The Court of Khan Saheb Najoomkhan, who is an Honorary First Class Magistrate for his two Jivai villages.

31. The Criminal appellate courts consists of,

(a) The Court of Appeal presided over by the Dewan, who entertains all appeals short of 7 years imprisonment.

(b) The Court of His Highness presided over by the Special Political Agent, who exercises generally all powers of revision, acting practically as a second or Special Court of Appeal beyond the Dewan's Court.

32. Under orders of Government contained in their letter, No. 6359 of 9th October 1890, against all sentences of 7 years and upwards, appeal lies to the Commissioner, N. D., while all capital sentences are subject to the confirmation of Government. Thus there are plenty of safeguards in respect of criminal appeals.

33. The original work done by the criminal courts has been satisfactory; commencing with a balance of 16 pending cases from last year, the courts had before them 379 fresh cases, total 395; and of these 381 were disposed of, leaving 14 in arrears among all the courts. The average duration in disposal of cases was 32 days taken over all the courts. The town Magistrates' Courts are not perhaps as exact as they should be in following procedure, but they are gradually improving and the irregularities are not now serious. On arrival here, I found that depositions of witnesses were never recorded by the Magistrates in their own hand-writing, and that notes even were not taken by them; such recording work was left to the Sheristedar. Judgments too were not written out by the Magistrate; they contented [redacted] by signing

The working of the Magistrate's Court. Dewan's Report paras 116 to 125.

the judgment which was written by the Sheristedar on dictation from the Magistrate. All this was at once put a stop to by a clear and stringent order and there is now no such irregularity.

34. We could manage with one City Magistrate only, but neither of the present men could cope with the work single handed and we should have to get an outsider on at least as large pay as the two present city Magistrates combinedly draw. As both are Cambay men and do the work very fairly well, it has been deemed best to retain and train them further.

Sessions Court.
Dewan's Report paras 126 to 130.

35. The Sessions cases were 9 against 14 last year; the average duration of each case was $7\frac{7}{9}$ days as against $6\frac{4}{7}$. The work was satisfactorily done and calls for no further comment.

Criminal Appeal, Dewan's Court.
Dewan's Reports paras 131 to 134.

36. The criminal appellate work of first instance shows no arrears. The rate of duration, however, of this appellate work, requires some notice, as the average duration of a case was 100 days. Though this is an improvement on the work of the previous year, it is still unsatisfactory, but from the Dewan's remarks (para 134) it will be seen that the responsibitity for this unsatisfactory result is almost entirely due to the legacy of old long standing appeals which the new administration found awaiting disposal. The duration of fresh appeal cases was 19·4 days, a vast improvement on the 40 days average of the previous year.

His Highness the Nawab's Court.

37. In this Court which is presided over by the Special Political Agent, and which hears only special appeals, there were six appeals. Five of these were disposed of; the remaining one in which only a fine was involved, was filed but shortly before the close of the official year. There was one miscellaneous revision application which is shown as pending, but it was disposed of two days after the close of the official year.

38. Though ordinarily there is no regular second appeal in criminal matters, I have entertained applications that have been made to me in this direction, considering it better to hear than to refuse on a technicality.

39. Full statistics of the working of the criminal courts will be found in the Dewan's report, paras 116 to 121.

Extradition.
Diwan's Report paras 135-136.

40. This subject calls for no special comment. There was no friction or want of reciprocity in the matter of surrender of accused either way.

Jails.
Dewan's Report paras 137 to 149.

41. The Cambay Jail is one of the worst I have ever seen, considering the calibre of the State. It is insecure, small, and very badly ventilated. A new building is urgently needed, but unfortunately so are the funds wherewith to build it. The Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed Jail Superintendent. Formerly the Superintendent of Police was also Superintendent of the Jail. Official visitors have been nominated. Prisoners are employed in extramural work, road-repairing chiefly. I found the prisoners in rags and apparently no attention was given to clothing or the cleanliness of prison quarters by the late administration for, in addition to the prisoners being in rags, the cells were foul with vermin. This has been rectified. Jail statistics call for no particular remark. There were two escapes from the Jail during the year; recapture was eventually effected in one case.

I may here mention that the Superintendent of the Jail has lately recommended a measu of vegetable diet for the prisioners and this is now provided, so in every respect, save that of sufficient accommodation, the prisoners' lot is now wholesome.

Civil Justice.
Dewan's Report paras 156 to 173.

42. The Civil Courts of the State and their extent of Jurisdiction are as under:—

(*a*) The Court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. presided over by the Special Political Agent, hears special appeals; no limit.

(*b*) The Dewan's Court.
Ordinary apellate jurisdiction without limit; has no original jurisdiction.

(*c*) The Civil judge's Court does all the original civil work, Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Darukhanawala, B.A., L. L. B., is the presiding officer of court (c). In the year of report, the work before him consisted of a total of 2254 suits made up of 312 old and 1942 new suits. He disposed of 1914 and 340 were undisposed of. The court therefore failed to quite keep abreast of its current work, and did not dispose of as many suits as in the previous year, when 2088 suits were disposed of. But these bald figures do not represent a true comparison of the amount of work done in the two years; for in the current year of report, 732 contested cases were disposed of as against only 197 similar cases in the previous year, the percentages in this respect being 38·2 and 9·4 respectively. Of the uncontested cases disposed of, 917 were exparte, giving an average of 47·3 of the whole number. This is a lower percentage than in the previous year, when the figure was 55·1 per cent. In this direction, therefore, there is some improvement, but room for more exists and the remarks of the Dewan in his para 165 on this subject are pertinent. In Native States the work of serving summons is not done so conscientiously as it might be, and it would seem only fair at least for a time, and until there is promise of the legal machinery working more truly, to give the defendants some sort of warning and a second chance of explaining a situation so important to them. Further, of the uncontested cases disposed of, only 183 were settled out of court as against 720 in the previous year; and 82 suits were struck off the file against 22.

43. The average duration of suits was 105 days as against 109, a slight improvement, but a still undesirably lengthy period. I hope for better results by next year. Of the suits instituted, 96 per cent related to money; 1·8 per cent to immoveable property; and 2·2 to other matters. A very large percentage of the money suits were of a petty nature, no less than 1519 or 81·4 per cent being of Rs. 50 or under. While looking to the pecuniary value of all the suits filed (*viz.* 1942) in the year, no less than 1749 or 89·5 were of Rs. 100 or less.

44. Mr. Merwanji Pestonji is a well qualified Judicial Officer and quite fit to be trusted with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, and it is proposed to give him such powers to the limited extent of Rs. 50 as a tentative measure.

45. I have considered this matter carefully and feel confident that the step is a safe one in the interests of justice and litigants' pockets. It is not proposed to create a Small Cause Court right out, and the power will strictly be give only to Mr. Merwanji personally and not *ex-officio*, and for the present as a tentative measure only.

Execution of decrees.
Dewan's Report paras 147 to 180.

46. The want of attention to this subject was remarked on by Government when they made the special arrangements which are now in force in Cambay. The new administration soon after installation dealt with the subject by providing additional establishment to get through the work. There were 2893 applications in arrears at close of last year, and during the year of report 1722 more were filed, total 4615, representing a value Rs. 3,46,936. Up to the advent of the new administration, only 422 applications had been executed. In November, the first unbroken month of the new administration, nothing much was done, as things and people had not shaken down into their places, and only 61 applications were executed, bringing the total for the first half year of report to 483. In the next half of the year, however, there was a vast improvement and 2113 applications were disposed of. The total for the year was 2596

against 2205 in the previous year. There is still a balance of 2019 remaining, but in the course of the next year, I quite hope, to get to the lowest level possible and to have no arrears except such as are unavoidable. I speak of unavoidable arrears, because there are some five hundred applications out against Sirbandi the execution of which, though in progress, cannot possibly be completed for a few years, and as these Sirbandis have very little where with to satisfy the applications. Their pay which is all they have, is already under stoppages for the payment of their liabilities to the last possible degree, compatible with a sufficiency being left for the maintenance of the men themselves. A large proportion of the remaining applications are over a year old. As will be seen from the Dewan's remarks, steps have been taken to assist the debtor to all legitimate extent, and in the case of the cultivator debtor to prevent his land passing away from his possession.

Civil Appeal, Dewan's Court. Dewan's Report paras 181 to 183.

47. The civil appeal work has fallen into arrears. The number of arrears has gone up from 97 to 186. The decision of first civil appeals falls on the Dewan and in the present year of report, there is a very substantial reason for the disposal of only 54 appeals, so far as the present Dewan is concerned; for on him has fallen the brunt of the work of giving effect to reforms which have been decided on, settling details and seeing to the re-organization of the various Departments, and the work has been very heavy. With matters in smoother working order as they are now, and officials knowing each what he has to do, time can now be better economized, and I hope that in this respect of civil appeals, the results next year will be better. But the arrear balance is heavy and will entail steady work to wipe off.

His Highness the Nawab's Court.

48. In this Court, only special appeals are heard. There were 5 civil special appeals filed up to 31st May 1891, and 2 miscellaneous special applications. Two of the civil appeals and both the miscellaneous applications were disposed of within the official year. Of the three undisposed of, two awaited only judgement, while, the 3rd was filed in the last week in May. The work of hearing civil appeals was not begun by me until sometime after coming here, as I had absolutely no office and had to get extraneous aid from the Dewan's office as occasion arose for the criminal appeals, which were, of course, taken up without delay. Much time was of first cut to waste in trying to obtain the services of a particular man as Sheristedar, and when that endeavour failed, it took further time to select another man. Practically then I was without any office for some 4 or 5 months, and during these months I was fully engaged in inquiring into and rectifying abuses of the late régime and setting in train the various reforms decided on. Full statistics of the work done by the civil courts will be found in the Dewan's report paras 156 to 173.

Registration. Dewan's Report paras 186 to 194.

49. The registration rules obtaining in the state are by no means good. They are oppressive and, in places, difficult of interpretation. The matter has quite lately, within the last month, been brought to my notice by the public and also in the course of one special appeal case lately disposed of by me and I have promised a revision of the Registration Rules. The statistical information about registration for the year of report is without particular interest.

Municipality. Dewan's paras 195 to 202.

50. The Dewan has gone at length into this subject which calls for but few remarks from me. There is no regularly constituted Municipality as in towns of the same size in British District. The Municipality is a Department of the state and is very largely aided from State Funds. The lighting of the town is very bad still, though some increase in the number of lamps and a better distribution of them has been effected. Proper lighting is a very effective safeguard against the depredations of thieves and house breakers of which Cambay has its share, and the subject is therefore of importance to the tax payer. The lighting of the town will be gradually improved as funds permit.

The town is a difficult and expensive one to light, as it is so very scattered. Road watering is an expensive item and must always be so, but we are very fortunate in Cambay in having a plentiful water supply, at any rate of a quality good enough to water roads with. The roads are sandy and unmetalled and require much water. Road repairing is also expensive work in Cambay, because it is so constantly necessary. Not having proper metal, we have to resort to old bricks, where-with to repair our roads ; and it can be readily understood that such material does not last long and has to be renewed constantly. Conservancy receives attention and the town of Cambay would compare favourably with most towns of its calibre and character in Native States. The principal streets in all directions are decidedly clean and well watered. The slums might be cleaner.

For the rest, the Dewan has fully given reasons for decrease and increase in expenditure in various directions.

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

Agriculture.
Dewan's Report paras 203 to 210.

51. The season was a very fair average one. A long break in the rain in August and September was rather unfavourable to rice cultivation, while the late rains might, with advantage to wheat cultivation, have been more copious. The rain fall amounted to 30 inches, 38 cents. For the last four years no information has been gathered systematically of the agricultural stock in the State. In the year of report enumeration in this direction has been undertaken and the results are given by the Dewan in his para 204. It seems that statistics as to numbers of ploughs were never given, while cow and buffalo calves were also conspicuous by their absence in last year's list. Possibly the figures of 7378 and 9298 for male and female buffaloes in 1889-90 include buffalo calves, otherwise it is difficult to account for the drop from 7378 to 148 for current year in the number of male buffaloes. As the Dewan has stated, the existence of the male buffalo is not encouraged. There were two out-breaks of cattle disease during the year, *viz.*, in December and May. In December last rinderpest showed itself in two villages in the northern part of the State; and in May last in Cambay itself. The State Veterinary Surgeon Mr. Quadros, a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary Collage, treated the animals and was very fairly successful in his treatment.

Prices of food grain and wages of labour.
Dewan's Report paras 211 to 213.

52. There have been slight fluctuations both ways in the prices of the various food grains but to no remarkable extent, the net result being that food grains were cheaper than in the previous year. Labour wages have remained stationary.

Forests.
Dewan's Report para 214.

53. There are no Forests in the State. In some localities there are collections of *Babool* trees.

Trade.
Dewan's Report paras 215 to 226.

54. The Port of Cambay owns 23 vessels and all are employed in the coasting trade, working both northwards and southwards along the coast.

55. *Imports.*—The import trade declined a little as gauged by the number of loaded vessels which came to the port. In regard to imported articles, a decrease is noticeable in respect of Jaggery, Sugar and Sugar candy, dates, food grains, oil, and rafters and bamboos. The causes of decrease are competition of the Anand, Petlad Branch of the Railway in respect of the jaggery and sugar; the lessened demand from Ahmedabad through this port for kerosine oil; and the abundant presence of rice and rafters and bamboos locally. Increase in imports is noticeable in timber, iron and iron wares, and agates and carnelians. The causes of the increase are increased activity in building in the case of timber and iron: and lack of stock of agates, &c., in the remaining item. The other increases in imports are trifling.

56. *Exports.*—The export trade shows an increase as regards the departure of loaded vessels to the extent of 76 vessels; while fewer empty craft left the port. The chief articles of export are tobacco, food grains and oil seeds. All these show increase. The increases are traceable to abundant crops of tobacco and food grains; to extra demand for food grains from Kathiawar; and to a new departure in the matter of the export of linseed direct from this Bunder. Cambay trades chiefly with Bombay, Bulsar, Broach, Surat, Daman, Bhavnagar, Div and Verawal.

57. The Cambay light is a temporary one, and consists of a light boat stationed at the mouth of the creek. It shows a light from 1st of October to 15th of June in each period of 12 months. It is of assistance to the trading craft in making the mouth of the creek.

The Light boat.
Dewan's Report para 234.

58. These consist of

1. Agate and Carnelian stone work.
2. Chuddars of dark cloth.
3. Carpets.
4. Sarees.
5. Horn and ivory work.

Manufactures and Industries.
Dewan's Report paras 236 to 245.

59. Cambay is chiefly noted for its so-called stone work, but as a matter of fact none of the stone is found in Cambay limits; it is all imported and comes from Rajpipla, Morvi State (Kathiawar), Kapadwanj (Kaira), Ranipur (Ahmedabad), Banda (Jubbulpore), and even some from Persia. Manufactured stone work is exported to China, Jedda, Japan, Singapore, Burma, Calcutta, Bombay and many parts of India; to Bussora, Bagdad, Cabul, Zanzibar and Europe. China and Jedda are the best markets for the Akik work as it is called. The Akikias, as the traders in this work are called, tell me that it is within the last ten years that their trade has declined, and the reason they assign is that similar work is now largely turned out from England and Turkey, the stone found in Morvi being exported in quantities by some Cambay men. The term *Akik* really belongs to the stone found in Rajpipla, and these dealers have adopted the name of *Akikia* as descriptive of themselves. The industry was first started with Rajpipla stone and Rajpipla still supplies the best and most of the stone. The Akikias are all Hindoos of the Kunbi caste. The work is very handsome and well finished, the crude implements with which it is turned out notwithstanding. To China, which is by far the best market, the Akikias principally send necklaces of large and small beads of stone and small polished slabs or panels, which are there made up into boxes.

60. The carpet manufacturing industry has greatly fallen off. It is and always has been in the hands of Mahomedans. The carpet makers can still turn out good carpets at a reasonable price. There is not, I should say, much doubt that the manufacture of carpets in large Jails all over the country has practically killed the Cambay industry.

61. Sarees, Dhotees and Chuddars are also made in Cambay and are well thought of far beyond the limits of the State. The Chuddars of dark cloth are exported to Siam, Jedda, Bombay, Zanzibar, Oude, the Soudan and Egypt where agencies connected with Cambay are established. Cambay Sarees and Dhotees are popular nearer home, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Broach.

62. Bangles, toys and ornaments of horn and ivory are also manufactured in Cambay and find a market in Arabia.

63. In all branches of industry Cambay has fallen off very considerably. Once in the van of progress in India, Cambay has, from various causes, dropped back deplorably in the race. Its out of the way position at the head of a shallow gulf now difficult of navigation has been against it, perhaps, more than anything else. Where once upon a time good sized vessels could at all times come, it is now only possible for small country coasting craft to come up at spring tides. The Mahi river, which used once to run under the town walls, has its nearest bank some 3 miles

from the town now, the intervening space being salt waste. Cambay can now never recover its former importance, but it is still possible to improve its condition somewhat, and if the place could be connected up with the railway system, it would be benefitted. With the prospect of prosperity before it, many of its enterprizing people, who have now left it to push their way in the world, and who are still proud of their ancestral homes in Cambay, would return and materially assist in its prosperity. A Railway to connect Cambay with Petlad would be no great undertaking, for the country is easy and the distance short. With careful nursing and the hypothecation of some of the revenue which it derives from Government, the cost of its share in the line could be paid by Cambay in a comparatively short time. Sufficient statistics of traffic as it exists at present, have not been collected to justify a forecast as to whether such a line would pay its way, but it is my belief that it would, at least, hold its own.

Ginning factories.
Dewan's Report paras. 246 to 248.

64. There are three of these in the State, all at Cambay itself. There is certainly not enough business to employ all three anything like fully, and the industry is on the decline. In explanation of this decline the Dewan states that the cotton is now more largely taken by the growers to Ahmedabad and there disposed of and consumed in local mills, instead of, as here-to-fore being cleaned here and sent to Bombay, where it cannot compete with Broach ginned cotton. Cambay Bara cotton is good, but is much adulterated and mixed with inferior staple, and this tells against Cambay. But the prevention of adulteration opens up a wide subject, and I suppose the Cambay cotton-producers or exporters will only stop adulterating when they are forced to either by regulations, or whenever they find it does not pay to adulterate.

Fairs.
Dewan's Report paras 249-250.

65. None of the fairs in the State lasts for more than one day, and none is of any but purely local importance.

Public Works.
Dewan's Report paras 251 to 253.

66. A statement of the Public Works expenditure for the Samvat year 1946 is submitted by the Dewan, para 252. The present administration has had nothing to say to it. There is need for several public buildings, notably Hospital, Jail, Police lines and a Court-house in the city; but it must be some time before we get all these, as there is little money available. Such plain necessary works as are taken in hand are all now executed departmentally, the Dewan personally keeping a check on the expenditure to prevent any waste. In the districts, the renovation of the Alang canal and the construction of tanks along its course for purposes of irrigation, is a most important work and would, I believe, be a very remunerative one. There are no good roads in or about Cambay. As in most other parts of Guzerat, there is no stone in the state, and road metal can only be got at a cost which is beyond our means and which would not be justified by the needs of traffic except on the one road from Cambay to Petlad in regard to which road, Cambay has agreed to pay its share. I believe that very necessary road is now under construction at the hands of the P. W. D. of the British Government. At present our roads are made and repaired with old bricks, a very friable sort of metal, and consequently they never continue for long in good condition; generally they are either a mass of rough bricks or a series of deep uneven depressions with here and there, as an obstacle, a large and tough brick ripped up from its bed. The Cambay made road or "sadak," where it exists, is mostly to be avoided in favour of the country track which, though heavy going, is less varied in its difficulties and less trying. A good road down to the Cambay Bandar would be a great boon and is one of the works which should be taken in hand as early as possible.

Chapter V.—Revenue and Finance.

Finance.
Dewan's Report paras 254 to 272.

67. Our financial year is synchronous with the Samvat year, ending with each successive Diwali, and therefore as the present administration has been at work only since the middle of last October or about one month out of the twelve under consideration in this report, it is not responsible for the receipts and expenditure shown. The Dewan has submitted full statements

of receipts and disbursements, with some remarks as to increase and decrease in the various items on both sides. Item No. 1 of the Disbursement statement "Miscellaneous Durbar expenditure," shows a large increase and some of its details are significant. Item No. 28 too "Expenditure extraordinary" shows a heavy increase, but a very heavy item in this is due to compensation paid to the late Abkari farmer. On arrival here in October, I found the Treasury practically empty, and to make matters worse, Mr. Laud, when leaving on the 1st October, took with him the Abkari instalment, which fell due on 1st October; and having already forestalled the opium farm instalment, deprived his successor of any prospect of immediate supply. The Abkari instalment was taken away for the purpose of defraying the costs of the representations to Government in connection with the Cambay riots. At Mr. James' suggestion and with Government sanction, I was enabled to arrange with the Accountant-General for the advance receipt of the next due Abkari and salt compensation instalments, but as there was no immediate revenue to come in, even this was not enough to work with, so heavy were the immediate liabilities of the State. It therefore became necessary to borrow a lakh of rupees to enable us to carry on the Administration. One of the first steps taken was to ascertain the financial condition of the State; this was done by calling on all who had claims against us to submit them, and on those who owed us anything to pay us. The liabilities of the State were ascertained to be Rs. 5,45,025 and against this, there were outstanding dues amounting to Rs. 2,49,029; but as by far the greater portion of this was due from cultivators who were not in a position to pay, and as much of it seemed to be absolutely irrecoverable, it was of no immediate use. Then a budget of estimated income and expenditure was framed and submitted to Government. The ordinary revenue of the State in an average year was found on estimate to be Rs. 5,82,000, and this with a sum of Rs. 30,000 of arrears of revenue, together with 16,000 of his Khangi income, which His Highness gave up towards paying off debts, brought our estimated available income for the year to Rs. 6,28,000. On the other hand, the ordinary expenditure was cut down to Rs. 4,83,000, as against the previous (5 years average) annual expenditure of Rs. 5,82,533—a very material saving of practically one lakh of Rupees a year, and that too in spite of the necessary increase on account of the salaries of special officers appointed to Cambay in the altered circumstances of the State. It was estimated that Rs. 2,13,000 of the State debts could be paid off, and the promise has been fulfilled, as Rs. 2,28,700 have actually been paid, the extra amount being freed and made available by the absence of expenditure allotted on account of Survey operations which could not be undertaken. Treasury business is now carried on regularly and on proper principles. All payments pass into the Central Treasury without delay and cannot be disbursed except under proper and responsible authority.

68. The Treasury and Account Department of the administration has been quite one of the most difficult to grapple with and much credit is due to the Dewan for the way in which he has grasped the subject. The old Treasury Daroga was found useless for the post, and I had to obtain the services of a Government officer of experience in treasury and account work. Mr. Chimanlal Durgaram is now Treasury officer and is a competent lieutenant to the Dewan. A full report of the financial operations by the present administration can only be submitted at the close of the financial year of Samvat 1947, with the submission of the new budget.

Salt.
Dewan's Report paras 273 to 275.

69. The State receives Rs. 40,000 (British currency) a year in lieu of its old Salt revenue. State salt works have been closed since 1878. A Special British Officer of the Salt Department is stationed here on behalf of Government to prevent the illicit manufacture and collection of salt. At present the salt compensation instalments are hypothecated to Government for the liquidation of a loan of 3 lakhs taken by Cambay between the years 1885 and 1889. Measures, as usual, were taken to prevent and destroy natural salt deposits.

Opium.
Dewan's Report paras 276-278.

70. The revenue derived by the State from opium consists of the proceeds of the opium sale farm. In round average figures it may be set down at some 21,000 Rs. a year. Twenty chests per year are allowed to be imported into the State duty free, for the use of the Darbar, and the people of Cambay. The rules which obtain in British districts for the control of the sale of the

drug are enforced in Cambay and the farmer may only sell at certain rates, *viz*:—those ordered from time to time in the British districts. The number of opium shops in the state is 33, *i.e.* 1 less than in the previous year. There was only one case of opium smuggling detected. The average consumption per head per year is about 206 grains or 1·14 tolas. It is now some 15 years since the poppy was cultivated in Cambay territory. The consumption of the drug is very general in the State.

Abkari.
Dewan's Report paras 279 to 284.

71. The Abkari revenue of Cambay has been leased to Government for a period of 10 years, and the state receives Rs. 35,000 (British Currency) per annum from the British Government on this account. The arrangement is in the mutual interests of the British Government and the Cambay Darbar for the prevention of illicit manufacture and trade in liquor. Accounts are supervised by the Collector and Political Agent, Kaira.

72. The revenue from *Bhang* and *Ganja* is very trifling. Such revenue is derived from the proceeds of the farm for the sale of these drugs, and amounted in the year of report to Rs. 213.

Stamp.
Dewan's Report paras 285 to 287.

73. The receipts from sale of stamps shows a small increase. The stamps are used for general purposes as well as for court-fees. There are three licensed vendors in the State, and they are allowed to sell stamps of denominations up to Rs. 10. The subject calls for no further remarks.

Mint.
Dewan's Report para 288.

74. The Mint has done no work in the year and has paractically been closed; there is no establishment now, the one Karkoon we found having been provided for elsewhere. The old plant remains though. It is scarcely likely that the Mint will do much work for the present.

Customs.
Dewan's Report paras 289 to 291.

75. Once upon a time, Cambay was an important bunder and on the high road to the northern parts of Guzerat and to Rajputana. But the Railway has naturally deprived it of its importance by diverting traffic from it. The customs receipts which are made up of port dues, miscellaneous receipts and export duty on rice shipped to foreign parts such as Diu, Daman and Veraval &c. are very trifling.

Town duties.
Dewan's Report paras 292 to 294.

76. These show a considerable increase in the year of report; the principal causes being due to increased importation of wheat by the cultivators of the State for consumption in the town; and the impetus received from the expenditure in connection with the marriage ceremonies of Lewa Kunbis. Refunds are allowed up to one year.

Takavi advances.
Dewan's Report paras 295 to 298.

77. The former system of referring cultivators to money lenders for *takavi* advances to the benefit of the Sowkar and the detriment of the cultivator who could only get such advances at a high-rate (not less than 12 p. c.) of interest, has been stopped; and the State makes these advances direct at a fair rate of interest.

78. Having regard to the critical state in which the State's finances were found and to the fact that the State was in large arrears as to the salaries of its servants and was obliged to resort to the pernicious "tankha chitti" to pay these arrears, I can only suppose that cultivators were referred to Sowkars for *takavi* advances, because the Treasury was always in a depleted condition.

Ferries.
Dewan's Report paras 299—300.

79. There are 2 ferries across the Mahi river over to the Broach district and 4 on the Sabarmati into the Ahmedabad Collectorate. The Cavee ferry across the Mahi is the only considerable one; and brings in far more than all the others put together. The receipts from this ferry are taken in alternate years by the Collector of Broach and by Cambay.

Chapter VI.—Vital statistics and Medical services.

Medical relief.
Dewan's Report paras 301 to 312.

80. On arrrival here I found that medical relief had reached a very low ebb. This was traceable to two causes, *viz*—*(a)* comparative inaccessibility of hospital, and *(b)* inability to get satisfactory relief. The hospital was situated beyond the town walls, a long way from almost every body, in an old distillery building with corrugated iron roofs. In the hot weather the place must have been simply unbearably hot, and very injurious to the health of any luckless in-patient undergoing treatment, as also for all who had to live in the place, or work in it, during the day. Practically too there were no medicines in the hospital, the commonest drugs, such as quinine, castor-oil, &c., were wanting. From one cause or another, the daily average attendance was falling and was absurdly low for a town of upwards of 30,000 inhabitants.

81. The services of the late Medical Officer were dispensed with on 1st February, 1891, by which date, I had secured those of Mr. Dhunjibhai Motabhai, a gentleman belonging to a very respectable Surat family and an energetic active man with some 7 years' experience in the British Military and Civil Medical service as Hospital Assistant, and later experience of some 5 years in the Junagadh Hospital—a considerable and well managed institution where he was likely to have gained experience. The stock of medicines was replenished, and the hospital establishment was removed from the old distillery to a small building in a more central position in the town. The change of site and the greater measure of attention to patients worked wonders, and the daily attendance went up, by leaps and bounds, from an average of 83·5 to 177·9 in the course of 6 weeks. I may here parenthetically remark, that the daily attendance now ranges from 275 to 300. The Hospital Subordinate Staff is both weak and wanting in quality. With improvement in this direction and a better building, more could be done. Great improvement has, however, been effected, and we must wait till we are better off for funds, before we can hope for a suitable building.

82. There were no epidemics of cholera or small-pox; and the year was a good one as regards public health.

Births and deaths.
Dewan's Report paras 313 to 320.

83. Births and deaths were registered only in the town of Cambay, and these very imperfectly. Such registration was introduced by the late administration. The registration of births is especially untrustworthy. During the year of report, taking the figures of census of 1891, the birth rate was 17·3 per mille, as against 21·9 last year, while the death rate was 31, as against 35 per mille respectively. Steps were taken by the present administration to gather statistics on this subject for the district, and Talaties now keep registers, but their work would give results for a part of the year only. The information regarding births and deaths is so unsatisfactory and has been so unsystematically got at, that it cannot be trusted, and untrustworthy statistics are worse than useless. The Dewan has done the best he can to give the statistics for what they are worth. Endeavours are now being made to get at a truer conclusion in respect of births and deaths, and I hope next year's figures will be more trustworthy.

Census.
Dewan's Report paras 321-322.

84. The census was taken in the year of report, and all the operations in town were entrusted to Mr. Foard, the Superintendent of Police, while Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan, the Revenue Adhikari, was responsible for the district, and much credit is due to both these officers for the efficient way in which they made their arrangements, and to the Special Officer who enumerated the Bandar population. I am unable to give more than the total figures of the enumeration for town and district. The town population was found to be 31,390, showing a decrease of 4,617 since the census of 1881; while the rural population was 58,332, showing an increase of 8,265 since 1881. The net result over the whole State was a total of 89,722, giving a net increase of 3,648 since 1881. Further details are not yet out; their determination is going on through the office of the Collector of Kaira.

85. Vaccination calls for but few remarks. The year's operations are not altogether unsatisfactory; the decrease of 182 in the number of vaccination is, I think, satisfactorily accounted for by the Dewan in his para 324.

Vaccination.
Dewan's Report paras 323 to 329.

Chapter VII.—Instruction. Dewan's Report paras 330 to 348.

86. Education does not thrive as well as it might.

The State maintains 5 schools in the city, *viz.*, 3 Gujerati schools for boys and one for girls; and one Anglo-Vernacular School; also an Anjuman-i-Islam for Mahomedans. The State also contributes Rs. 15 a month to a Madressa established by the Borahs of Cambay. In the district the four principal villages each boast a Gujerati School and these also are maintained by the State. Only two of the above schools are under the Educational Department, *viz.*, the main and one branch Vernacular School in the town of Cambay.

87. Of the chief schools, the Anglo-Vernacular, while remaining stationary, as regards pupils on the register, shows a slight increase in average attendance. It also received favourable mention when examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector.

88. The Girls School has very materially dropped in point of number of pupils, but the average daily attendance was better, and it also showed good results at examination time.

89. The main and branch Vernacular schools, which are under the Educational Department, were unfavourably reported on by the Examiner. The Vernacular schools in the town show a falling off, both in daily average attendance and also as regards pupils on registers.

The Anjuman-i-Islam has also dropped in its number of pupils.

90. Some incentive to greater interest in Education is needed, and something in the way of state grant-in-aid, somewhat on the system prevalent in British Districts, to indigenous schools, will have to be introduced. State schools are also wanted in some 4 or 5 more villages of the State.

91. Fees are only taken in the main Vernacular and branch schools which are under the Educational Department. Fees should certainly be levied in the Anglo-Vernacular School.

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

92. There are no savage wild animals of the larger sort in this State. Wild pigs are to be found on the banks of the Sabarmati; and wolves have been seen in the district; the latter must, I think, have their lairs on the Sabarmati, for in the eastern portions of the State, the country is very fully cultivated and hedged in, and is a sort of country the wolf would avoid. Poisonous snakes do some harm and measures have recently been adopted for their destruction. Hitherto nothing has been done in this direction, section 261 of last year's report notwithstanding.

1 Destruction of snakes and wild animals.
Dewan's Report paras 349—350.

93. There is only one Post Office in the State, *viz.*, at Cambay. Since arrival here in October and at the instance of Mr. James, who was the Commissioner, N. D., the Postal Department has obligingly made an alteration in the service of runners, carrying the post from Cambay: letters are now taken by runners right into Anand instead of Petlad. The arrangement gives the Cambay public some 6 hours longer for answering correspondence. A Post Office might, I think, be opened at Tarapur and Warasda which are considerable villages, and Warasda is a local cotton centre. Cambay is unconnected by telegraph; the establishment of telegraphic communication would be convenient, but doubtfully profitable.

2 Post office.
Dewan's Report paras 351 to 353.

94. The Dewan has graphically described the chaotic condition of State records. Endeavours are being made to reduce this confusion to some kind of order. It is this legacy of confusion and irregularity not only in this but in all respects, from the late administration, which has caused and is causing so much trouble to the present administration.

3 State records. Dewan's Report paras 354 to 356.

95. This is a small affair and strictly in hands of responsible officers of the administration. We have started an official "Cambay Gazette". (fortnightly), as an authoritative vehicle for standing orders, and useful necessary official information, and items of local public interest. The Press is also now more actively employed in turning out various departmental forms.

4 Darbar Press. Dewan's Report paras 357 to 360.

96. There is a very fair library in Cambay; it is maintained by the contributions of subscribers, assisted by State grant.

5 Library. Dewan's Report paras 361 to 369.

97. There are no transit duties levied in the State.

6 Transit duties. Dewan's Report para 370.

98. Practically Horse-breeding is a dead letter in the State. The State itself is not at all a favourable breeding district; for, on the one hand, the division of the State known as Charotar is so thickly and closely cultivated and hedged in that there is no room available for grazing and runs for brood mares and young stock; while, on the other hand, the division of the State known as Bara is, though open enough, a black soil country, saturated with water for 4 or 5 months each year, producing inferior and scanty fodder, and infested by flies which attack horses and cattle. Indeed camping in these Bara villages, even in the most favourable season, is most trying to horses, for, in addition to scarcity and inferiority of fodder, the water is brackish. His Highness is personally very fond of horses and riding, and is a good judge of a horse.

7 Horse-breeding. Dewan's Report paras 371 to 375.

99. The Cemetry here is under the care of the Executive Engineer of Kaira. It is kept in good order and repair. Some of the inscriptions have been obliterated by weather action

8 English Cemetry. Dewan's Report para 376.

100. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in recording the good work done by the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal. On him has fallen the lion's share of heavy work, as in his office was focused the general working of all departments and the details of some. Mr. Keshavlal has notably done good work in regard to the important subject of finance and the preparation of our first budget, which was a somewhat difficult and anxious task in the absence of any guiding data. In the matter too of the liquidation of State liabilities, Mr. Keshavlal has shown his business abilities by having done all and a little more than was promised. The amelioration also of the condition of the Sirbandi was a troublesome and delicate matter well carried out.

9 General.

101. The Dewan has been ably assisted in his work by Mr. T. G. Foard, Superintendent of Police, and Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan, Chief Revenue Officer.

102. Mr. Madhavram has done most excellent service in introducing and establishing a regular system of revenue accounts throughout the State, and teaching the Talatees their work. Also in the collection of current and outstanding revenues, he has shown energy and tact. For the many improvements effected in the Revenue Department, great credit is due to Mr. Madhavram. His work has been heavy and he has worked unflaggingly.

103. In regard to the Police and their re-organization, Mr. Foard deserves all credit. He has personally taught the force, not only their duties as police-men under the Acts and Police Regulations, but also in the matter of foot and mounted drill. He had a slovenly and undisciplined band to work upon, but by the exercise of tact and judicious firmness, he has got the

force into good order. I must here mention Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji, who was in Cambay temporarily for the first two months of the New Administration. He did something before Mr. Foard's arrival to systematize the police working, and collected much useful information which was of great assistance to Mr. Foard in the subsequent work of re-organization.

104. Mr. Merwanji Pestonji D., our Sessions and Civil Judge, has performed his duties well and diligently, but there has been no new ground for him to break.

105. The Chief Medical Officer of the State, Mr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai Vakil, has worked with a will since his arrival, and under him medical relief in the State has been much more efficient and popular than it was before, and full credit is due to him for this good result.

106. Of the local Darogas, I select Mr. Abanmya, the Daroga of the P. W. D., for special mention. He has by his constant care and supervision over the ordinary straightforward works that have necessarily been undertaken, proved himself a valuable officer of the State. He has too acquired a certain rough practical knowledge of straightforward building work and a good knowledge of local rates and materials, and has, thereby, made himself very serviceable, and much credit is due to him for his diligence.

107. Of the other local Darogas, it may be said that they have worked satisfactorily and steadily; and credit is due for their work to Mr. Fajel Husen Jivabhai, the Daroga of the Makat Mandai; to Mr. Mirza Baxi Ali of the Customs; to Mr. Fakrudin Najmudin of the Municipality and Grass Ganji; and to Mr. Badroodin Rehemoodin of the Khangi department.

108. Mr. Chimanlal Durgaram, our new Treasury Officer, has joined but very recently and his work so far, does not properly fall within the scope of this year's report, but I may state that he is performing his heavy and responsible duties well.

109. My acknowledgements are also due to my Sheristedar, Mr. Lallubhai Mahipatram, who has performed his duties satisfactorily.

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR, Bo. S. C.,
Special Political Agent,
Cambay.

CAMBAY;
18th September, 1891.

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STATEMENT showing the work of SPECIAL CIVIL APPEALS done by the Court of His Highness the Nawab, presided over by the Special Political Agent, Cambay, during the year ending 31st May, 1891.

Name of the Tribunal.	Number of Special Civil Appeals received.			Number of Special Appeals decided.					Balance of Appeals at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Number of Appeals in which the Lower court's decisions are confirmed.		Number of Appeals decided in which the Lower court's decision is reversed.		Total Number of appeals decided.		
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major W. P. Kennedy, Special Political Agent, Cambay.	5	2	7	1	2	1	...	4	3	Out of 3 appeals remaining undisposed of, two awaited only judgment, while the third was filed in the last week in May 1891.

Special Political Agent's Office,
Cambay, 18th September, 1891.

MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY,
Special Political Agent, Cambay.

STATEMENT showing the work of SPECIAL CRIMINAL APPEALS done by the Court of His Highness the Nawab, presided over by the Special Political Agent, Cambay, during the year ending 31st May, 1891.

Name of the Tribunal.	Number of Appeals received.		Number of miscellaneous applications for revision.	Number of Appeals decided.					Balance of Appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.			Remarks.
				Sentences confirmed.		Sentence modified.		Total Appeals decided.	Cases.	Persons.	Miscellaneous applications for revision.	
	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major W. P. Kennedy, Special Political Agent, Cambay.	[illegible]	9	1	4	7	1	1	5	1	1	1	The Appeal remains undisposed of as it was filed but shortly before the close of the year. The Application was disposed of, 2 days after the close of the year.

Special Political Agent's Office,
Cambay, 18th September, 1891.

MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY,
Special Political Agent, Cambay.

PART II.

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No. 525 of 1891.

Cambay, Dewan's Office;

17th September, 1891.

Administration Report for 1890-91.

A little more than seven months has elapsed since the new administration was introduced in this State. It is called upon now to submit an Administration Report for the year 1890-91, which, under the standing orders for this State, embraces a period of 12 months from 1st June, 1890, to 31st May, 1891. But inasmuch as the accounts of the State are kept according to the Samvat year, from Diwali to Diwali, all the figures concerning receipts and expenditure necessarily relate, according to the practice hitherto followed in the preparation of Administration Reports, to the Samvat year 1946, which expired on the 12th November 1890, or about one month after the commencement of the new administration. On the other hand the remarks and observations relating to matters other than revenue and financial, apply to the period of 12 months ending with the 31st of May last. Thus the materials for the Administration Report are for two different periods. In addition to this, from their fragmentary character and heterogeneous nature due to the imperfection of the records of the past administration, they naturally cause impediments in the way of framing a report according to the model form prescribed in Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 5900, dated the 26th August, 1889.

2. The usual statements noted below accompany :—

I. Political relations of Native States.
II. Native chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their courts.
III. Civil Divisions of Territory under Political control.
IV. Population of Native States.
V. Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Military Force.
VI. Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police.
VII. Statement showing the results of the working of the Police.
VIII. Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries.
IX. Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial.
X. Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with.
XI. Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by criminal courts.
XII. Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in Jail.
XIII. Civil work :—
Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.
XIV. Do. results of applications for execution of decrees.
XV. Registration of documents.
XVI. Statement showing agricultural stock.
XVII. Statement showing income and expenditure. (Vide paragraphs 256 and 259.)

Chapter I.—Political.

3. The area of the State of Cambay is some 350 square miles, with a population of 89,722 souls, according to the General Census taken on the 26th of February 1891. Of this number the chief city or capital contains 31,390.

4. The State pays a tribute of (British) Rs. 21,924-4, to the British Government.

5. The relations of the State with the British Government and with the adjoining foreign territory of H. H. the Gaecowar of Baroda were, as usual, cordial and satisfactory.

6. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was away from the State for a few days in the month of November in order to visit the Wautha fair in Talooka Dholka, Zilla Ahmedabad. However, he could not go up to that place, but was obliged to return to the capital, owing to indisposition. In the month of December he visited the tomh of Mahomedsha Bookhari, near Dholera and was away for about fourteen days on that occasion.

7. There were no domestic occurrences in the Darbar family during the year under report.

8. But Janabe Bahoo Begum Saheb, mother of His Highness the Nawab Saheb who had gone to Ahmedabad on account of her unfortunate differences with the late administration in the matter of her allowances and other claims preferred by her against the State, returned to Cambay of her own accord on the 16th October, 1890, or immediately after the introduction of the new administration.

9. All the differences between her and the State have since been settled to her entire satisfaction; and she now lives in peace and harmony with the Nawab Saheb, and showers her blessings upon him, whenever, according to the usual custom of this Darbar, he goes to pay his respects to her on every *chandrat* or new moon, as also on *Eed* and other Mahomedan holidays of note.

10. The terms of the settlement are analogous to those previously fixed through the Collector and Political Agent of Kaira with this difference that the State shall, in addition to her *Nemnook* of Rs. 15,000, provide her annually with Rs. 5,000 for the liquidation of the debts due by her to Sowkars or money lenders (as distinguished from her other debts), instead of undertaking to discharge them at once; and safeguards are provided that this sum of Rs. 5,000 is appropriated to no other purpose.

Birthday of the Empress of India.

11. According to the usual custom of this State, the birthday of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India was celebrated on the 30th of May 1891 by a grand Darbar which was held in the Dewankhana of the State. The Special Political Agent, Major W. P. Kennedy, was invited by His Highness the Nawab Saheb to the Darbar and attended. H. H. the Nawab Saheb's brother and other near relations, all other members of the new administration, the principal Sowkars of Cambay, and the officers of the Military, and the Biradri and Serbandi crowded the hall. The usual Imperial salute of 31 guns was fired and the troops of the State paid all due Military honours, after which the Darbar was brought to a close, as such Darbars usually are, by the distribution of garlands of flowers, *attar*, and *pansuparee* to the guests.

From 1st June to 10th October 1890, H. R. Cooke, Esquire, C. S., Collector and Political Agent Kaira.

From 11th October 1890 to 31st May 1891 Major W. P. Kennedy Bo. S. C., Special Political Agent, Cambay.

12. The State was for the first four months and a half under the Political supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Kaira, and for seven months and a half under that of the Special Political Agent, Cambay, to whom H. H. the Nawab Saheb has delegated his authority.

13. The year 1890 will ever remain memorable in the annals of Cambay, (1st) on account of the riots of September 20th, and (2ndly) for the change of administration which followed them as being the result of measures absolutely necessary for the sake of maintaining order and peace in the State, and for introducing reforms in the various Departments of its Government.

14. The riots of the 20th September 1890, which could not be put down without the aid of the Military and without lamentable loss of life, may now be relegated to the region of history; but the lessons which they have taught should ever be remembered by all the well-wishers of Cambay.

15. The Political Agent of Kaira came to Cambay on the 19th of September along with H. H. the Nawab Saheb and the Dewan, who had gone to Kaira to invoke the assistance of the British Government, bringing with him a Detatchment of the 5th Regiment, Bombay Native

Infantry, for the purpose of suppressing the riots. He was obliged to stay here till the 26th of October for the purpose of completing the trials of the rioters which were held before him.

H. R. Cooke, Esquire.

16. Some 200 arrests were made for taking part in the proceedings of that morning, but the majority was discharged the same day or the next for want of evidence by the Magistrate before whom they were placed. 25 persons were tried by the Political Agent of Kaira, who held a Special Sessions for the purpose, under authority conferred on him by H. H. the Nawab. Out of the first batch of 19 men placed under trial, 6 were convicted of offences under Sections 145, 149, and 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment from 1½ to 5 years; and 13 were acquitted and discharged. In the second batch 6 men were prosecuted and all of them were convicted and sentenced, 4 to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years, and 2 for 6 years each.

17. Against these decisions they all appealed through their counsel to the Commissioner Northern Division, by whom the convictions under two or more sections of the Indian Penal Code were confirmed in the case of all the appellants, but the sentences passed on 4 of the first batch and 1 of the second batch, were reduced.

H. E. M. James, Esquire.

18. The Commissioner, N. D. also visited Cambay and remained here from the 23rd September to the 1st October, 1890, for the purpose of making inquiries in connection with the riots, the dispersal of the mob, and the grievances, if any, which had led to the riotous assembly. The various causes or grievances which brought about the riots, and which rendered the change of administration incumbent, have been already placed by him before Government; and it is now needless to do more than merely refer to them in this place:—

(1) Injudicious change made last year in the revenue assessment under the name of Kacha Jamabandi, while the people, as a matter of fact, had for the previous four years expected the introduction of the British system of fair and equitable assessment.

(2) Imposition of new and vexatious taxes during the last decade.

(3) Obstinacy of the agriculturists and others to submit to order due to the success which had attended previous agitations.

(4) Weakness of administration.

(5) Corruption of Subordinate Establishments.

(6) Salaries of establishments in arrears, for the payment of which orders had been given direct upon the village authorities under the name of *Tankha Chittis*.

(7) Revenue collection in arrears for the collection of which coercion was frequently resorted to.

(8) Uselessness of the Police and the Military Forces.

(9) Complete exhaustion of the finances of the State.

(10) Unpopularity of the late Dewan.

(11) His injudicious efforts to make a show of administrative reforms at the expense of material interests.

New Administration.

19. The New Administration, which was formed in the middle of October 1890, comprises the following principal Departments and Officers.

No.	Departments.	Names.	Designation.	Remarks.
1	Huzoor—represented by the Special Political Agent, under whose controlling authority, the administration is conducted ... ... Also special appellate court in Civil, Criminal, and Political matters within limits fixed by Government	Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo. S. C.	Special Political Agent.	Transferred from the British Service.
2	Judicial (appellate, civil and criminal) ... ... Financial ... ... General ... ... Educational ... ... Political ... ... Registration ... ... Marriage and Divorce ... Supervision over other Departments	Rao Bahadoor Keshavlal Hiralal.	Dewan.	Do.
3	Revenue ... ... Magistrate, 1st Class for the District	Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan.	Revenue Adhikaree.	Do.
4	Police ... ... Military ... ... Biradri ... ... Sirbundi ... ... Artillery	Rao Bahadur Mansookhram Mulji from 14th October to 26th December, 1890. T. G. Foard, Esq., from 27th December, 1890.	Superintendent of Police.	Do.
5	Judicial Original Civil, and Criminal	Merwanji Pestonji Darukhanawala, Esq. B. A., L. L. B.	Subordinate Judge 1st Class and Sessions Judge within limits fixed by Government.	Held the same post before the new administration was formed.
6	Medical ... ... Jail	Dhanjibhai Motabhai Vakeel, Esq.	Chief Medical officer of the State.	Brought from the Junagadh State.
7	Municipality and Grass supply	Ajam Fakrudin Najmoodun.	Municipal and Grass Ganji Daroga.	Assistant Revenue Adhikari and Magistrate 1st Class under the old administration.
8	Import and Soodharai collections	Ajam Fazal Husein Jivabhai.	Daroga of Makat or Import and Sudhra duties.	Held the same post under the old administration.
9	Treasury	Ajam Chimanlal Durgaram from 10th June, 1891.	Daroga of Toshakhana.	Transferred from the British Service.
10	City Magistrate 1st Class ...	Ajam Kazi Meer Mahomed Hussein.	City Magistrate 1st Class.	As No. 8.
11	Do. do. 2nd Class ...	Ajam Dhanjibhai Hormusji.	City Magistrate 2nd Class.	Do.
12	Customs	Ajam Mirza Baxi Ali.	Daroga of Furza.	Do.
13	Khangi Department	,, Badrudin Rahimudin.	Khangi Daroga in charge of H. H's. Personal villages.	Do.
14	Public Works	,, Abbon Mia alias Jehrudin Rahimudin.	Daroga of Public Works Department.	Was in charge of the Municipality under the old administration.
15	Provision or Modikhana ...	Ajam Lalabhai Jeyakisandas.	Daroga of Modikhana	As No. 8.

20. The officers at the heads of departments perform all ordinary work in the exercise of their own discretion, the limits of which are more or less defined or understood. Matters of importance, or difficulty, or doubt are referred to the Dewan, who obtains the instructions of the Special Political Agent, or disposes of them on his own responsibility if they happen to lie within the range of his duties.

21. The work of the different departments is very heavy especially of the Dewan's office, and must continue to be so for a considerable time to come. For, in addition to the current work, there are the arrears of past years to attend to, and there is the work of organizing and introducing needful reforms as soon as possible.

22. II. The programme, which was prescribed by the Special Political Agent, and which the new administration had in view from the beginning of its functions, may briefly be noted as follows:—

(1) To maintain public order and tranquillity with firmness and moderation.
(2) To induce cultivators to return to their business and reap the crops which were ready to be cut.
(3) To determine with precision the financial position of the State and the condition of its treasury, and to place both on a thoroughly sound footing.
(4) To make payment to establishments as soon as possible, and at the same time to withdraw the orders called *Tunkha Chittees* under which they were quartered in villages for arrears of their pay.
(5) To reform the Police Force.
(6) To deal with and place the so-called "Millitary Force" on a satisfactory basis.
(7) To put a stop to improper coercion in collecting revenue.
(8) To pay attention to the Survey Department; to get the work already done tested through a Government Revenue Survey Officer; and to introduce a fair and equitable assessment.
(9) To remove incompetent or corrupt men.
(10) To draw up a scheme for the administration of the Judicial Department.
(11) To deprecate all violent changes and, above all, to mould the system of administration in a manner such that it could be easily followed by a native ruler and further developed.

23. How far this programme has been carried out the sequel will show.

(1) With the dispersion of the mob or riotous assembly, peace and order returned to the capital on the 20th of September. It was looked after by the State Police when the new administration assumed charge of its functions. At first there were evident signs to show that the people were labouring under great anxiety and fear, but, in the course of a week, public feeling entirely quieted down, and the Special Political Agent felt himself in a position to recommend the suspension of criminal proceedings against all the nine men belonging to the riotous assembly, who were still at large and against whom warrants had been issued; and to take from them security for good behaviour when they should come in. They surrendered themselves on the 11th November and sued for pardon, and promised allegiance. They were bound over for their future good behaviour and pardoned by His Highness on the following day. The withdrawal of the Detachment of the Native Infantry was recommended in the beginning of November, and, after the necessary instructions had been received from the Head Quarters and the requisite preparations had been made, the Detachment left Cambay on the 25th of the same month. No disturbance of the peace, not even a street brawl, has taken place ever since.

(2) The leading men among the cultivators of the Kusba, Nugra, and Undel, which were the principal places of which the cultivators had obstinately refused to cut their crops, were called in the presence of the Special Political Agent on the 14, 15, and 16th of October *i.e.*, immediately after the new administration had assumed charge. They were advised about the futility of the course pursued by them, and were told that every day's delay in applying the sickle would put them to a greater loss, since their crops were at the mercy of birds and beasts of the jungle; that the liability for the payment of rent had been incurred by them from the moment they ploughed their land; and that they could not get rid of it by persisting in their refusal to harvest the crops.

At the same time they were invited to submit their grievances in writing and were assured that very careful attention and consideration would be paid to the same without delay. Upon this they promised to commence the harvest operation on Friday the 17th October which, they said, was considered by them to be a propitious day for that purpose. The Special Political Agent, accompanied by the Dewan, visited their fields on the morning of the appointed day, and was glad to find that a beginning had been already made. Thus the spell was broken, and the example of the few was soon followed by the rest.

(3) The financial position of the State and the condition of the treasury have been already reported on in the Budget Statement submitted to Government, and will be briefly adverted to under the heading of Revenue and Finance (infra para. 270.)

(4) The Establishments have been paid off the arrears of their pay for all the five months anterior to the new administration; and the system of payment of salaries, pensions, &c., within the first ten days of the month after it had fallen due, has been brought into force since the month of November, 1890.

(5) The Police Force has been already reconstituted (Vide Chapter III paras 93 to 96).

(6) The Military Force requires delicate handling, as will appear from para 85, and will be dealt with before long.

(7) Improper coercion of every sort for the collection of revenue demands has been entirely stopped throughout the State.

(8) **Survey.**

Too much importance cannot be attached to the speedy introduction of the Survey Settlement, which stands foremost among the promises of improvement which Government desire to see fulfilled with the least delay possible.

The operations of the Department of the State Survey under the late Mr. H. H. Summers, having been brought to a close on the 31st October 1890 in accordance with previous arrangement, and that officer having retired on pension, the establishment employed under him was retransferred from the 1st of November 1890 to the Gujerat Revenue Survey. Soon after this, in order to settle the assessment for the purpose of its introduction into this State, the work of measurement and classification done by Mr. Summers, was, under orders of Government, subjected to an extensive test by the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, who eventually came to the deliberate conclusion that, although the measurement work was correct and reliable, still that of classification was far from correct and stood in need of a thorough revision to be made the trustworthy basis for the settlement of survey assessment. This proposal, which was concurred in by the Survey Commissioner, received the final Sanction of Government who were also pleased to declare in the same resolution,

T. G. Fernandez, Esquire.

Government Resolution, No. 1722, dated the 16th of March, 1891, Political Department.

"That the early introduction of a proper settlement is a matter of the greatest "importance, and Government accordingly regret the necessity which is represented "of postponing the commencement of the revision until the 1st of April, 1892.

"They will be glad to learn if circumstances will not permit some modification of "this decision so that the necessary staff of classers may be drafted into Cambay "at least after the next monsoon.

The subject has undergone a further consideration at the hands of the new Survey and Settlement Commissioner, whose proposals, with the Special Political Agent's opinion thereon, are understood to be now before Government.

(9.) Corrupt men have been removed. Those who were hopelessly incompetent have been, also, discharged, but there are others falling under the category of incompetency who, in accordance with the object specified in clause 11 about avoiding violent changes, &c., have been retained in service with the hope, that, under proper guidance and instruction, they might soon learn business and become useful servants of the State.

(10) A scheme for the administration of the Judicial Department has been already submitted to and sanctioned by Government.

(11) It has been the constant aim of the present administration to turn the local talent to account as far as possible, and to train up those men who have already served the State in one capacity or another and whose retention in service is warranted by the length of their service, by vested interests, by good conduct and other circumstances of a similar kind. The introduction of foreigners has, with this view, been avoided as much as possible.

Chapter II.—Administration of Land Revenue.

24. The State of Cambay is composed of 87 villages and 17 hamlets, besides the capital city; 5 of the villages have been alienated; and 9 are held as Khangi or private personal estates, viz, 4 by His Highness the Nawab Saheb, 1 by His Highness' mother Bahu Begam Saheb, and the remainder by his brothers. This leaves the city and 73 villages, out of which two have been deserted and the rest are treated as Khalsa or state villages.

25. Looking to the physical appearance of the country and the nature and capability of its soil, the State may fairly be said to be naturally divided into two parts. One of these, with a light, sandy soil, well wooded especially in its eastern quarter, and having several wells for irrigation, contains 43 villages and properly deserves the name of Charotar (or garden). As a rule, the soil of this part is capable of yielding two crops under irrigation.

26. Some 5 villages, situated upon the high bank of the Mahi river and, therefore, called "kantha," resemble the Charotar villages in respect of soil, trees, and water supply. These may not inappropriately be treated, therefore, as part and parcel of Charotar.

27. The other part, containing 40 villages called "Bara," has a black soil, capable of producing only cotton, wheat, and linseed; but has no good wells even for drinking purposes within its limits. Excepting the sites of villages it has very few, if any, big or shady trees; and consequently presents the appearance of a bare, open plain. The wells used for drinking purposes within the limits of this part do not always supply pure, fresh water; but turn brackish in the hot weather when the need for potable water is most keenly and extensively felt. The supply is then drawn from holes expressly dug in the beds of village tanks, but it is generally very dirty, and affords but a very scanty and poor relief.

28. In the Charotar villages the payment of land revenue is made in cash according to the nature of soil; and the irrigated, or second crop, is charged for in addition to the ordinary

assessment or Bighoti. In the Bara villages there are both Bighoti and Bhagbuttai systems in force. Wheat, linseed, and gram come under the latter class, and the rest of the crops under the former.

29. The condition of the people of the Charotar division including the *Kantha*, compares unfavourably with that of the members of their own community residing in the neighbouring districts of Borsad and Petlad; nor can the inhabitants of the Bara division equal in prosperity those of Dhandookha and Dholka Talookas of the Ahmedabad Collectorate on the opposite side of the river Saburmuttee. There are various economic causes that work the differences between the same classes of cultivators occupying a juxtaposition and living under different governments; but it is admitted on all hands that the principal one is the tenure of land under the Revenue Survey System, which inspires the cultivator with confidence that, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he will not be deprived of his land, or of the benefit arising from the labour bestowed upon it by himself.

The late Mr. H. H. Summers.

30. When the New Administration assumed charge of its functions, there were four officers doing the revenue work of the State, *viz.* the Chief Revenue Adhikari, who was also the Superintendent of the State Survey and a Magistrate of the 1st Class; (2) The Assistant Revenue Adhikari and Magistrate 1st Class; and (3) 2 Wahiwatdars, of whom one exercised Magisterial powers of the 2nd Class, and the other, of the 3rd Class within certain defined territorial jurisdictions in the district. The whole machinery was very cumbrous and could not work satisfactorily, besides being unduly expensive. No sooner than the late Mr. Summers retired from the service on the 1st of November, all these four offices were amalgamated into one, which was placed under the supervision of Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen. The Assistant Revenue Adhikari was provided for elsewhere; one of the Wahiwatdars was appointed Head Karkoon in the Revenue Adhikari's office; and the other, owing to growing infirmity and illness, proceeded on sick leave from which he never returned.

31. The establishments belonging to these four offices, as also those of other departments of the State, were reduced in number and strength; and with a small part of the saving thus effected, the pay of those selected for service was moderately raised here and there, in order to give them a decent and respectable start on their new career, as they seemed to have been much underpaid before.

32. There are 37 Tulattees and 3 Assistant Tulattees for the collection of land revenue and for other purposes connected with the management of the 74 villages, the Kusba or City of Cambay itself forming the charge of one of them. Along with the introduction of the Kutcha Jamabundi their salaries were revised and raised by the late Administration to the same standard in Cambay rupees as is applicable to similar officials in British Districts in British coins, as will be seen from the marginal table.

3	Tulatees at	Rs.	20	each	p. m.
1	,,	,,	17	,,	,,
10	,,	,,	15	,,	,,
1	,,	,,	14	,,	,,
1	,,	,,	13	,,	,,
21	,,	,,	12	,,	,,
3	Assistant	,,	8	,,	,,
40					

33. As a body of State servants the Tulattees were, with rare exceptions, found to be inefficient when the New Administration began: 3 of them have been dismissed; 1 has been ordered to be prosecuted for peculation; and 3 have since sent in their resignations. Their incompetency was from the first month not unknown to the Revenue Adhikari who, however, undertook to teach them their work and turn their experience to good use, rather than replace the whole lot of them by new hands who might, after all, have to learn the Tulattee's work like their predecessors.

34. The Vernacular records which the Tulattees used to keep, under the old administration, comprised a Kharda or register of land; a Rojmel or Day Book, and a Khatawhai or ledger. An attempt was made, on the introduction of the Kutcha Jamabandi, for preparing a *Lavni*

Patrak or Rent-roll, but was not successfully carried out. None of the three papers was ever examined or tested by any superior officer, although there were four such officers in the service of the State at that time; and none bears the signature of its author—the Tulattee, or of any Karkoon or superior officer.

35. It would seem that the Tulattees were, for all practical purposes, the masters of the villages, which they happened to be in charge of, for the time being. Usually, some months after the close of the year, they used to visit the office of the Assistant Revenue Adhikari with their books, and to furnish information regarding the demands, collections, and balances on account of land revenue, as also about the expenses which they had incurred, according to practice, out of the cash collections; for they had the power to disburse their own pay and all sorts of village expenses, including cash allowances to Village Dewasthans and even Kothli Santh and personal allowances payable to people residing in their villages. They were at liberty to appropriate the State money, at least temporarily, to their own use, as also to lend it to their Karkoon friends and treat such advances as debt due to the State if they remained unpaid at the end of the year. Not unfrequently they debited the Rawania's allowances in their accounts to the names of the recipients, but, instead of paying down cash, directed the latter to recover the same from some cultivator who stood indebted to the State, and who might delay the payment of the pittance for months, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the poor Rawanias; while the amount debited to their account was used all the while by the Tulattees themselves.

36. The system of making remittances of treasure from the villages to the Huzur Treasury was extremely faulty. Remittances were made not on the day the money was collected or on the next day, but at the convenience of the Tulattees, who had the use of the money while it remained in their charge. The system had its parallel in the practice of the Darogas of the Import, the Foorja, and the Khangi Departments, all of whom kept their collections in their own charge even though the Central Treasury stood badly in want of funds. The abuses above adverted to, and the system of making remittances at pleasure, were entirely stopped within the first week of the beginning of the new administration; and strict orders were given to all the departments having the power to receive money for the State, to remit it the same or the next day to the Toshakhana or State Treasury, except in the case of distant villages where a minimum of Rs. 5 was fixed.

37. *Village Patels.*—Every village in the State has at least one Mookhee and one Deputy Mookhee who do both Revenue and Police work. In Kusba, there are four Patels. Undel and Shahpoor have Muttadars, besides the ordinary Patel and his Deputy. It is only in a few villages that remuneration in cash or land is given to this class of State servants. In other villages they enjoy exemption from payment of Kathi Pal Vero, or grazing tax, in lieu of their services. Presents of turbans, &c., are made to all, on marriage and other occasions in their families, by the Darbar. Their offices are, therefore, not altogether honorary or unremunerative, though honour or respect attached to them, is the chief motive or object for which they are coveted at present. The Patels were promised substantial rewards in the shape of fixed allowances, when they were called upon to enter into agreements for the introduction of the Katcha Jamabandee, but the orders or chittees, prepared for that purpose and shown to them, remained on the files of the late Revenue Adhikaree's office. It is undeniable that these useful servants of State are not adequately remunerated; and the subject will receive proper attention at the time of introduction of the Revenue Survey, if not before. For, it is not practicable to apply any scale of remuneration to them before the revenue of their villages has been determined by the Survey Settlement.

38. When the New Administration began its work, the year 1946 was in its last month, and yet the accounts of villages for that year had not been prepared. It was impossible, therefore, to know the amount due to the State, the collections made, and the balances outstanding on account of land revenue. The new administration had, therefore, to prepare the accounts for 1946, as well as for 1947.

39. Before starting the preparation of the accounts, intimation was given by notices to all the villages that the Katcha Jamabandee had been abolished, and that the old rates would be reverted to, as being the only stable basis to go on, until the Revenue Survey Settlement should be formally introduced. All the villages, except eight of those situated in the Bara, received the change with gratitude, while the excepted ones chose to adhere to the measure of the Katcha Jamabandee—because to them it had proved more profitable than the Bhagbattai system of payment in kind.

40. The forms of accounts prescribed in Hope's Manual have been adopted for the village accounts, as being the most convenient and standard forms. But there was not a single body, among the men retained from the old staff, who knew or understood them. A great deal of difficulty was therefore experienced by the Revenue Adhikari in getting the accounts prepared after teaching the Tulattees and some of the Karkoons under him, how to prepare them. The accounts of his own office are kept according to the Talooka forms prescribed in the same manual.

41. The New Administration has prescribed the following instalments and rules for the collection of land revenue, instead of allowing the collection to run over the whole year, or drawing it in advance before the harvest had been gathered, and thus forcing the cultivators to sell the future produce of their land at a very heavy discount or loss, or to borrow money from Sowcars at an exorbitant rate of interest, as was the practice under the old administration.

INSTALMENTS.

Division.	Instalments.	Dates.	Proportion.
Charotar	1st 2nd	Magshir Sood 15. Maha Sood 15.	8 annas in the rupee. 8 „ Do.
Kantha	1st 2nd	Magshir Sood 15. Maha Sood 15.	12 „ Do. 4 „ Do.
Barra	1st 2nd	Maha Wad 30. Chytar Sood 15.	8 „ Do. 8 „ Do.

Rules.

42. (1) When the total amount of land revenue is Rs. 10 or under, it shall be payable in a lump sum at the first instalment.

(2) When the amount remains unpaid after the due date, notices of demand shall be issued. But the Tulattees have been instructed that they will be held responsible for warning cultivators verbally, from time to time, of the dates on which the instalments fall due, and for using their personal influence in securing prompt payment without resort to notices, or other compulsory processes, such as those mentioned below :—

(3) Failure to pay the amount due within 15 days after the service of the notice will render the defaulter liable to a penalty not exceeding one-fourth of the amount due by him ; and the balance owed will be recovered by the sale of his moveable property, and in failure thereof by his immoveable property ; and he will become liable to forfeit his land and also to imprisonment in the Civil Jail. Should a payment be made after the issue, but before the service of the notice upon him, the notice would be cancelled and withdrawn.

43. As this system of enforcing the recovery of revenue was new to the cultivators of this State, it was not rigorously enforced in every case of default. The table given below will show the result of pressure exercised :—

Year.	Total number of occupancies.	No. of notices served.	Percentage of notices served to total occupancies.	Distraints.				No. of occupancies transferred.		Revenue payers.		Number of persons confined.	Remarks.
				Number of cases.	Percentage to total occupancies.	Amount realized.							
						By sale of property.	By sale of occupancy.	Number.	Percentage to total occupancies.	Number.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.		
1947	13664	4280	31·32	25	·18	Rs. 299-12	Rs. 293	.....	.....	13226	.....	.....	No interest is charged on amount overdue.

44. *Jamabandi.*—The system of making an annual settlement of land revenue due by every holder, and examining the village accounts at the time of making such settlement, was quite unknown in this State before the new administration assumed charge of its functions. As has been already stated before, the Revenue Adhikari had to get the accounts and papers made out for two years at the hands of men whom he had to train up for this work. While the preparation of accounts was going on, on the one side, there was the heaviest demand for money on the other. The first instalment had fallen due, and the Tulattees could not be retained at head quarters to do the accounts and neglect the collection. And they were not sufficiently acquainted with the new system of accounts to be able to attend to both while staying in their respective villages. The Revenue Adhikari had, as a matter of fact, to do the Jamabandi of two years, *viz.* 1946 and 1947. Having got through the former by the end of March after the accounts for that year had been prepared, he ordered the Tulattees to attend more closely to the collection of the second instalment than they had done with the first; and, when they became pretty free from that work, he took up the Jamabandi of 1947 in the early part of May and brought it to a close in about three months.

45. The marginal table shows the results of the Jamabandi for 1946 and for 1947; but there can be no comparison between them, as the former year's figures appertain to a whole year and the latter year's to only seven months. The revenue to be collected in 1947, after the date of the Jamabandi, when added to the figures of that year, will raise them to their normal level and form the subject of contrast in the financial account of the next year. The decrease of Rs. 42,392 may, however, be accounted for as follows —

Year.	Land Revenue.		Cesses.		Total.	
1946 (1889-90)	171,697	380,582	...	22,927	171,697	403,509
1947 (1890-91)	146,659	338,190	...	28,807	146,659	366,997
More.	...	...	...	5,880	...	...
Less.	25,038	42,392	...	...	25,038	36,512

Owing to the introduction of the Katcha Jamabandi, land assessed at Rs. 28,377 was thrown up and, upon its abolition, the increased assessment in the Bara villages had to be reduced to the extent of Rs. 19,693, making a total decrease of Rs. 48,070. Out of this area, land assessed at Rs. 5,678 was taken up for cultivation in 1947, which reduced the net decrease to Rs. 42,392.

46. The decrease in alienations is due, also, to the same cause, for as the rates of land revenue happened to be very high under the Katcha Jamabandi, so the total value of alienations was proportionately raised. It now stands almost upon the same level as that of Samvat 1945.

47. *Revenue Collection.*—The amount of collection of land revenue for 1947 made till the end of May 1891 will be seen from the figures given in the margin. Those for 1945 and 1946 will be found in the financial statement contained in paragraph 256. The balance likely to remain uncollected at the end of the year 1947 is to be attributed to disputed claims on account of Salami on alienations, bad debts, desertions, &c.

	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.
Demands	338,190	28,807	366,997
Collections up to Vaishak.	229,397 } 60,000 } value of grain.	19,823	309,220
Probable collection from Vaishak to Aswin.	40,000	8,984	48,984
Probable balance at the end of the year.	8,793	.....	8,793

48. *Incidence of taxation.*—The average incidence of land revenue and assessment per head and per beegha, respectively, cannot be ascertained with exactness in the absence of the necessary information required for that purpose. Neither the total assessment upon cultivable land, nor the assessment upon the unoccupied cultivable area, is obtainable. The calculation made for the purpose of shewing the incidence of taxation is confined accordingly to the area actually under cultivation.

Total population of the city and 73 Khalsa villages in the State according to the census taken in February last	82,768		
Number of estimated Bighas brought under cultivation	1,41,894		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Total amount of land revenue exclusive of Salami...	3,27,566	0	0
Revenue derived from cesses and Veros, exclusive of ferry tolls &c.,	22,800	0	0
Incidence of land revenue per head of population of fully assessed area...	3	14	10
Ditto of revenue derived from cesses and Veros	0	4	4
Total incidence per head	4	3	2
Incidence per beegha of land revenue assessed on fully assessed land ...	2	13	7
Do. of cesses and Veros Do.	0	3	2
Total incidence including land revenue, cesses and Veros...	3	0	9
Turned into British currency	2	7	0

49. The area of cultivated land shown above being in estimated Beeghas, it is necessary to explain that an "estimated Beegha," on an average, exceeds a "Beegha" of actual measurement, by about 31 per cent in this State. Reduced to acres, the incidence per acre would amount to Rs. 3-15-10 in Cambay currency equal to Rs. 3-3-1 British.

50. The highest rate levied per Beegha is Rs. 30 in Undel, and the lowest Rs. 1 in Mahiaree and other villages.

51. *Outstanding Balances.*—The aggregate amount of arrears, as shown in the village accounts, was Rs. 178,646-5-5 at the end of the year 1946. Out of this sum, Rs. 20,720 were collected up to the end of May; and a further collection has since been made to the extent of about Rupees eight thousand; and it is expected that about Rupees two thousand more will be realized before the end of the current year. As respects the remaining Rs. 147,926 measures are in progress for separating them into, (1) recoverable; (2) doubtful or disputed; and (3) irrecoverable. Up to the date of the report Rs. 17,331 have been found to fall under the last class and ordered to be written off. It is estimated that the enquiry necessary for determining the nature of all the arrears, with a view to spread the collection of the recoverable over a series of years, and to write off the amount eventually found to be irrecoverable, leaving the doubtful cases aside for further investigation, will be brought to a close before the current year is over.

52. The following is a brief summary of the taxes and cesses which, as being objectionable and oppressive, have been abolished by the new administration.

I. Tax on hides of dead Cattle.—The right to collect this tax was annually farmed out to a Chammar or tanner who collected the hides of all dead cattle and sold them to advantage, but gave nothing to the owner contrary to the custom of the country which entitled him, in return, to a leather bag and a leather rope for his well at intervals of certain years, to shoes for the members of his family, and the like, in proportion to the number of cattle usually kept by him. It has now been abolished.

Proceeds Rs. 2,432. *Imposed in 1886.*

II. Tree tax on alienated land. Proceeds Rs. 500. } Was introduced in 1882. The trees were the alienees' property no less than the land upon which they stood and could not legally have an extra or additional tax imposed upon them besides the Summary Settlement or quitrent upon the land. Abolished.

The fruit bearing trees standing in state land are subject to a fixed average annual payment on account of the state share in their produce. This tax, which has existed from the time of the former Nawab, will merge into the survey assessment when the Survey Settlement shall be introduced.

III. Tax on potter's wheel. Annual yield Rs. 545. } Was imposed in 1882 in lieu of earthen pots and tiles given for the use of the Darbar without payment. It has been abolished as a tax upon industry, for the State could have no more claim upon potters than upon clerks or money lenders. Taxes on other industries having been abolished it was a sad anomaly to have retained that upon poor potters. Abolished.

IV. Post tax. Proceeds Rs. 12-8-0. } Imposed in the time of the late Nawab upon the people of a certain Viliage (Kalee Talavree) on account of a mail robbery having taken place within its limits. Abolished.

V. Nazzerana or fee for giving permission to cut and gather crops. Proceeds Rs. 417. } This source of revenue originated with the farmers of revenue who were generally the Patels or Head men of the villages which they farmed. The practice of levying this fee prevailed only in certain villages in the Charotar division. The farming system having long since been discontinued, there is no reason now for keeping up the traces or marks it has left behind, and therefore ~~it~~ fee has been abolished.

VI. Tax on tobacco shops in Macheepara, one of the suburbs of Cambay. Annual proceeds Rs. 26. } There was no reason whatever for the continuance of this tax, after the taxes on other trades had been abolished, and therefore it has been abolished.

VII. Bhat Jamani, or tax for sureties. Proceeds Rs. 230. } This tax used to be levied in only four villages for remunerating the Bhats or bards that stood security for the regular payment of their contracts or farms by the farmers of the villages concerned. The farming system having long since been abolished, the Bhats, as a matter of course, are not required to become security, and the tax cannot be defended on any ground whatever, and has therefore been abolished.

VIII. Lakdani Rajja. Permission to cut tree for firewood. Rs. 36-3-3. } A fee of one rupee used to be levied on permits given to cultivators and others to gather firewood by cutting branches of trees and sometimes the trunks, or whole trees (excepting those bearing fruits, or valuable as timber) from their own holdings. The levy of this fee was abolished soon after the new administration began.

IX. Dhed Vero. Rs. 900. } This tax is said to have been originally imposed upon looms which Dheds or low castes used to ply for weaving coarse dungree. It used to be levied in a lump sum per village, and all the members of the Dhed community living in it made up the amount by a subscription which they raised among themselves

according to their means irrespective of the number of looms kept by different families. Like taxes on other industries, this one should have been abolished long ago, for it was neither more nor less than an impost upon the industry of the poor Dheds who paid it. It has been abolished by the new administration.

X. Dhool Dhoya. Rs. 150 — It is not unusual that dust swept out from goldsmiths and silver-smiths' shops should carry with it small imperceptible particles of gold and silver. The smiths sell the dust to Dhool Dhoyas or washers of dust who make a living by extracting the precious metals from it. But the right to collect the dust from all or any of the shops in the city is not to be exercised by every body who chooses to do so, for it is annually sold by auction by the State and the smiths cannot issue the dust which they collect in their go-downs, to any other person than the holder of the monopoly. The farm, which the State gives every year, can be looked upon in no other light than an incumbrance upon industry. To the extent to which the State drew a revenue from it either the smiths or the Dhool Dhoyas suffered. The farm has therefore not been renewed.

1. *Mollsais.*
2. *Torture.*
3. *Confinement.*
4. *Use of Handcuffs.*
5. *Standing bent forward in the sun and touching toes.*

These measures, which used to be sometimes resorted to by village officials for realizing state revenue, were every where strictly prohibited no sooner than the new administration assumed charge of its functions.

6. *Tankha chitteea.*—Orders on villages for payment of salaries of troops, &c., were called in before the first week of the new administration was out, and the amounts due on them were disbursed as arrears from the Toshakhana.

7. *Nazarana or fines on rebuilding of houses.* Discontinued by the new administration, by whom a general permission has been given for the rebuilding of houses in villages subject to intimation thereof being given to the Patel or headman.

53. Among the cesses upon land, the following ones, though not quite unexceptionable, have been in force for more than 20 years as part and parcel of the existing revenue system of the State and, as such, have been retained, pending the introduction of the Revenue Survey Settlement.

(1) *Bajri-ni-khote.*—When the practice of buying Bajri or millet direct from the producer for the Modikhana or provision department of the Darbar was abolished in favour of purchase from the market, a light tax of As. 12 to Rs. 1 per holding was introduced in order to make up the difference between the prices paid to the cultivators and those charged by the grain dealers. The tax is not now objected to by the cultivators, as they thereby save themselves the trouble and loss of time in carting the grain to the Modikhana.

(2) *Lakdano phalo.*—Was introduced when the Darbar abolished the practice of collecting the firewood required for its use, from cultivators. Under the old practice some cultivators did supply dry wood from their fields, but many evaded the call, upon the ground that there was no available fuel at their disposal. To secure uniformity of payment and to prevent the gatherers of the fuel from appropriating some of it to their own use were the reasons that suggested this tax. It is levied at the rate of As. 12 to Re. 1 per holding or khata.

(3) *Khoteno phalo or Anni.*—The farmers of villages, in view of the high prices ruling in the market during the cotton famine of 1862-65, raised the amount of their farms or contracts to a high pitch, but in order to make up the same they were constrained to impose this tax at the rate of one to two annas in the rupee of assessment or Bighotee. By lapse of time the tax has become part and parcel of the Bighotee rate and is paid without question.

(4) *Cattle tax.*—The system of selling the grazing grounds annually by auction does not prevail in this State, and a cattle tax is collected instead from Bharwars and other professional

breeders, and from private owners or keepers of cattle, at rates specified in the margin, for grazing their cattle in the state lands during the rainy season, and at one half of these rates for grazing them during the fair season, except that the private owners or keepers are exempt from the payment of the second instalment. The Bara villages pay the second instalment in cash, but the Bharwars of Charotar give up their manure heaps in lieu of cash payment and the Durbar sells them.

	Per head.
Pair of bullocks ... Buffaloes	Rs. 1 0 0
Cows	0 8 0
Calves and heifers ...	0 4 0
Sheep and goats ...	0 1 0

When the Patels used to hold the farms for collecting the revenue of their respective villages, they applied the manure to their own land. Even after the abolition of the farming system, one of the Patels (Kalamsar) would not easily give up this practice and had to be forced to do so, which he has ever afterwards complained of as a grievance against the State.

(5) *Ghar and Betheli Vero,—House tax.*—This tax is levied upon all houses in villages, as distinguished from those in the city, upon the principle that the State is the proprietor of all lands including village sites.

(6) *Tax upon Ravi or second crop.*—There is no separate rate for water, and the tax is levied in that year only in which a second crop is raised by irrigation. It is an old tax, but has been recently introduced in certain villages which never grew a second crop before.

54. With reference to the six foregoing taxes the first three are open to more or less serious objection, but the last three are not, when analysed, so unreasonable. These taxes have not yet been touched as they have been very long (upwards of 20 years) in vogue, and have become part and parcel of the revenue system of the State, and recognized by the cultivators. They will naturally have a bearing on the new Survey rates when these are fixed and therefore that will be the most appropriate time to abolish them.

55. Occupancy right. Under the title of Rules for "Mobadla," or transfer of occupancy, certain canons were promulgated by the late administration in a Zahirnama bearing date the 13th of October 1887, which provided, among other things, that all the transfers of the right of occupancy that had already taken place and been registered before that date were confirmed on the part of the Darbar; but that from the date of that notification the transfer of occupancy right would not be permitted, nor registered, unless a Nazarana were paid for that purpose at a rate equal to one year's assessment or Bighotee upon the land if it was below Rs. 10, or a fixed sum of Rs. 10, if it exceeded that limit. A higher rate of Rs. 12 was fixed for cases in which the transferee or purchaser happened to be a person other than one of the lineal male descendants of the head of the family to which the land originally belonged; and full assessment or Bighotee for one year was to be charged, irrespective of its amount, in cases in which the land transferred belonged to persons that died intestate or had deserted the State. It was ordained also that only those persons would get the benefit of the rules who complied with their provisions within the space of three months from the date of their promulgation; that after the period of three months, the rate of Nazarana to be levied would be raised to double the annual value of the land; and that a higher rate, say three or four times the assessment, would be levied after six months at the pleasure of the authorities; and further that if the holder effected the sale, or mortgage of his occupancy right without the permission of the authorities and without registering the transaction, he rendered himself liable to the forfeiture of his right and title to the land in question. The land thus escheated, or rather the right of its occupancy, was to be sold by auction for the benefit of the State. Open or secret interference or intrigue with the would-be-purchaser or bidder, with a view to prevent the land from realizing its full market value, was declared to be an offence, and was made punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, or with rigorous imprisonment not exceeding two months on conviction before a Magistrate.

56. About the time that this remarkable Zahirnama was published, the state finances had been drained entirely off; and to procure funds was the hidden object of issuing it. It is needless to say that it spread much dissatisfaction and heartburning, and was not obeyed by the majority of the cultivating classes. Opposition was offered from every quarter, and the limit of

time orginally fixed had to be extended from time to time by successive Zahirnamas, until the last one, issued on the 25th of August, 1890 or about one month before the riots, carried it to the end of the year 1946, corresponding with the 12th November, 1890.

57. The new administration has cancelled all the oppressive and objectionable provisions above referred to and also others that seemed to be less objectionable; and has made it a rule, to which the widest possible publicity has been given, that so long as the existing holders or cultivators are willing to pay the customary Bighotee, they shall not be deprived of their holding, or a single field comprised therein, notwithstanding the offer of a higher rate for the same; thus their heritable title, which used to be now and then invaded during the late administration for the convenience of the influential and the rich, has been formally confirmed. But inasmuch as the cultivators in the Bara division do not stand under the obligation to give a Rajinama and resign their land before the beginning of the cultivating season, or to pay full rent for it, the settlement of the question of conferring upon them the full right of occupancy, such as is acquired under the Survey system, has been postponed pending the introduction of that measure in this State. But an option has been given to them to secure the right upon trees (not specially reserved) as well as land at once, on payment of an upset price equal to one year's assessment. They appreciate the benefits arising from this measure and freely take advantage of it.

58. *Alienations.*—As shown in the margin of paragraph 45, the value of alienations of land extends to Rs. 171,697, or about one half of the revenue derived from the State lands, that is to say one third of the entire land revenue in the State belongs to alienees and two thirds to the Durbar itself. How to draw some revenue from these alienations has periodically engaged the attention of the late administrations. It appears that the first effort was made in this direction in the year Samvat 1926 (1870-71), when a quit-rent of 8 annas per Bigha was for the first time levied from certain holders of alienated land. There is no proper record of this measure, but it is certain that it had a very partial success. Again in the year 1938 (1882-83) the measure was revived, and a Salami of Rs. 1 per Bigha, under the name of Fatta-chass, was imposed on all lands totally exempt from payment, and of 8 annas per Bigha on those which had been previously subjected to 8 Annas in 1926. Why the original settlement of 8 Annas was cancelled and a higher one substituted for it in 1882-83, cannot now be found out from the imperfect records of that period; for there are no rules or standing orders on the subject traceable in the State offices. It may be remarked, however, that the revised or second Salami of one rupee per Bigha has been debited to the alienees' accounts and has only helped to swell the amount of arrears, but has never been paid up except by a few poor and uninfluential men. A last or final effort for the application of the Summary Settlement to all alienations was made in 1888-89 when a set of Summary Settlement Rules was published, and lands belonging to Bhats, Brahmins and Syeds, i.e. priestly classes, were subjected to a uniform rate of As. 2½ in the Rupee of Bighotee, and lands belonging to others to As. 4. This Salami or quit-rent has been gradually accepted and paid by all the cultivators, except those of the kusba or city of Cambay and a few other villages. The total number of alienated fields in the State is 14215, out of which the proprietors of 12,968 do pay the settlement quitrent. The remaining 1247 fields belong principally to the rich and influential people of Kusba, Tarapur, &c., who have offered resistance to the measure of summary settlement from its very beginning. Their claims are being formally enquired into under the Summary Settlement Rules of 1888-89 by the Revenue Adhikari and will in due course be decided on their merits.

59. *Grassias' Disputes.*—In 1885-86 a Panch or arbitration was appointed under Government Resolution, No. 6321, dated 22nd December, 1883, Political Department, for the settlement of claims to alienated land preferred by certain Grassias living within the limits of this State. There were 8 claims in all, seven of which were decided by that body, and one was left undecided, owing to the claimant having raised objections to the proceedings of the member that had been appointed by himself. This claimant is Narsing Jeebava, one of the

cosharers in the Warsada Girass. To him certain conditions were proposed by the Collector and Political Agent of Kaira for the settlement of his claim, but he evaded to come to terms.

60. After the introduction of the new administration his attention was more than once drawn to the orders of the Political Agent, Kaira, and when he appeared before the Revenue Adhikari, he applied for one month's time to consider over the matter. When he appeared again he would not mention the name of the member whom he would like to propose, but said he would do so before the Special Political Agent. He wants that one Nathoo Ramshanker, who represented the State on the former Panch and who has resigned the service of the State under pressure, should be appointed a member in his behalf. There are obvious objections to this proposal. Nathoo Ramshanker has taken away all the papers connected with the investigation and does not return them although two registered letters have been sent to him to return them. The claimant Narsingjee has been ordered to produce a formal statement or schedule of his claim with the evidence which he may have to bring forward in support of it, but has not done so as yet, although more than two months have elapsed since the order was given.

61. Four other Grassias have lately come forward to urge their claims, and they follow the tactics adopted by Narsingjee. Technically speaking these men having neglected to submit their claims when the Panch was nominated, have now no right to the special mode of treatment; and their claims can only be adjudicated upon, like those of the general body of alienees, under the Summary Settlement Rules.

1. Pandad.
2. Padra.
3. Changda.
4. Ooutwara.

62. The decision which the Panch has passed in the seven cases above referred to, are not without ambiguities and were not fully carried into execution before the new administration began. In places it is mentioned in them that the line of boundary of the land awarded would lie where Nathoo Ramshanker should think it proper to draw it. It is impossible now to execute this part of the decisions, because Nathoo Ramshanker has omitted to do his share of the work; and the Grassias are not willing to have another man to do it for them. Of course on behalf of the State the line would be drawn by the Revenue Adhikari.

63. *Boundary disputes.*—The maps of boundary lines touching the limits of this State and those of the territory of H. H. the Gaicowar have been finished, compared, and signed by the responsible officers of the respective Governments.

64. At the end of the year 1890-91, there were three boundary disputes pending between this State and the British Districts, *viz.*,—

1. Between Mitli and Boroo in Dholka,
2. „ Mitli and Piple in Dhandooka, both in the Ahmedabad Collectorate;
3. „ Boodhaj and Gorad in Matar in the Kaira Collectorate.

Disputes Nos. 1 and 3 are of a minor character arising, as is alleged on one side or the other, from a mistake in fixing the boundary marks or an alteration in the positions of those originally fixed by the Revenue Survey Department.

No. 2 relates to a large area of ground on the opposite side of the Sabarmati. Correspondence is going on regarding all the three, and they will be decided in due course.

65. *Irrigation.*— The marginal table will show the existing means of irrigation and water supply in general in this State. The improvement and reparation of the Alang canal, which runs over a length of more than 15 miles in the limits of this State, which now only serves to wash off the surface soil and deteriorate the value of land in numerous places on either side, but which if properly embanked, is believed to be capable of turning the rather good soil on either side into rich fields of rice crop, is a work of very considerable importance, and will form the subject of a special report.

Details.	Wells.		Tanks.	
	Pucka	Kutcha	Pucka	Kutcha
For irrigation	588	144	3	53
„ drinking purposes ...	208	88	1	86
„ cattle and washing clothes	44	10	3	262
Out of use	166	36	19	...
	1006	278	26	406

66. *Waste land.*—The area of land lying waste in this State will be seen from the marginal table. It is to be found principally in the undermentioned eight villages situated along the Alang canal, viz: 1 Warsada; 2 Walli; 3 Wástana; 4 Daloli; 5 Changdá; 6 Kháksar; 7 Khadá; and 8 Jinaj; and also in 9 Mitli; 10 Pándad; 11 Goláná; and 12 Nidhánpoor. By far the largest proportion of the area in the first nine villages is low ground, and is swamped by storm water escaping through breaches in the Alang canal. In Mitli the cultivators have sunk to the lowest depths of poverty and will require tender care for resuscitation. In Pándad and Goláná the so-called culturable waste is, for the most part, reported to be uncultivable owing to impregnation with salt. In Nidhánpoor the waste land has its surface cut up and made uneven by small water courses, and a heavy outlay would be necessary before it could be rendered fit for cultivation. The repair of the breaches in the Alang canal, which has been deferred for want of funds but which will be provided for in due course by the new administration, will remove the first cause; and the introduction of the Survey Settlement the second.

Extent of cultivable area for		Relinquished in		Taken up in		Waste remaining at end of		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90	1890-91
16928	19501	4060	12101	1487	2598	19501	29004	16·8	30·12

67 *Reclamation.*—The reclamation of the now waste area, formerly used for the manufacture of salt, upon which the State expended over Rs. 2500 in 1886, has proved a failure. The periodical, or rather the constant submersion of the land under sea water for generations past, has impregnated the surface soil to a very considerable depth with saline ingredients so that it is impossible by mere washing to improve its quality and make it fit for vegetable growth, except salt grass which can be had in Cambay for the mere gathering.

67. *(a) Inspection of boundary marks* was made in a general way, as well by the Revenue Adhikari, as by the general duty Karkuns under him, in almost all the villages of the State; and they caused the cultivators to repair the marks which they found to have been out of repair. Detailed inspection was impracticable owing to the imperfection of *Khardas*, or Register of land, kept by the village accountant.

67. *(b) Ryots Receipt Books* were compared both by the Revenue Adhikari and the Karkuns employed on general duty, who seldom found them written up to date. Cases in which village accountants had received payment from ryots and not brought them to account were not uncommon. These officials were either departmentally required to make good such payments, or, where fraudulent misappropriation was suspected, were criminally prosecuted.

67. *(c)* The total number of receipt books compared by the Revenue Adhikari was 678.

Chapter III.—Protection.

(a) *Legislation.*

68. No progress has been made in the work of framing a regular code of laws for the State. The various tribunals in carrying on their duties follow the spirit of the laws in force in the British territories, and they are encouraged in this by the pleaders appearing before them. Technicalities are eschewed, and there is an honest endeavour to administer substantial justice. The existing customs of the District, where they come in conflict with the above laws and principles, lose their importance and gradually disappear, which is not to be regretted.

69. The new administration purposes to take steps for the codification of the laws and rules of the State as soon as possible.

Debt of the Soldiery.

70. When the new administration was introduced, more than half the number of the Beeradree and Sirbandi, and members of the Police and military forces, were involved in debt over head and ears. Every servant has his Sowcar, or "Wakeel," as he is technically called, from whom he continually draws small sums, more in accordance with his wishes or wants than his capacity to repay. He does not keep accounts of these petty loans, but leaves their management entirely in the hands of the lender. The latter has the accounts running on for years. On every loan given, small or large, he charges interest as a matter of course. It is treated generally as a running account, but a portion of it is sometimes made repayable by instalments in which interest is included from the very beginning. Failure to pay an instalment, after it has become due, is also chargeable with additional interest. The interest not being discharged at stated periods is added to the principal, the consequence of which is that the debt increases at compound interest. The Wakeel from the very beginning of the loan obtains authority from the borrower to draw from the treasury the salary due to the latter, in payment of his debts. The latter goes on borrowing faster than repaying, until his small salary can no longer suffice to cover the monthly charge for interest and leave something for his maintenance. Thus matters had reached a crisis when the new administration came in. The Wakeels had almost stopped lending, because they could realize nothing from the orders, called Tunkha Chittis, issued in their favour on village officials in lieu of cash from the State treasury. They complained that they were ruined for want of funds, or rather owing to the exhaustion of salaries. The men complained that they and their families were threatened with starvation. So general was the complaint from men of every department that it could not be deferred without bringing dire misery on them and their families. When the new administration came in, the Tunkha Chittis, which were due four months, were selling at a large discount, and the credit of the State had been somewhat shaken. The Tunkha Chittis were at once withdrawn and the requisite funds made available for the payment of salaries to the soldiery by the new administration. But the fear that the whole of the payment would run into the Wakeels' pockets, and that no appreciable improvement would take place in the condition of the state servants, was found to be well grounded and imminent. The new administration stepped between the Wakeels on the one hand and the soldiery on the other, and called for accounts of the former. Having been afraid of an exposure of their usurious exactions and of ulterior consequences, they hesitated for a long time to produce them. Eventually the accounts of 36, out of some 40 Wakeels, were placed before the new administration and were found to involve 505 men, as per particulars noted in the margin. An examination of the accounts placed the truth in light, *viz.*—that the soldiery was hopelessly involved in debt and could only be saved from further misery and hardship by devising a scheme of compromise which would be acceptable to the lender as well as the borrower, for both parties looked to the new administration for relief.

Jamadars...	13
Chaouse	8
Biradree and Sirbandi ...	323
Khijmatgars	21
Policemen	48
Do. Sowars	27
District Sowars	19
Mooglai Paga Sowars ...	14
Rojandars	32
	505

71. The plan of compromise adopted was briefly as follows:—

The whole of the amount due by every man to his Wakeel, whether on account of (1) the principal sum lent; or (2) interest; or (3) instalments overdue; or (4) *sarraffee* or commission; or (5) discount, &c., was ascertained, and his liability was determined by deducting from his debt the amount of salary drawn on his account by the Wakeel, increased at the same rate of interest as that charged by the latter in his accounts. The maximum rate of interest allowable was fixed at 15 per cent per annum, and all charges over and above it were struck off. The aggregate sum found due on account of principal was Rs. 291,278 and interest Rs. 37,036, making a total of Rs. 328,314. The payments on account of salaries amounted with interest to Rs. 264,585, which, when deducted from the total of debts, left a balance of Rs. 63,729. In certain cases the debtors and the creditors could not very well agree as to the result of their dealings; and the former complained that private payments made by them to the latter did not appear in their accounts. This led to further negotiations, which ended in a total remission of Rs. 13,680 in favor of the debtors and reduced their liabilities to 50,049. While the matter was under settlement on the one hand, the payment of arrears of salaries was going on on the other. The Wakeels obtained Rs. 4,966 in cash and their debtors Rs. 4,137.

The balance remaining viz. Rs. 45,083 was made repayable, with compound interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, which was added to the principal, and the amount thus arrived at was distributed over a certain number of months, every monthly payment having been fixed, as far as possible, in a round figure amounting from one-fifth to one-third share of the debtor's salary, according to the balance finally payable by him. The debtor thus came to know the extent of his final liability and the share of his salary that he must sacrifice for its liquidation. The remaining share he would now draw from the Toshakhana from month to month independently of his Wakeel, whose authority to draw the whole of the salary has been cancelled.

72. The settlement proved acceptable to both the debtor and the creditor, and they accepted and signed it with much satisfaction.

73. The State has guaranteed the monthly payment of the creditor's share of the debtor's salary as long as the latter shall continue to be employed in its service. The monthly payment thus secured amounts to Rs. 1,058 against a total debt of Rs. 49,815 including interest, and is calculated to secure the freedom from debt of more than five hundred members of the soldiery within four years on an average: 49 will have paid off their debts in less than six months; 44 in more than six months but less than one year; 115 from one year to two years; 83 from two to three years; 59 from three to four years; and the remaining 155 in more than four years.

74. At the first sight it would seem that the arrangement was altogether in favour of the debtor. But as a matter of fact it was found to be very acceptable to the creditor who now knows the amount he is to receive per mensem and has no bother of giving small advances to the same persons whose accounts have been settled with him. While on the one hand he is spared the trouble and vexation of giving petty loans from four annas to two rupees almost daily to his debtors, and of keeping their accounts, he has on the other hand obtained, or secured his just dues with compound interest at rates varying from 9 to 15 per cent according to the conditions on which the loans were originally given. He now finds time for other occupation more profitable and less worrying than his dealings with the soldiery were. There can be no stronger evidence of this than that furnished by the fact that some of these Wakeels have again applied for the settlement of their claims, under the above principles, against those persons whose accounts they had originally withheld with the hope of making a private settlement.

(b) Military.

75. The strength of the Military force for the State, as existing at the end of the last year and as shown in paragraph 41 page 12 of the last Administration Report, consisted of 509 rank and file, the details of which are specified in the margin. Such a body of men would make a smart little army for a small State like Cambay, were its members fit for the various duties which their designations should impose upon them. But, as mentioned in the last year's Administration Report, this army "is wholly irregular and undisciplined and possesses no fighting material."

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Cavalry	2	33	35
Artillery	1	7	8
Infantry	33	433	466
	36	473	509

Para 39, page 12.

76. The number was reduced from 509 to 471 in the course of the year under report owing to the following causes:—

Cavalry— Out of the 35 men, 2 died leaving 33

Add,

2 Jemadars and 7 Sowars who were formerly borne on the roll of the Police Force but who were transferred to this corps on the reorganization of the Police 9

Artillery.— Out of 8 men, 1 was discharged 7

Infantry.— Out of the 466 men, 28 died, 1 was invalided, 12 were enlisted in the Police Force, 5 were transferred to other departments and 22 were discharged, leaving a balance of 398

Add,

Transferred from the Police and other departments to this 24

471

77. *The Cavalry* is known by the name of the "Moogli Paga," and is intended to form the body guard of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the escorts of his brothers and zenana. But out of the 42 men composing this body, only 21 have been provided with horses and may be taken to be fit and ready for the duty assigned to them. Among the remaining 21, who have no horses, there are 3 minors or boys of 13 to 16 years of age whose names were brought on the list in the places of their fathers upon the death of the latter; 5 are too old to do active work of any sort; 3 are employed solely on religious duties; 2 serve in the Darbar kitchen; 1 is lame and unable to move about without crutches; the remaining 7 are fit for sowars' duty but want of horses goes against them.

78. The men who actually serve as body guard or escort are armed with swords and spears, and some carry pistols in addition.

79. *The Artillery.*— Among the 7 men that form this body, there are only 2 that are fit for duty; 1 is a boy of 16 years; 3 are more than 60 years of age, and 1 is a Pukhalee or water bearer. There are 12 guns all of obsolete pattern and fit only for saluting purposes.

80. *The Infantry* is composed of two branches, (1) Arab Behruckhs, and (2) Beradri and Sirbundee.

81. There are 4 Arab Behruckhs containing 140 men all told. It is said that they were originally composed exclusively of Arabs and Africans, but they now contain a large proportion of men of other nationalities. The Behruckhs are at present unequal in number and strength. Though ostensibly stationed at the four principal gates of the city for keeping watch, a considerable number of Arabs and others perform other duties as will be seen from the figures marked * in the margin. They are armed with swords, match-locks, daggers, and knives of a peculiar make.

Jemadars	4
Cha-hoose or orderlies	4
Sepoys kept at the gates	76
Sepoys at other places such as palaces and offices	29*
Sepoys employed as Tehnatees.	11*
Flag-bearers	3
Drummers:—	
Murfachus	4
Taustees	3
Tubbals	4
Purwarshees	2*
	140

82. *The Beradri and Sirbundee* have among their rank and file 282 men as per details given in the margin. Nearly one third of this number is employed as Tenatees or attendants of the relations of His Highness. The number of men stationed at the minor gates, called Barees, and at other places varies with the importance of those places. They generally keep and carry swords, but the parties posted at the Guardi-khana or the gate to the zenana Darbar, and at the gate leading to the Dewankhana and Tosha-khana, have been provided, also, with match-locks.

Jemadars	14
Chahoose	7
Sepoys stationed at gates other than those kept by Arabs ...	160
Sepoys employed as Tenatees	85
Flag-bearers	2
Drummers...	2
Flute player or piper	1
Timbral beaters	2
Pensioners	5
Purwarshees	4
	282

83. It is needless to say that the number of the above branches of service is out of all proportion to the wants of the State. It is difficult to understand why they are called the "Military force" of the State, when as a matter of fact they do not perform any duty that may be properly designated military. Of drill, discipline, uniform, arms and accoutrements, there is nothing regular about them. As to their fitness even for the duty which legitimately devolves upon them, viz:—keeping watch, going on errands and escorting His Highness the Nawab Saheb, his brothers, and zenana ladies, they are, most of them, physically unfit; and their ages as given in the following table strongly testify against the further employment of about one-fourth, or 109 men, on active duty, whatever be its nature.

Description.	Under 10 years.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50..	50 to 60.	More than 60.	TOTAL.
Mooglai Pagga or Cavalry	...	2	1	6	15	8	7	3	42
Topekhana or Artillery	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	7
Behruckhs, Beradri, Sirbundi } Infantry...	5	3	5	47	145	91	66	60	422
Total ...	5	5	7	54	162	99	73	66	471

84. The cost of maintaining these irregular levies amounted to Rs. 42,479-5 in the year under review against Rs. 43,735-7-9 during the preceding year. In the Budget for the current year prepared by the new administeration, a reduction of Rs. 2,326 has been effected in the expenditure on account of the Arab levies and the Beradri and Sirbandee. But this decrease will be nearly absorbed by the addition of 24 men to the Beradri and Sirbandi and of 7 horses to the Muglai Pagga, as the transfer of these men and horses from the Police Force to these branches, was found to be a matter of urgent necessity when the Police was revised and re-organized. In fact these men and horses could not be provided for in any other way, neither could they, on account of vested interests, be thrown adrift.

85. A scheme for the reduction of the military force is necessary and has been ordered by Government; but it is a question which requires careful handling and can best be taken up next year when matters of administration are more settled and time is available. Mere reduction of their number by casualties is an indefinite process of absorption. There are about one hundred persons, out of the total of 471 which now constitute the military body, that should be removed to the Pension or Purwarshi list according to circumstances. This will effect a real saving to the State to the extent of the difference between their present salaries and the pensions or Purwarshis to be allotted to them, since it is unnecessary to fill the vacancies thus created. In this connection, there are many intricate questions to deal with, because the importance, dignity, and position of a large number of men belonging to these bodies, have been coeval with the elevation of the Momein Khan family to the Gaddee of Cambay; and there are vested interests to consider on account of their relation by blood with the former Nawabs as well as the present.

(c) *Police.*

Superintendent	...	1
Fouzdar ...	...	1
Minor officers...	...	31
Mounted Police	...	89
Foot Police ...	...	230
Water Police ...	...	14
		366

86. The strength of the Police force for the State as the same stood at the beginning of the year under report, and as given in parargaph 46 page 13 of the last year's Administration Report, consisted of 366 men as per details specified in the margin.

87. Strong as it would seem on paper, this body had more of name than of reality about it. In order therefore to correct the wrong impressions producible by the somewhat pompous designations of its different parts, it becomes necessary to afford in this place a brief explanation respecting the nature of those parts.

88. The late Superintendent, before he was nominated here, had spent most of his time as a Karkun or clerk in the Bombay Police. Among the 31 Minor officers and 230 Foot Police, there were 79 men who went by the name of "Round Police." About one third of this number was employed at the Darbar and other places for going on errands, and the remainder had the liberty to work as free labourers, or common porters, or in any other capacity by day; while it was supposed to be their duty to keep watch in the city by night. They were divided into six parties, each of which was under a Jemadar or head. They had six Thanas, four outside and two in the city; where they left only one man on duty day and night. The Jemadars drew from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20, and the men from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 according to grade. As might be expected, these men, having done a hard day's work as labourers. &c., and having spent their energies, could not keep themselves awake and keep watch by night. In the words of the new Superintendent of Police "most of them were broken down old men who were totally unfit for police work in any capacity, and were simply a burden to the State."

T. G. Foard, Esquire.

89. It became incumbent, therefore, to abolish the Round Police when the Police Force was revised and reconstituted. A few of the members of the body, who were found to be suitable and were willing to do Police work, were enlisted among the regular Police Force and the rest were discharged.

90. Besides the Round Police, there were included, under the designation of "Foot Police," 35 Rawanias or Village watchmen belonging to the suburbs of the city; and 17 Topekhanawallas who were principally employed as Tenatees or attendants, not as Artillery, as their designation implied. The Rawanias have since been transferred to the Revenue Department and the Topekhanawallas to the list of Beradri and Sirbandee. The remaining 130 constituted what might properly be called the regular Police Force. They had been provided with uniforms and battons but no arms.

91. Of the 89 mounted Police, 52 were stationed in the city and 37 in the districts. The latter had no uniform. The Superintendent of Police, Kaira, by whom the whole force was inspected (24th September 1890) and who inquired into its working, by order of the Commissioner N. D., writes about the mounted police that "their physique was poor in the extreme, nor were they at all well mounted; and there were among them several men who were too old and worn out for further service." Their number, by discharging all useless men, was reduced to 52, *viz.* 3 officers and 49 Sowars in the revision of the Police force.

H. L. Spence Esquire,

92. The 14 men called Water Police are no other than those who stop at the Foorja or customs office and look after that building as well as the godowns situated within its compound. Two of their number daily go to look after the Light Boat stationed at the mouth of the creek. These men cannot be taken, in any sense, to be members of the Police Force but ought to be treated as ordinary sepoys and placed in the same category as Beradri and Seerbandi with whom they very much resemble.

Revision.

93. The number, strength and cost of the Police Force, as revised by the new administration, will be perceived from the figures given in the margin.

		Cambay Currency.	
1	Police Superintendent Pay (British) ... Rs. 350 Travelling allowance ,, 100 Pension Fund ... ,, 25		
	Rs. 475	593	12
1	Fouzdar	50	0
1	Naib Fouzdar	30	0
19	Minor Police officers (Foot) @ Rs. 9 to Rs. 25	223	0
117	Police Constables at Rs6. to Rs.8	814	0
	(Mounted) City Police.		
2	Officers (city) @ Rs. 30 each...	60	0
25	Sowars do. @ ,, 28 each...	700	0
	(Mounted) District Police.		
2	Officers @ Rs. 25 each ...	50	0
3	Ditto. @ Rs. 20 each ...	60	0
20	Sowars @ Rs. 18 each ...	360	0
191			
	Establishment	85	0
	Rent of Police Stations ...	12	0
		3,037	12
	Multiplied by		12
		36,453	0
	Travelling allowance, carriage of records, &c.	170	0
	Gunpowder for salutes ...	300	0
		36,923	0
	Police uniform	1,630	0
	Charges of re-equipment, arms, accoutrements, &c. ...	2,891	0
	Total ...	41,444	0

The fixed charges on account of the Force, the clerical Establishment and contingencies will amount to Rs. 36,9 .3, and the extraordinary charges, which are not to recur annually, to Rs. 4,521, aggregating Rs. 41,444.

The expenditure incurred during the year Samvat 1946 on account of the old force, was Rs. 44,647, as against Rs. 48,715 in the previous year.

94. In making the distribution of the revised Police force for service in the city and the district, as shown in the margin, a variety of circumstances has had to be taken into consideration. Foremost, among these, stands the turbulent element, or the spirit of rivalry between the Shea and the Soonee Sects of Mahomedans, which leavens the population of the city. Next in importance is the number of offences as per particulars noted in the margin. While the population of the city is a little more than one half of that of the rest of the State, the number of offences committed in the former is more than threefourths of that in the latter.

	Foot.	Mounted.
City	123	27
District	16	25
	139	52

	1889-90	1890-91.
Offences in the City of Cambay ...	128	94
Do. District do. ...	159	120

To these causes may be added the obligation which lies upon the city Police to furnish guards at the Darbar, the public offices, and the Jail; to provide escorts for treasure to Borsad and back once a month and sometimes oftener, and for public officers while on tour in the district; to supply Sowars to go to the Railway terminus at Petlad on emergent State service; and lastly to patrol roads. On the other hand the mounted members of the district Police have only to visit the villages adjacent to their stations, and to assist in watching the crops of wheat and linseed as long as the Bhagvuttai system may be kept up in this State.

95. The reorganised force contains, 1 European Superintendent, 1 Parsee Chief Constable; 15 Mahomedan, 1 Parsee and 7 Hindu minor officers; and 127 Mahomedan, 1 Parsee and 29 Hindu Constables and Sowars. Besides these there are 9 vacancies, 4 of minor officers and 5 of constables, making a total of 191.

96. Of the total number of 23 Subordinate minor officers, 11 or 47·8 percent, and of the 157 men, 11 or 7 percent, possess at least sufficient knowledge of Gujarati to be able to read and write an intelligent report of a crime. On the whole, taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage of individuals possessing such education is 12·2.

97. Out of the total number 366 (excluding the Superintendent and the Fouzdar) of subordinate officers and men in service before the revision of the Police force, 15 were punished with dismissal and 377 with fine, extra drill, &c. Similarly out of the 189 Subordinate officers and men retained after the reorganisation took place, 2 resigned, 10 were dismissed and 17 were punished with fine, extra drill, &c. 9 Minor officers, 45 Sowars, and 86 Foot police have had their pay raised in the revision of the Police Force. The Chief Constable and his Naib or Deputy, two subordinate officers and 9 Police constables received pecuniary rewards during the year under report as against 3 subordinate officers and 10 men last year.

98. The selection of the men composing the Revised Police Force; the supply of uniform to the city Police, and swords, saddles &c. to the mounted branch thereof; their drill and discipline; and lastly the introduction of a system of patrol throughout the State are matters that have received full justice at the hands of the able and energetic Superintendent of Police, consistently with the funds available for the purposes, as the following passages from his Administration Report will show.

T. G. Foard Esquire.

"In fixing the number of the City and District mounted Police I selected the most suitable men of both branches who were then in the service and dispensed with the services of those who were absolutely unfit for Police work.

"The pay of all ranks of the Police, both mounted and foot, has been increased without any additional cost to the State, and the present strength is sufficient to meet all emergencies.

"The City Mounted Police and the regular Foot Police have been supplied with riding and ammunition boots respectively, and they will shortly be supplied with a new outfit of clothing which is now in the hands of the tailor (since supplied). These two branches of the force have also been supplied with new sword-belts and waist belts respectively, and the city mounted police have been supplied with saddles of a uniform pattern at their own expense which have taken the place of the ungainly pads they formerly used.

"A clothing fund has been established from which the men will be supplied with clothing at regular periods.

"A Horse Fund for the Mounted Police has been established which is administered on the same principles as those obtaining in British Districts.

"The District Mounted Police were formerly mounted on undersized, emaciated ponies which were a disgrace to the State, but as their pay has been increased, I have insisted upon their keeping a better class of animals, with the result that all, with the exception of two, have now got new horses.

"The men of both branches of the force are now being put through a course of drill which I personally supervise, and on taking into consideration the short time they have been under tuition, I think, the results are very satisfactory.

"During my tenure of office, with the exception of a few cases of insubordination, the conduct of the force has been good.

"A proper system of police patrols has been established; and resident suspects are now kept under strict surveillance.

"For police purposes the State has been divided into three divisions, viz, Cambay, Tarapore, and Warasra, in each of which one Jemadar has been posted; and at Warasra and Tarapore which are the head quarters of the outlying divisions, a foot-police outpost with four men at each has been established.

"Each Jemadar has charge of a division which consists of a certain number of villages and a proportionate number of villages has been allotted to the police of the Foot and Mounted Police outposts, all of which they have to visit regularly, and in order to make sure that this is done, every man has been supplied with a Ferni Patrak. These are signed by the Mukhies of the villages they visit, and are submitted to my office monthly, from which can be seen at a glance the number of villages each man has visited during the month.

"I have visited nearly all the villages in the State and have instructed the Mukhies in their duties on the occurrence of crime in their respective charges, and the supervision they should exercise over damaged characters."

99. The total number of crimes reported to the Police was 85 during the four and half months from the beginning of the year to the commencement of the new administration, and 129 in the seven and half months after the change of administration, making a total of 214.

100. During the former period the register of crimes kept in the Police office was very imperfect and unreliable. Cases reported and detected were entered in it, as a matter of course. Cases in which some clue to the offence was found were also entered; but those in which the chances of detection seemed to be very remote, remained unaccounted for. Thus in the absence of a complete record of all undetected cases, a proper comparison of crimes cannot be made, "nor can a proper idea be formed of the detective abilities of the Police."

101. In connection with the 214 cases reported, as against 344 during the last year, the Police arrested 406 persons, 224 before and 182 after the change of administration, as against 669 last year. All the 214 cases and the 406 accused persons were sent up to the Magistrates for enquiry, which produced the following results:—

102. 89 out of the 224 accused persons sent up by the late Superintendent, and 108 out of the 182 persons forwarded by the new Superintendent, or a total of 197 were convicted, as against 337 convictions out of 667 accused persons committed last year. 196 persons were acquitted or discharged,—namely 135 out of those committed by the old Superintendent and 61 out of those committed by the new Superintendent, as against 323 last year. The cases of 13 accused persons remained pending at the end of the year.

103. Out of the persons arrested, 39·7 per cent were convicted before, and 59·3 per cent after, the change of administration took place. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 50·5 last year.

104. In 107 cases property to the extent of Rs. 8,575 was alleged to have been stolen, as against 127 cases and Rs. 10,588 in the last year.

105. Of this number, 32 cases of theft, criminal breach of trust, &c., involving property worth Rs. 1,233-8 occurred under the old administration, and property worth Rs. 1,005 was recovered, showing a percentage of 81·4.

106, Out of the remaining 75 cases, which happened after the change of administration, the offenders in 50 cases were arrested, and in 1 case the stolen property was recovered, but the culprits could not be arrested, and 24 cases remained undetected at the end of the year.

The value of property reported to have been lost in the 75 cases amounted to Rs. 7,341, out of which recovery was effected to the extent of Rs. 1,433-8, giving a percentage of 19·5, as against 51·6 of the preceding year. The cause of this low percentage of recovery as contrasted with that of the last year, or with that of the first four months and a half of the present year, is due, first to the fact that all undetected cases are now brought on the register, while several such cases were not entered during those periods, and secondly to the fact that 2 cases of extensive theft, one of which occurred at Cambay and the other at Khurra in the last month of the year, remained undetected at the date of its conclusion. In the Khurra case, a small portion of the stolen property has since been traced up, and with the clue thus found, it is expected that the Police will probably be able to recover the rest.

107. 16 cases of theft reported to the Police and struck off the register by order of the Magistrate, do not enter into the the above calculations.

108. Among the offences reported during the year under report, there were 3 cases of dacoity, none of which was attended by loss of life, while the value of property carried away amounted to Rs. 31 only, out of which, property worth Rs. 5·8 has been recovered. 2 out of the 3 cases were detected and the accused persons, 6 in one case, and 10 in the other, were

committed to the Sessions Court. The former were acquitted and the latter convicted and sentenced.

109. The other offences were of ordinary character and do not call for special explanation or remark.

110. *Village Police.* The number of men employed for the protection of property and life in the district of Cambay in addition to the Regular Police Force will be seen from the table given in the margin. They do both Revenue and Police work, but their cost is debited to the Revenue Department only. 413 men are paid in cash and 53 hold land. The former receive from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per mensem. The latter rate has been fixed by the present administration. Their distribution as existing at present has little or no proportion to the wants of the place in which they are located.

Description.	No. of men.	Paid in cash.	Land.	Total.
Havaldars ...	111	Rs. 3,482	...	3,482
Jewaidars ...	44	,, 1,288	...	1,288
Rawanias ...	258	,, 7,376	...	7,376
do. ...	53	...	997	997
	466	12,146	297	13,143

111. The system of *track* law is in full force in this State except in the city of Cambay, and the responsibility for compensation for property carried away by thieves and robbers lies upon the Rawanias as distinguished from Havildars and Jewaidars. It is a very desirable check upon offences against property.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

112. Before proceeding to a review of the Criminal branch of the Administration of Justice, it is to be remarked that there were 9 courts at work for the first four and a half months of the year under report, (viz. from 1st June to the end of October, 1890) or before the new administration assumed charge of its duties.

They were

H. H.'s Court. (Used to exercise the prerogative of granting remissions and pardons.) 1

The Dewan's Court ...	... ...	1
The Sessions Court ...	... ...	1
The Court of the Magistrate, 1st Class	... ...	3
Ditto.	Honorary Magistrate 1st Class	1
Ditto.	Magistrate 2nd Class	2
Ditto.	Magistrate 3rd Class	1
		9

113. The Dewan's Court presided over by the Dewan, hears appeals against decisions of the Magistrates and the Sessions Court, and the work of the Sessions Court is conducted by the Civil Judge. Out of the three first class Magistrates' Courts, two were presided over by the Chief Revenue Adhikari and his Assistant who did revenue as well as Criminal work. The third first class Magistrate's court devoted itself exclusively to criminal work of the city. The Honorary Magistrate, First Class, Khan Saheb Nazumkhan, a brother of His Highness, tries only those Criminal cases, which occur in his two Jeewai villages. Of the two second class Magistrates' courts, one was presided over by a Vahivatdar, who was also a Revenue officer, while the other, did criminal work of the city only. The third class Magistrate's court was also presided over by a Vahivatdar who was also a Revenue officer.

114. Upon the establishment of the New Administration, the number of Magistrates' courts was revised and reduced from 7 to 4, the courts of the two Vahivatdars and of the Assistant Revenue Adhikari having been abolished as unnecessary and superfluous.

115. The year under report commenced with the small balance of 16 pending cases in all the Magistrates' courts put together. The number of new cases filed during the year was 379 making a total of 395 for disposal. Of these 381 have been disposed of, leaving at the end of the year a small balance of 14.

116. The following is a summary of the Criminal work done by each Magistrate.

Name of Court.	Regular cases.					Miscellaneous cases.				
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining at the end of the year.
By the existing courts.										
Magistrate 1st Class and the Revenue Adhikari ...	4	9	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...
City Magistrate 1st Class...	4	99	103	99	4	...	2	2	2	...
Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers	..	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrate 2nd Class	5	250	255	250	5	1	24	25	25	...
Total ...	13	360	373	359	14	1	26	27	27	...
By the 3 courts abolished since November 1890.										
Assistant Revenue Adhikari and Magistrate 1st Class...	3	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Vahivatdar and Magistrate 2nd Class	...	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Vahivatdar and Magistrate 3rd Class	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	19	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	16	379	395	381	14	1	26	27	27	.....

117. The total number of offence cases involved as accused 865 persons, of whom the cases against 831 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 34 accused in the 14 undisposed of cases pending trial at the end of the year.

118. The average duration of cases disposed of from the date of filing to the date of disposal was 3·2 days; that in the Revenue Adhikari and 1st Class Magistrate's court, being 2·4; in the city 1st Class Magistrate's court 3·6; and in the city 2nd Class Magistrate's court 3·7.

119. The particulars of the disposal of the original offence cases are as follows;—

Disposal.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total No. of persons.	Remarks.
Withdrawn or compromised	324	39·	
Struck off	.....	.....	
Acquitted or discharged	226	27·2	
Convicted	253	30·4	
Committed to the Sessions Court	27	3·3	
Died	1	·1	
Total ...	831	100·	

120. The ratio of the persons acquitted or discharged is 27·1 percent, and of those convicted is 30·4 per cent to the total number of persons dealt with.

121. The total number of witnesses examined was 861, which gives an average of about 2·2 witnesses per case.

122. Out of the 865 persons against whom criminal complaints were preferred during the year, 323 were arrested by the Police; 21 were apprehended on warrant; 470 appeared voluntarily or on summons; and 23 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates.

123. It appears that out of the total number of 395 offences, involving 865 accused persons, filed during the year, 159 offences or about 40·2 percent were those against property, and about 87 or 22·02 percent were those against the human body.

124. In the 381 cases involving 831 accused persons finally disposed of, those relating to property were 156 or 40·9 percent, and those relating to the human body were 82 or 21·5 percent.

Imprisoned	63
Imprisoned and fined	34
Whipped	1
Fined...	173
	271

125. The marginal table exhibits the punishments awarded by the Magistrates during the year under report.

The Sessions Court.

126. The total number of cases before the Sessions Court was 9 against 14 last year.

127. The number of accused persons involved in these cases was 27, of whom 18 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for various terms and fine, against 22 last year; and 9 were acquitted against 8 last year.

128. The following table presents the result of these cases:—

Name of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of accused persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining at the end of the year.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	1	1	.....	.....
Theft	2	2	2	.....	.....
Theft in a dwelling house and house breaking	1	1	1	.....	.....
Dacoity	1	6	.....	6	.....
Dacoity and voluntarily causing grievous hurt...	1	10	10	.....	.....
Mischief by fire	2	2	1	1	.....
Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband	1	5	3	2	.....
Total ...	9	27	18	9	...

129. The total number of witnesses examined in these 9 cases was 106 which gave an average of $11\frac{7}{9}$ per case.

130. The average duration of trial from the date of receipt of the case to the date of decision, was $7\frac{7}{9}$ days against $6\frac{4}{7}$ last year. Into this calculation enters the uncertain element of delay that must occur in calling assessors and fixing a convenient time for holding the Sessions, and due allowance must be made on this account.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

Dewan's Court.

131. The total number of appeals before this court was 35 against 29 last year, 27 of these having been instituted during the year under report and 8 having remained in hand at the end of the last year.

132. All the 35 appeals were disposed of, 9 by the late and 26 by the present Dewan. during the year, and none remained undisposed of at the end of this year, as against 8 last year,

133. The total number of appellants involved in the above cases, was 52 against 43 last year. The appeals of 21 were rejected and their sentences confirmed as against 19 last year, the sentences of 24 were modified as against 6 last year; and those of 6 were reversed as against 7 last year; and one had his case remanded for further inquiry and disposal.

134. The average duration of days was 100 against 40 last year. The reason for this enormous increase lies in the fact that in the balance of appeals remaining undisposed of, when the new administration began, there were 5 very old appeals. One of them was pending from 24th June 1889, *i. e.* for 16 months; another from 22nd January 1890, *i. e.* for 14 months; the third from 6th February 1890, *i. e.* for 14 months; the fourth from 3rd March 1890, *i. e.* for 13

months; and the fifth from 27th July, 1890 *i. e.* for 8 months. If these appeals and another of a shorter period, which were received in legacy from the old administration, were excluded from calculation, then the average duration would be 19·4 days, as against 40 last year. But as in appeal cases, the record has to be sent for and obtained after the appeal is filed, the period from the date of filing to the date of disposal, necessarily includes this element of unavoidable delay.

(e) Extradition.

135. No want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring native States of His Highness the Gaikwar, or of British officers, was experienced during the year in the matter of extradition of offenders. The following tabular statements will explain themselves:—

Demands by Cambay.

On whom.	Number of demands made.		Number of demands withdrawn.		Surrenders.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Authorities	6	15	1	1	5	14
Native States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Demands on Cambay.

By whom.	Number of demands made.		Number of demands withdrawn.		Surrenders.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
British Authorities ...	5	7*	2	3	3	One out of the 7 prisoners was not surrendered as he could not be found.
Native States	2	3	1	2	1	

136. The trials of the 14 persons surrendered to this State, resulted in the conviction of 4 and acquittal of 10. Out of the 4 persons, 2 were convicted of escape from confinement and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a term of 9 and 6 months respectively; and 2 were convicted of theft and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of one month each, with a fine of 25 rupees or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for one month.

(f) Jail.

(1) CRIMINAL.

137. It may be stated in the commencement that the building, which is now used as Jail, is neither a substantial, nor a secure one; nor does it afford sufficient accommodation for its inmates. Steps will be taken to provide this desideratum as funds permit.

138. The following statement gives particulars regarding the prisoners in the Jail of Cambay for the year under review.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9
Number.	Classes of prisoners.	Remaining on 1st June 1890.			Received during the year.			TOTAL.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
1	Convicted ...	46	4	50	100	11	111	146	15	161	98	9	107	48	6	54	45·2	5·8	51.	
2	Under trial ...	1	1	2	182	12	194	183	13	196	174	13	187	9	...	9	·2	...	·2	
																	4·6		4·8	

139. The particulars as regards the prisoners discharged &c., (col: 6) are as follows :—

Convicted prisoners.

	Males	Females	Total.
Transferred to other Jails	6	0	6
Released on appeal	7	0	7
Do on expiry of sentence	81	9	90
Do. by order of His Highness on account of sickness	1	0	1
Escaped	2	0	2
Died	1	0	1
Total	98	9	107

140. Of the two escaped convicts, one has since been retaken, and the other is still at large. Both escaped, though at different times, while working in gangs on roads outside the city. The one was undergoing a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for 2 years for the offence of dacoity, and the other of rigorous imprisonment for one year for that of theft. The unexpired terms of their sentences were 1 year 8 months 25 days, and 4 months and 28 days, respectively at the time of their escape.

141. *Under trial.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Released	89	7	96
Convicted and sentenced	81	6	87
Transferred to other Jails	4	0	4
Total ...	174	13	187

142. There were no lunatics confined in the Jail in the year under review.

143. There was only one death in the inmates of the Jail, as against 6 during the past year. Taking 50 to be the daily average, the ratio of mortality was only 2 per cent as against 12·2 last year. The only prisoner who died in the Jail, died of dysentery and was aged 35 years at the time of his death.

144. Of the 54 convicted prisoners that remained in the Jail on the the last day of the year, there were,

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced to imprisonment for life	1	0	1
Do. to rigorous imprisonment for more than 10 but not exceeding 14 years	1	0	1
Do. do. above 7 do. 10 do.	1	1	2
Do. do. 5 do. 7 do.	5	0	5
Do. do. 3 do. 5 do.	6	0	6
Do. do. 1 do. 3 do.	20	2	22
Do. do. 6 months do. 1 do.	1	0	1
Do. do. under 6 months	13	3	16
Total ...	48	6	54

145. Classified according to castes, the convicted prisoners were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus—			
Brahmins	2	0	2
Banias	0	0	0
Kunbis	1	4	5
Kolis	23	1	24
Other castes	16	1	17
Mahomedans	6	0	6
Total ...	48	6	54

146. The average cost per prisoner per annum was

(1)	On account of diet	Rs.	38 6 0
(2)	„ clothing	„	2 7 9
(3)	„ guards and Jail establishment ...	„	31 14 9
	Total		72 12 6

against Rs. 75-15-7 last year.

The average cost per prisoner per diem amounted to Rs. 0 3 0.

147. The prisoners are generally employed on extramural work and are credited with annas 4 per head for every day they are so employed. The amount thus credited on account of convict-labour was Rs. 2,568-8 during the year under report, and may be taken as a set off against the total cost of the Jail, *viz*:—Rs. 3,711-14-6. A sum of Rs. 839-7 was spent during the year for building a compound wall for the extension of the Jail premises, but the work was left incomplete by the late administration for want of funds.

148. There is no manufactory in the Jail, and no indoor work for the prisoners when they are not sent out. An attempt is being made for the manufacture of coir matting, since an abundance of cocoa-nut husks is available on the spot.

149. A system of periodical visitation, by certain head officers in the administration, has been introduced; but it must be confessed that the Jail and its administration stand in need of improvement in many respects, which is unavoidably deferred pending the improvement of the Jail premises.

(2) CIVIL.

150. There is no separate building here which may properly be calleda "Civil Jail," but there are two rooms in a corner of the open ground in front of the premises used as Criminal Jail, which have been set apart for the confinement of debtors. The convicts have no connection with these rooms, and their passage lies at the distance of some 20 feet. Situated as they are outside the door that leads to the convicts' rooms, but inside the outer gate of the Jail premises, these rooms do not require a separate arrangement for watching. The Police sentry who mounts guard at the outer or principal door, watches them, but a special peon or warder has been set apart for looking after the wants of the debtors.

151. There were 52 admissions to the Civil Jail as against 43 during the previous year. There were no women in this number.

For 5 days and under	23
From 5 to 15 days	13
„ 15 to 30 „	7
„ 1 to 2 months	6
„ 2 to 3 „	2
Above 3	1
	52

152. The marginal table will show the periods of confinement, the average duration of which was 15·2 days. The daily average nnmber was 2·17 against 2 last year. Only 1 debtor remained in the Jail at the end of the year against 3 at its beginning.

153. There were no deaths amoug the debtors.

154. The cost of the Civil Jail amounted to Rs. 258, as against Rs. 384 last year.

155. As a rule, the debtors are allowed two annas a day for their maintenance and the charge is borne by the judgment creditors as a matter of course.

(g) Civil Justice—(Original).

156. There were the following Judicial Tribunals at work during the year, namely—

(1) The Court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, latterly presided over by the Special Political Agent, Cambay.

(2) The Dewan's Court.

(3) The Civil and Sessions Court.

157. The following figures explain the state of the original Civil work.

Number of Civil suits pending at the commencement of the year ...	312
Do. filed during the year	1942
Total for disposal ...	2254.

As against 2400 during the previous year.

Number of suits disposed of 1914

Do. pending at the end of the year ... ... 340.

158. The total value of suits filed was about Rs. 92,383 which, divided by 1942 the number of suits, gives about Rs. 47-8-0 as the average value of a suit.

159. The average value in the previous year amounted to Rs. 74 per suit.

160. Of the 1914 suits disposed of during the year, 917 were decided ex-parte, which constituted 47·3 percent of the total number of suits disposed of.

161. This is rather a high ratio though not so high as in the previous year, namely 55·1 percent. It should be kept down even at the expense of a little delay in final disposal and by the additional trouble of a second notice on the defendant, whenever there is ground to suppose that the defendant has not become cognizant of the suit filed against him. Another safe-guard against fraudulently obtained ex-parte decrees taking effect, will be provided by making a rule, directing that in ex-parte decisions, notice of the decision shall be given to the defendant before a copy of the decree is issued to the plaintiff.

162. Out of the total number of suits disposed of, 183 or 9·5 percent, were either withdrawn by Rajinama or compromised, against 720 suits out of a total of 2088 disposed of last year, which give a ratio of 34·4 percent. This might indicate that the tendency to amicable settlement of disputes has not received the same degree of encouragement during the year under report as in the previous one, though, as a matter of fact, the total number of suits disposed of was nearly equal.

163. 82 suits, or 4·2 percent, out of the total number disposed of, were struck off the file, against 22 out of 2088, or 1·06 percent, in the previous year. The percentage has thus increased nearly fourfold.

164. Out of the total number of suits disposed of 732, or 38·2 per cent, were contested, against 197 out of 2081, or 9·4 per cent, in the previous year. The percentage has thus increased from 9·4 to 38·2.

165. The total number of suits disposed of was less than that of suits filed during the year by 28; thus showing that a small proportion was left in arrears. This may be attributed to the difference in the nature of suits decided as compared with that of those received during the year; because a larger number of contested suits was decided during the year under report than in the previous year.

166. The average duration of suits during the year was 105 days against 109 days last year; but as old standing suits will disappear, the average duration will come to its normal standard.

167. The closing balance 340 was a little larger than that of the last year.

168. Of the 340 suits pending at the end of the year, 100 or 29·4 per cent are of more than one year standing.

169. The great bulk of the suits instituted, 1864, or 96 percent, related to money. Only 35 suits, or 1·8 percent, related to immoveable property; and 43 suits, or 2·2 percent, to other matters.

170. Looking to pecuniary value, a large majority of the suits instituted, namely 1749 out of 1942, that is 89·5 percent, were those in each of which the amount at stake did not exceed Rs. 100, and of these 1519 were for Rupees 50 and under. In 127 suits or 6 percent of the total, the amount at stake ranged from Rs. 100 to 500; in 10 suits or a little more than ·5 percent, it was above 500 and under 1000; in 9 suits or nearly ·5 percent, it was above 1000 and under 5000, while there was only one suit in which the amount exceeded Rs. 5000. 46 suits were readmitted on the file.

171. In the total number of money suits 1864, there were 1519 or 81·4 percent cognizable by a court of small causes.

172. The pecuniary value of the suits disposed of was about Rs. 103,550.

173. This accounts for the decrease of Rs. 2,490 in the receipts on account of Court Fee Stamps as compared with last year.

Darkhasts.

174. There were 1722 new applications (Darkhasts) filed for execution of decrees, against 1596 filed in the last year; and the value sought to be recovered thereby was 91,480 rupees. 2893 applications were remaining undisposed of at the beginning of the year, representing a value of Rs. 255,456, so that the total number of applications for disposal was 4615, representing a value of Rs. 346,936.

175. Until the new administration began, the progress of the execution work had been very slow, only 422 Darkhasts having been executed up to the end of October 1890. In the month of November, only 61 more were executed, so that the total number disposed of during the first half of the year under report was 483. This circumstance was duly noticed and strong efforts were made and additional establishment was temporarily provided by the new administration, with the result that during the second half year the number of darkhasts exceuted rose to 2113. Thus 2596 Darkhasts, representing a value of Rs. 138,364, were disposed of, during the year, as against 2205, in the last year.

176. A balance of 2019 applications, representing a value of Rs. 208,572 remained for disposal at the close of the official year. Of this number 436, or 21·5 percent, are below 6 months, 241, or 11·9 percent, are more than 6 and less than 12 months, and 1342, or 66·4 percent, are above 12 months.

177. 141 applications for execution, or nearly 4·4 percent, were disposed of by the coercive process of imprisonment, and 314, or about 12·1 percent, by that of sale of property. 2141 applications, or 82·4 percent, were struck off the file or held in abeyance at the instance of the parties.

178. The facility afforded by the extra establishment for execution of decrees had a rather discouraging effect upon the realization of the land revenue due to the State, for a large number of judgment-debtors, who were cultivators of land, secretly and voluntarily transferred their property, as well as the proceeds of their land, to their judgment-creditors to secure a compromise with them, rather than appropriate the latter towards the satisfaction of the demands of the State.

179. Under the rules promulgated by the new administration on the subject of execution of decrees, the work of execution of Darkhasts relating to land paying revenue to the State, has been transferred from the Civil Court to the Revenue Adhikari, to whom all such applications are sent over by the Subordinate Judge after he has heard the objections, if any raised by the judgment-debtor or other persons interested in the matter, and passed his orders thereon. It is the duty of the Revenue Adhikari then to try and effect a compromise or settlement between the judgment-debtor and the decree holder for the satisfaction of the decree, as far as possible, without selling the land, or without transferring it to another person. But he may fix instalments for repayment of the debt, and hold the land under attachment for their regular payment, and restore it to the judgment-debtor after the debt has been discharged. The rules discourage the practice of resorting to imprisonment in the Civil Jail until all other methods of recovery shall have been tried and found to be unsuccessful. The moveable property, subject to the usual exceptions, is attached and sold first, and in failure thereof the immoveable.

180. Power has been specially conferred upon the Subordinate Judge to revise his decisions or orders, in so far as they relate to the amount or the recurrence of instalments of decreed debt. When the circumstances of the debtor should undergo a change for the better, or for the worse, the Subordinate Judge would exercise this power upon the application of that man for the reduction of the amount of instalment; or upon the representation of the decree holder for increasing the same. He would serve a notice upon the opposite party, and, after he had satisfied himself that the decrease, or increase or part of it, was warranted by the change referred to, pass his orders accordingly. These rules were equally prompted and justified by the helpless indebtedness of the peasantry, especially the Kolees, Grassias, and Mahomedans,

Civil Appeals.

181. The number of appeals at the beginning of the year was 97, as against 37 in the previous year. The number filed during the year was 143, representing a value of Rs. 26,052, as against 174, representing a value of Rs. 30,060 filed in the last year. This raised the total to 240, as against 211 in the previous year. The number of appeals decided during the year was 54 against 114 in the last year. Decisions were confirmed in 35, or 64·8 per cent, of the total number of appeals decided. In 2 cases, or 3·7 per cent, decisions were reversed. In 9 cases, or 16·6 per cent, they were amended; 3 cases or 5·5 per cent were remanded for retrial, and 5 cases or 9·2 per cent were compromised and otherwise disposed of. 49 out of 54 appeals, or 90·7 per cent, were contested and the remaining 5 were withdrawn or compromised.

182. The average duration of the period each appeal lasted was 69 as against 114 in the previous year.

183. The total number of appeals remaining in hand at the end of the year was 186, as against 97 in the previous year. This is due to the fact that the work of deciding appeals devolves upon the Dewan who was too busy with current work and with arrears of past years; with the introduction of measures of reform in almost all branches of administration; with the proper adjustment of finances; with the preparation of the Budget estimate; with the settlement of the debts of the soldiery, and the accounts of their Wakeels or money lenders; to be able to spare more time for hearing appeals.

Revenue or Possession cases.

184. 40 such suits were filed and 33 were decided during the year ending 31st May 1891, against 4 in the previous year. Under the old regime these suits used to be generally referred, like ordinary petitions, to village officials for local enquiry and report; and these officials used to be ordered usually to send up the parties and their witnesses along with their reports. The protraction of their cases in this way not unnaturally repelled suitors, who, rather than apply for speedy relief to Revenue Officers, sought for justice at a much greater expenditure in the ordinary Civil Court.

185. The Revenue Adhikari strictly enforces all the provisions of the Revenue Court's Act. Out of the 33 cases decided in the year under report, 16 were disposed of by him, and most of them were heard and decided at the first hearing. That the people are satisfied with the working of the Act, is proved by the fact that the number of cases filed during this year has increased out of all proportion to that of the last year.

Registration.

186. The registration of documents is carried on in this State according to the spirit of certain sections of the Indian Registration Act and under rules framed and published in this State in June 1882. These rules require revision and reconsideration, especially in connection with the registration of documents of less than Rs. 100 in value and relating to immoveable property, and to wills, the registration of which has been made compulsory contrary to the law in the British Districts.

187. During the year 1890-91, there were 654 documents presented for registration, as against 601 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 53 transactions, or 8·8 percent. Out of these, 568 documents were registered during the year under review against 554 in the previous year. Optional registrations have increased from 408 to 457. There was thus an increase of 2 percent in the former and of 12 percent in the latter. The proportion of optional registration to compulsory during the year under review, was 43·1 percent against 47·3 percent in the last year.

188. 16 wills were registered in 1890-91 against 8 in the previous year, which gives an increase of cent percent. The system of depositing wills for safe custody is unknown to the State. No authority to adopt was registered, either in the year under review, or in the preceding one.

189. The aggregate value of property affected by instruments registered was Rs. 205,827 against Rs. 170,560 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 35,267 exclusive of the instruments in which no value or consideration was shown. The average value per transaction during 1890-91 was Rs. 362 against 307 in the previous year.

190. Taking all classes of documents together, the average registration fee has been Rs. 7·8 against Rs. 7 during the preceding year. This charge would seem to be rather heavy, and measures would be taken for its reduction in connection with the revision of the laws and rules on the subject.

191. There were 9 refusals to register during the year under review against 3 in 1889-90.

192. When documents presented for registration are found to have been insufficiently stamped, the executors are referred to the stamp office to get the deficient duty supplied. There were 15 cases so referred during the year under report against 13 in the previous one.

193. There was no prosecution for offences against the registration rules.

194. The gross receipts on account of the Registration Department increased from Rs. 4708 last year to Rs. 5336 in the year under review.

Municipal Administration.

195. The administration of the Municipality of the City of Cambay is conducted by one of the departments of the State; and the funds requisite for the purpose are obtained from the proceeds of "*Soodhrai*" or Improvement Fund, which is levied at the rate of 1¼ percent *ad valorem* on certain articles imported for consumption into the city, and of fees, fines, and rent of markets. The amount thus collected is supplemented by a grant from the general revenues of the State and raised to a level with the total expenditure incurred during the year.

196. The marginal figures will show the revenues of the Municipality and the grant made by the State during the year (1946) 1890-91.

Soodhrai Fund	Rs. 7652	4	0
Fess for giving Caste dinners on public roads	200	0	0
Rent of land...	11	2	0
Sale of manure	22	8	0
Miscellaneous	11	8	0
	Rs. 7897	6	0
Grant from the State...	24801	10	0
Total Cambay	Rs. 32699	0	0

197. The Municipal boundaries comprise the suburbs of Machipura, Sakerpura, and Akbarpura outside the city walls, as well as the city itself, or an area of about 4 square miles. No change has taken place in these limits during the year under report.

198. There are 8507 occupied and 4160 uninhabited houses, and a population of 31,390 souls within the municipal limits.

199. The main heads of expenditure during the year (1946) are specified in the following table.

Items of Expenditure.	1946. (1890-91.)	1945. (1889-90.)	Increase.	Decrease.
I General Establishments.				
Establishment for inspection and office work ...	2,441	3,891	.....	1,450
II Public Safety.				
(a) Fire Engine Establishment, Purchase of Fire Engine, Hose, &c.	506	1,743	.....	1,237
(b) Lighting Establishment, and purchase of oil, lamps, &c.	3,920	2,671	1,249	.....
(c) Chowkidars Establishment, repairs to gates and Chowkees	1,188	2,111	.....	923
III Public Health.				
(a) Repairs to the channel for bringing water into the Neiza and Nareshar tanks	164	223	.....	59
(b) Road-watering	4,213	3,407	806	.....
(c) Road-sweeping	1,992	2,649	.....	657
(d) Public gardens...	3,143	3,324	.....	181
(e) Fences for road-side trees	269	.....	269	.....
IV Public Convenience.				
(a) Building aud repairing roads	11,558	4,324	7,234	.....
(b) Purchase of land for widening public roads ...	2,892	6,298	.....	3,406
Miscellaneous	399	153	246	.....
Contingencies	14	24	.....	10
Total Cambay Rs. ...	32,699	30,818	9,804	7,873

200. This expenditure was incurred by the late administration.

201. The causes of increase and decrease are briefly the following :—

I. The decrease of Rs. 1,450, under the head of Establishment for inspection and office work, is due to the fact that the cost of the Fire Engine Establishment, of the Darwans or gate keepers and of the Lighting Establishment was charged to this head in the year 1945 instead of to their proper heads.

II. (*a*) The decrease under the head of purchase of Fire Engine, &c., is accounted for by the fact that a large quantity of hose for fire-engine, worth Rs. 1,743, was purchased in 1945 and none in 1946. The amount entered against the latter represents the charges only on account of Establishment and repair of fire-engine, &c.

(*b*) The increase of Rs. 1,249 under the head of Lighting Establishment and purchase of lamps, &c., is due to (1st) the purchase of 11 large lamps and lampposts at a cost of Rs. 616 for the public garden called the Nuzerbag; and (2ndly) to the cost of lighting establishment having been properly charged to this head instead of to that of general establishment.

(*c*) The decrease of Rs. 923 under the head of Chowkidars and repairs to gates, &c., is attributable partly to the circumstance mentioned above under the head of Establishment for inspection and office, and partly to the fact that extensive repairs amounting to Rs. 2,111 were executed in Chowkikhanas and gates in the year 1945.

III. (*a*) The decrease on account of repairs to the channel for bringing water into the Neiza and Nareshwar tanks is owing to the circumstance that the channel gets silted up in the course of two or three years, and the cost of clearance proportionately increases every second or third year.

(*b*) The increase under the head of road watering is accounted for by the fact that two new watering carts were purchased during the year under report.

(*c*) The decrease on account of sweeping the roads is explained by the fact that more bullock carts were employed for this purpose in 1945 than in 1946.

(*d*) The decrease under the head of gardens may be explained as follows :—
A steam pump was purchased at a cost of Rs. 9,942, out of which the sum Rs. 3,324 only was debited to the head of gardens in 1945 and the balance of Rs. 6,618 was omitted from the account published in that year's administration report, with the intention that it would be shown in that of 1946, which was impossible as the payment had taken place in 1945. The expenditure of Rs. 3,143 in the latter year consisted of Rs. 2,559 on account of Nava Bag and Rs. 584 for the Nuzer Bag.

(*e*) *Fences for road-side trees.* No expenditure was incurred under this head in 1945; hence the increase in 1946.

IV. (*a*) The large increase on account of making and repairing roads is due to the construction of a road, one mile in length, from the city to the village of Kansari on one side of the city, and of another, 2½ miles long, to the village of Neza on the other side.

(*b*) Purchase of land. Fewer houses were purchased for widening the public roads in 1946 than in 1945; hence the decrease under this head.

(*c*) The increase of Rs. 246 under the head of Miscellaneous is attributable to special arrangements having been made for watering roads, &c., on the occasion of the visit of the Political Agent, Kaira, in May, 1890.

202. *General Observations.*

I. The establishment for inspection consisted of 6 Inspectors, besides the Daroga; but this large staff, if it efficiently performed its duty, would be more than requisite for the wants of this small city. Accordingly the new administration has reduced the number of Inspectors to 4 and substituted somewhat better men, such as could be procured for the salaries available for them, for those whose main recommendation was their interest with the late administration. The work of inspection is done a little better by the new hands, but there is still much room for improvement.

II. *(a)* Fire-Engine. There are 2 fire-engines, one large and one small, for service, and a large quantity of hose purchased in 1945 which unfortunately does not fit them. Necessary provision has been made for the purchase of another small fire-engine with the requisite apparatus in the budget of the current year. Like other closely built towns with narrow streets, the city of Cambay has been subject to conflagrations, but there were, fortunately, only two fires during the year under report, and neither of them was extensive. The total loss of property by fire amounted to Rs. 2,650 as against Rs. 1,236, the result of 6 fires during the previous year.

(*b*) Lighting.—There were 234 lamps including 46 required for the use of the Darbar palaces, public offices, and police stations in the year 1946; and Kerosine oil was burnt in them. The number of lamps was found to be inadequate, and their position awkward and irregular. They were too near in some places, and too far apart in others. Their number has been increased, and changes have been made in their places, since the advent of the new administration.

(*c*) Chowkidars or Darwans at the gates for opening and shutting them were considered to be useless, because, as a matter of fact, there are large gaps and breaches in the city wall, and the gates have long since ceased to serve the purpose of shutting out thieves and strangers. Accordingly the Darwan establishment has been abolished by the new administration.

III. (*b*) Road-watering extends to about 3 miles and 6 furlongs of road. On account of the sandy nature of the soil, and the absence of a compact surface, more water is required for these roads than for metalled ones. But the expenditure is nevertheless far too heavy for the small length above indicated. The new administration has curtailed it as much as possible.

II. (*c*) Road-sweeping. There were 36 sweepers and 2 scavenger carts employed for this purpose during the year under report. An additional cart has been engaged since the new administration came in. These carts are employed about the Darbar premises, the public offices, and the main roads in the city, while the sweepings of other parts of the town are removed by 6 to 10 carts belonging to cultivators and driven by Bhangis. The Bhangis are remunerated by the owners of the carts, who use the sweepings as manure for their fields.

Nava Bag.—The expenditure incurred on account of the purchase of a steam-pump may, not inappropriately, be called a waste, for the steam-pump is not an irrigation pump, but is an apparatus suited only for raising a limited quantity of water from mines.

Privies. Almost every street has a public privy, besides private ones attached to the houses of well-to-do men. The system of having fœcal cesspools, instead of privies for daily cleansing, is very common among the Mahomedan

population and Borees of this city, though fortunately it does not extend to the palace premises. Two public privies had been formerly built by the State, and a third one has been added by the new administration to prevent people from resorting to fields for natural purposes. There are 14 Bhangees employed for cleaning the three public privies and those attached to the Darbar buildings. The other privies, public or private, are cleaned by Bhangees who claim a sort of hereditary service in the streets they serve, and who are remunerated by the inhabitants of those streets. Their number is estimated to be 75, so that the total number of hands engaged for Halalkhore service is amply sufficient for the wants of the city.

To see that the privies are well cleansed is one of the duties of the Municipal Inspectors and of Bhangee Mukadams.

There are three pits or depôts, where the night soil is conveyed aud deposited with a covering of ashes and earth. It is eventually used as manure for vegetable gardens, after it has remained for a whole season in the pits.

IV. (*a*) *Constructing roads.*—Roads without metal for their surface need not be multiplied in the heavy soil of this district. The principal road from Cambay to Petlad will be a metalled one, and the Darbar has undertaken to build the portion lying within the limits of this State. The existing country tracks, if the hollows caused in them by the storm water were filled up in time, that is soon after the close of the monsoon, and if all heavy gradients were rendered easy partly by excavation and partly by raising the level by filling the ground with earth, would suffice to satisfy the wants of the district for some time to come. Where no such tracks exist, as in the Bara villages of this State, it would be a great advantage to mark them out with proper side drains and to fill up the gaps and declivities that may be found in the way. A large expenditure need not be incurred for this purpose. But this subject would seem to fall more properly within the province of the District Public Works than that of the city Municipality.

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

Agricultural Stock.

203. The less said about the figures of agricultural stock given in the last year's Administration Report, the better. It is to be gathered from the Revenue Adhikari and the village Talatees that stock was never taken by them during the last four years and, further, that five years' old figures were entered in the report with such additions and alterations as were only supposed to have taken place from year to year.

204. According to the enumeration of cattle made by the Talatees for the purpose of this Report, there is a vast difference between the number existing at present and that shown in the last report, as the marginal table will show.

Animals.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Bullocks	11,674	11,943
Cows	3,538	5,437
Calves	.....	[illegible]12
Buffaloes Male	7,378	148
Do. Female	9,298	10,662
Do. Calves	.....	7,901
Horses	125	966
Mares	185	
Foals	192	
Asses	983	1,011
Sheep and goat	8,211	8,049
Ploughs with two bullocks ...	.....	5123
Do. four do.	.....	150
Carts for riding	415	455
Do. used for carrying loads ...	3,269	2,916

205. Under the circumstances mentioned in para 203 above, it is useless to attempt any comparison between the figures of these years. Suffice it to say that 6712 cowcalves and 7901 buffaloe-calves were either included under something else, or omitted last year; and so were the ploughs with two or four bullocks; and the number of horses was shown to be only 125, while as a matter of fact, there were more than that number in the Darbar stables and the Police Lines alone.

206. Male buffaloes are not used in this part of the country for ploughs and are not reared up, as they would consume fodder without giving something useful in return. The number of 148 animals shown in the marginal table represents 99 animals used as buffalo-bulls, and 49 appropriated to temples, &c.,

207. Rinderpest or cattle plague broke out in Kanawada and Russalpoor, two of the villages in the northern part of the State, in December 1890. Immediately upon the receipt of a report on the subject, the Veterinary Surgeon of the State was dispatched to the affected places. He reports that the villagers, *i e.* the owners of the cattle, had neglected to send intimation for days after the plague had commenced its work of destruction, and that 62 cattle were already dead before he could render any assistance. He found that sanitation and hygiene had been very much neglected at both the places. Some of the suffering cattle had been huddled together in a small room, with a small door to it, and with large accumulations of droppings. In another place he found the affected cattle exposed to cold without any shelter, and with little or no food that could afford them sufficient nutriment. There were altogether 10 cattle placed under his treatment, 8 in Kanawada, and 2 in Russalpoor. To begin with, he caused them all to be segregated and then administered them proper stimulants, vegetable tonics, gruel, congee, and easily digestible food. The very next evening, two of the Kanawada cattle were found to be a little lively, and the Russalpoor cattle were cured on the third day. The remaining cattle at Kanawada were cured by and by. The sheds of all the diseased cattle were thoroughly disinfected, and the other articles belonging to, or used for them, such as ropes, covering cloths, &c., were burnt.

208. The plague again broke out in May 1891 in the City of Cambay. One cow and two bulls from the Darbar stable were found to have got it by infection, while out grazing in fields with other cattle that are supposed to have been infected before. An isolated shed was erected for the diseased animals, and they were placed under the treatment of the Veterinary Surgeon. 30 animals including cows, bullocks, calves, and buffaloes had to be treated in this way. 12 animals, a large majority of which were old and infirm, succumbed to the disease and 18 were cured.

Weather and Crops.

209. The land is ~~prominently~~ *preeminently* the chief source of the revenue of this State, yielding as it does, nearly sixty percent of its total income, and most of the other sources of income, more or less, depend upon this chief source, which, in its turn, is dependent upon the character of the season and the fall of rain.

210. The rain-fall during the year under report was a little above the average of the past five years, as the marginal table will show. The regular monsoon burst on the 12th of June, 1890, and the last fall of rain brought it to an end on the 14th of September. The rain that fell in June, July and August was very favourable to kharif or dry crops, but the long break, which happened from the 17th of August to the 11th of September, is reported to have slightly withered the stalks and diminished the yield of rice. The rain-fall of September, although partly beneficial to *ravi* or cold weather crops, such as wheat and linseed, was yet not so copious as to saturate the black soil of the Bara villages which had become somewhat hard by the preceding long break. The season, on the whole, may, therefore, be regarded as a very fair one.

Month.	Number of rainy days.	Fall of rain.
June	3	4·15
July	13	12·76
August	9	8·72
September ...	3	4·55
Total ...	28	30·38
Average fall during the last five years		29·50

Prices of food grains and wages of labour.

211. The following tabular statement will exhibit the prices of the staple articles of food

at the harvest time (*i. e.* March 1891), and the wages of labour, skilled and unskilled, during the year under report, as compared with the rates of the previous year.

Names of articles.	Price per maund of 40 seers.				Wages of labour per diem in Cambay currency.		
	Cambay currency.		British currency.				
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.
Bajri	1 6 0	1 6 6	1 1 9	1 2 0	*Skilled.*	As. As.	As. As.
Kodra	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	1 0 0	Bricklayer ...	8 to 12	8 to 12
Wheat Red	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 6 9	1 7 9	Carpenter ...	10 to R. 1 R. R.	10 to R. 1 R. R.
Do. White ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 13 3	1 13 0	Blacksmiths ...	1 to 1½	1 to 1½
Rice, 1st sort ...	4 4 0	3 14 0	3 7 3	3 2 0	*Unskilled.*		
Do. 2nd sort ...	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 7 0	2 5 0	Sowers per pair...	As. As. 8 to 10	As. As. 8 to 10
Do. 3rd sort ...	2 8 6	2 6 0	2 1 0	1 14 9	Labourers for ma-		
Dal Toover, 1st sort	2 1 6	1 12 9	1 11 3	1 7 3	sonry work ...	3 to 4	3 to 4
Do. 2nd sort ...	1 14 6	1 9 6	1 8 9	1 4 9	Do. field work...	2 to 4	2 to 4
Math	1 5 6	1 3 9	1 1 6	1 0 0			
Gram, 1st sort ...	1 12 0	1 12 9	1 6 9	1 7 0			
„ 2nd sort ...	1 9 6	1 8 9	1 4 9	1 4 0			

212. The fall in the prices of Kodra, Rice, Dal Toor, and Math, is due to a more plentiful yield of these grains, during the year under report than the previous year. The fluctuation in the prices of other grain is too small to call for explanation.

213. The wages of labour have been the same in both years.

Forests.

214. There is no forest worthy of the name in this State, but there are extensive areas of land in some twelve villages, where Babul trees have sprung up from seeds dropped by goats and sheep, that always like to feed on the pods of that tree. The total area covered by Babuls is more than 1,600 beeghas. The trees are sparse in some places and contiguous in others. In three villages, where their size and value require extra protection, special men have been engaged for looking after them. In the rest, they are placed in charge of the village Rawanias and Hawaldars under the supervision of Patels. The annual expenditure on this account amounts to Rs. 108.

Trade and Manufacture.

215. *Imports.*—The following statement shows the number and capacity of the ships, whether loaded or empty, which entered the port of Cambay during the year 1890-91, as contrasted with 1889-90.

Year.	Loaded vessels.	Empty vessels.	Total.	Capacity in Candees.	Remarks.
1889-90 ...	577	72	649	41,608	22 Vessels belong to merchants and traders living in Cambay. Only the vessels of 10 to 35 tons burden usually come to this port on account of the shallowness of the creek.
1890-91 ...	552	112	664	42,691	
More ...	.....	40	15	1,083	
Less ...	25	.....	.....	.....	

216. The decrease of loaded vessels is attributable to the same causes that account for the falling off of import duty (vide para 292). The increase in the number of empty vessels was due to the pressure of exportation when the season had advanced.

217. The table given below will show the names and value of goods imported during the year, as contrasted with those in the previous year.

Goods.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jagree...	83,686 0 0	71,393 4 0	.....	12,292 12 0
Sugar and Sugar candy	47,702 8 0	45,489 12 0	.....	2,212 12 0
Dates, wet and dry	93,797 13 0	79,308 4 0	.....	14,489 9 0
Cocoa nuts	25,342 0 0	26,211 8 0	869 8 0	.....
Betel nuts	4,729 8 0	4,856 4 0	126 12 0	.....
Food-grains	86,427 1 3	53,202 13 4	.....	33,224 3 11
Spices, condiments, groceries	11,126 2 0	11,592 0 0	465 14 0	.....
Oil of all sorts	28,286 4 0	19,164 2 0	.....	9,122 2 0
Timber	29,263 0 0	53,924 0 0	24,661 0 0	.....
Rafters and bamboos	13,488 4 0	9,126 8 0	.....	4,361 12 0
Iron and iron ware	9,565 6 0	13,147 15 9	3,582 9 9	.....
Agate and cornelian	3,523 4 0	8,236 8 0	4,713 4 0	.....
Glass and crockery	2,281 0 0	2,706 0 0	425 0 0	.....
Sundries	53,683 13 2	48,651 5 6	.....	5,032 7 8
Total ...	4,92,901 15 5	4,47,010 4 7	34,843 15 9	80,735 10 7

218. *Jagree, Sugar, and Sugar Candy:*—The importation of Jagree, Sugar and Sugar-candy by water, received a check as the demand for these articles in Charotar, was, in a great measure, supplied by the Branch Railway line to Petlad, which opened in the beginning of the year (June 1890).

219. *Dry and wet dates* were also imported in smaller quantities partly for the above reason and partly on account of the fact, that the supply ran short, and the rates went high, at Veraval, where these articles are brought by Persian and African Buggalowes for supplying the province of Kathiawar and the ports in the Gulf of Cambay. The importers of Cambay, who happened to buy at Veraval at high rates, consequently sustained losses in disposing of their goods in the neighbouring markets of Charotar where supplies had begun to flow by the new line of railway.

220. *Rice.*— An abundant yield of rice crop in Charotar as well as in this State almost precluded the importation of rice from Bombay and other markets.

221. *Oils.*—Kerosine oil used to be imported at this port for transportation to Ahmedabad but the demand from that place, which at one time was very considerable, was almost nil, during the year under report.

222. *Rafters and Bamboos.*— A large balance of these articles was left undisposed of at the end of the year, which accounts, to a certain extent, for the decrease which is due also to the demand in Charotar being partly met by importation from the Panch Mahals to Petlad by rail.

223. *Timber and building materials.*— The increase in the importation of timber, iron and iron-wares is owing to a larger number of houses having been built in Cambay and Charotar during the year under report, than in the previous one. Superior kind of timber from Bulsar and other ports still holds its own against the produce of the Panch Mahals.

224. *Agate and Cornelian stones* were also imported in larger quantities, as the stock of these articles had gone below the ordinary level in the beginning of the year.

225. The remaining articles do not call for any remark.

226. Appendix **A** will show the names of the ports which contributed to the import trade of Cambay, as well as the quantity and value contributed by each during the year under review.

Exports.

227. The following statement shows the number and capacity of the ships, whether loaded or empty, which left the port of Cambay during the year 1890-91 as contrasted with 1889-90.

Year.	Loaded vessels.	Empty vessels.	Total.	Capacity in Candees.
1889-90	273	374	647	41,608
1890-91	349	311	660	42,543
More	76	.....	13	935
Less...	.....	63	.....	.....

228. The increase of 76 in the number of loaded ships is attributable to a corresponding increase in exports (Vide infra para 229); and the decrease of 63 in empties is due to certain ships which had come up with the hope of finding business here, having been disappointed and obliged to sail to other ports in search of freight.

229. The table given below will show the names and value of goods exported during the year, as contrasted with those in the previous year.

Goods.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tobacco	2,17,834 4 0	2,52,945 12 0	35,111 8 0	.....
Grains (food)	33,723 10 0	44,495 8 0	10,771 14 0	.....
Oil seeds...	32,372 0 0	36,572 8 0	4,200 8 0	.....
Miscellaneous	30,676 4 0	25,223 11 0	.....	5,452 9 0
Total ...	3,14,606 2 0	3,59,237 7 0	50,083 14 0	5,452 9 0

230. *Tobacco.*—The year's crop of tobacco was excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. There was also a large stock of this drug locked up in the District, owing to want of carriage for bringing it to the port; for the early fall of rain in June last year had turned all the available draft cattle to agricultural operations; hence the increase in its exportation this year.

231. *Grain edible.*—The prices of food grain were comparatively high in Kathiawar, and larger exportations to Bhawnaggar were made in consequence, for meeting the wants of that province during the year under report.

232. *Oil seeds.*—Linseed was for the first time exported from this port to Bombay by certain local dealers during the year under report, as a tentative measure. Prior to this, the trade in this article was in the hands of the merchants of Anand and Neriad, who used to make advances to cultivators to secure the crop before it was ripe for the sickle, and to forward it to Bombay by rail.

233. Appendix **B** will show the names of the ports which supported the export trade of Cambay, as well as the quantity and value of goods sent to them during the year under report.

Light Boat.

234. The light boat was maintained in the same position in which it had been fixed, after a slight change had taken place in the bed of the creek last year, and exhibited a steady light from 1st October 1890, to 15th June 1891, for the guidance of the vessels making this port.

235. No ship was wrecked or damaged in the Cambay creek during the year under report

Manufacture.

236. The principal manufacturing industries of Cambay are briefly these—

I. Agate or Carnelian stone work.

II. Black cloth called Chadars.

III. Carpets.

IV. Sarees and Dhotees.

V. Horn and Ivory work.

237. I. The Agate or Carnelian stone work.

(1) The general name of Cambay stones includes stones imported here from Rattanpur in the State of Rajpeepla; from Mahadpur in the State of Morvee in Kathiawar; from Kaparvanj in the Kaira District; from Ranpoor in the Ahmedabad District; from Mandvee in the Surat District; from Dholowara in the Ran of Cutch; and from Persia, Bucharia, and Bassora through Bombay. These different varieties of stones are known in the trade by different names, according to their colour, their specks, the lines or veins or streaks found in them, and their quality to take a high polish.

(2) The agate works, or ornaments of Cambay as they are called, find a market at the following places; China, Japan, Singapore, Dibroo (Assam), Burma, Calcutta, Manipoor, Mankeswar, Agra, Delhi, Bombay, Bassora, Bagdad, Kabul, Arabia, Zanzibar, and Europe.

(3) The flat agates or gems of Cambay of square, round, or oval shape, are worn as ornaments by the Chinese. Beads, rings, necklaces, wristlets, and armlets are in good demand in Persia and Arabia. Cut-beads, cups and saucers, chessmen, pen-racks, knife-handles, paper-cutters bracelets, brooches, brace and shirt studs, seals, and buttons, model cannons and beads for rosaries, and the like find an easy and profitable sale in European as well as in the other markets above referred to.

(4) There are now about 100 Karkhanas or manufactories in lieu of the five to six hundred that used to live on this trade about forty years ago. They support about 150 families of skilled workmen and about 700 unskilled workmen.

(5) The total value of agate work or gems exported annually is estimated at Rs. 75,000.

238. II. Black cloth called Chadars.

(1) There are three varieties of black cloth and *chadars* or sheets, and a fourth, called *gulkhar* or blue. The pieces are made into lengths of about five yards by one and a half yards wide; but Lungis or scarfs are made of smaller sizes. Their prices range from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 according to quality and size; those worked with silk and tinsel fetch a higher price than those having only variegated cotton yarn. The number of looms employed in this industry is 300.

(2) The Chadars and Lungis find a ready market at the following places—Siam; Assam; Jedda; Bombay; Oude; Zanzibar; Suakim; Soudan; and Egypt.

(3) The trade is chiefly confined to some 15 houses who have got agencies established at the places named. The total value of exports is estimated at about Rs. 75,000.

239. III. Carpets.

(1) The Cambay carpets had acquired a great name in former times, but the trade has greatly fallen off, and there are now only 3 manufacturies which find employment for 20 to 30 workmen.

(2) All good carpets are made to order, not for ordinary sale in the market. Small pieces, six feet by three, are still in demand in Jedda and Arabia through Bombay, and their annual exports come to Rs. 5,000.

(3) Carpets of any pattern or size can be manufactured here. Their prices vary from As. 2 to As. 12 per foot according to pattern, colour, and texture.

240. IV. Sarees and Dhotees.

(1) The manufacture of Sarees and Dhotees appears to revive of late. There are about 200 looms employed at present in weaving the former, and about 40 the latter; and the total number of families that earn their livelihood by this industry is 300.

(2) Sarees are made with cotton or silk borders and of every variety of colour. They are made entirely of silk; or silk and cotton yarns are used respectively as warp and woof, with tinsel at each end. They are usually five yards long, and one to one and a half yards broad. Dhotees, as a rule, are made with borders of various patterns, in which both silk and coloured cotton yarn are used. The prices of Sarees and Dhotees vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 per piece according to quality and size.

(3) Sarees are worn by women and Dhotees by men. The places where the articles manufactured in Cambay are greatly in demand, are Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Surat, and Bombay. From these the smaller markets in the interior draw their supplies.

(4) The annual value of Sarees and Dhotees exported is estimated to be Rs. 6500.

241. V. Horn and Ivory works.

(1) The most useful of these works are bangles; and a considerable trade is carried on especially in bangles made of ivory and buffalo horns. Toys, small boxes, and other articles are made of both horn and ivory, and exported to Arabian ports via Bombay. During the busy season agents from Arabia visit this place for making purchases.

(2) The annual value of the produce of this industry is estimated to be Rs. 15,000, and about 50 families are maintained by it.

With these five industries the list must be closed.

242. The fame of Cambay as a centre of trade and manufacture has long since faded, if not actually passed away. Its trade in agate or carnelian works, or ornaments, as they are called, is being gradually supplanted by the superior China-ware and table ornaments of European manufacture. Its black cloth, or *Chadur* and *Lungees* have to sustain a hard competition with the produce of the steam-mills of Bombay, to which the requisite colour is given by Mahomedan dyers from the North Western Provinces. The carpet industry has found new centres in the neighbouring British Jails. The horn and ivory works flourish in strangers' hands in the streets of the Presidency Town. The more adventurous traders and merchants have, also, left Cambay and, in pursuit of the search for commercial wealth and prosperity, have settled in Bombay and other places.

243. The various economic causes that have more or less contributed to bring about these changes, it is unnecessary to discuss in this place. But remedies must be discovered and applied, as well to the devolopement of new industries as, to the resuscitation and improvement of the old. It is difficult to conceive a more pitiable case than that of Cambay, which now stands isolated from the general Railway system of the Empire by a short distance of some 16 miles. Out of these only five miles lie within the Cambay limits, and the remaining eleven are partly in the jurisdiction of the British Government and partly under that of His Highness the Gaekwar. That the extension of the Anand–Petlad Branch to the City of Cambay would materially help the revival of the trade and commerce of this State, is beyond doubt. The extension is only a question of time. It is difficult to conceive whether a more favourable opportunity than the present would ever present itself for the execution of this all important measure, the supervision and general prosperity of the State being now in the hands of Government.

244. How to provide funds for this proposal seems, at the first sight, to be a problem of great difficulty in the present impoverished condition of the finances of the State, but it is not an insoluble one. The salt compensation money (Rs. 40000), which the British Government annually pays, and which has been hypothecated on account of a loan taken some time back from that Government, will become free when that loan has been repaid, *as it will be*, in January 1894. It might be again hypothecated for a given period for a fresh railway loan. Its absence would not be felt by the State on the one hand. Its application to railway purposes would, on the other hand, preclude the possibility of its appropriation to less important objects, if not actual waste, by future administrations.

245. It would not be out of place to transcribe below the results of the registration of traffic, which has been recorded by order of the new administration, since 1st May 1891, and which will shew how far the proposed extension will prove to be remunerative, the figures given being for two months May and June 1891.

	Carts loaded.	Carts empty.	Pack bullocks loaded	Camels loaded.	Donkeys loaded.	Ponies loaded.	Passengers.
From Petlad to Cambay ...	4,872	2,168	117	186	236	303	27,071
From Cambay to Petlad ...	5,510	2,103	148	152	227	279	26,869
	10,382	4,271	265	338	463	582	53,937

Ginning Factories.

246. There are three Ginning Factories at Cambay, one of which has 40 Macarthy Gins, the other 38, and the third 30. All the Factories are worked by Steam Power.

247. During the year under report the quantity of *Kuppas*, or cotton with seed, brought to Cambay for cleaning, was not sufficient to furnish employment for all the three factories, although the yield of cotton was plentiful in the District. The largest of these factories, therefore, did no work whatever but remained closed up during the whole season; while, of the other two, one worked only 30 out of 38 gins for a period of 135 days, with occasional stoppages when the stock of cotton had run short, and cleaned only 2040 Candees. The third factory with 30 gins found work for 64 clear days, and cleaned 3120 Candees. Turned into Maunds the total quantity of cotton cleaned would amount to 103,200 Maunds against 153,000 Maunds of the previous year. This reduction is attributable to the fact that Cambay ginned cotton does not fetch the same price as Broach ginned cotton in the Bombay market; and the producers find it more advantageous to take their *Kuppas* to Ahmedabad (where it meets with a good demand and ready sale in the local Spinning and Weaving Factories) rather than transport it to Bombay. There can be no question, therefore, that the three factories are more than sufficient for the requirements of this place; and it is very probable that the course of trade, which has been lately diverted towards Ahmedabad, could not be expected to again turn with full force

towards Cambay, unless the proprietors of the factories should succeed in re-establishing the character of their cotton in the Bombay market.

248. The Bara *Kuppas*, unmixed with the produce of Charotar, and properly ginned, finds no difficulty in competing with Broach ginned cotton, for the staple of both is very nearly equal. But it is the mixture of Lallia or Charotar cotton with that of Barra, which is frequently brought to be cleaned at the Cambay Factories, that has spoiled the name of the Cambay cotton, and that has driven or forced the trade into a different direction. It is not impossible to foretell that one of the 2 factories will soon share the fate of the sister institution on account of excessive competition and lack of work.

Fairs.

249. There is no important pilgrimage in this State, although there are several mosques and temples, especially those of the Jain religion, in the city of Cambay itself. The following statement exhibits the fairs held and the number of persons that attend them:—

Place.	Name and description of fair.	Estimated attendance.	Remarks.
1 Goondel	Asspal Mahadeo.	2000.	There is a Shiva's temple at Goondel which is visited on the second Monday in the month of Shrawan, and the votaries return home the same day.
2 Kanesher on the border of Cambay State.	Kamnath Mahadeo	7000.	Held on the Vyatipat day in the month of Shravan. The temple stands in a Gaekwar village, but the people that visit it are most of them the subjects of Cambay.
3 Naggra	Koteshwar Mahadeo	7000.	As No. 1. This fair is held on the last day of Shrawan
4 Cambay	Wadoochi mata.	5000	Held on the 14th of Bhadurwa Sood.
5 Do.	Saggar.	6000.	Held on the 15th of Shrawan Sood or cocoanut day and is attended by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and his retinue.
6 Do.	Mohomadsha Bookhari.	1500.	Is a Mahomedan Oorus of note; the fair is held on the 12th of Rajjub.
7 Hariyan ...	Pirsitab.	2000.	Do. 15th Shaban.
8 Cambay	Abu Saheb.	1500.	The tomb of Balasir Pir, where this fair is held on the 15th of Fagan Sood, is held in much veneration by a sect of Mahomedans called Dhan Dari, who reside principally in Kanodar (Palanpur Agency.)

250. None of these fairs lasts longer than one day, and no special sanitary arrangements are made. Police supervision is exercised.

Public Works.

251. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 26,036 distributed as follows. But it must be remembered that the year in this connection closed last Dewali, and that none of this expenditure, except current payment of establishment, was incurred by the new administration.

Clock tower upon the triple gate (in progress)	Rs.	4,795
Modikhana rooms	„	703
Najumkhan's Pagga house (in progress) ...	„	1,120
Pendals for stallions to the north of the Futte gate	„	913
Additions to the Bungalow at Nagra	„	1,446
New School and Library in progress	„	289
	Rs.	9,266

Repairs.

Sheppard Market	Rs.	187
Criminal Jail	„	839
Dispensary	„	965
Public offices	„	335
Kothee	„	1478
Paggas or stables for horses ...	„	55
Lall Baug	„	1,906
Store rooms in the Rahadari for the use of traders	„	244
Neza Bungalow...	„	632
Palaces of the Darbar	„	7,369
Religious and charitable buildings	„	322
		Rs. 14,332
Contingencies	Rs.	1,823
		Rs. 1,823

Contribution.

Amount paid as contribution towards the cost of survey of the proposed road from Petlad to Cambay, British Rs. 497, equal to Cambay	Rs.	615

Total Cambay Rs. 26,036

252. The major portion of the expenditure was in the city, and the district did not get much attention, and only a small sum too has been allotted by the new administration to the district in the current budget, as they had no means of ascertaining even approximately what was required for the district before making out the budget. Expenditure on tanks, wells and police outposts and the like will have to be provided for next year.

253. It is a matter for regret that the annual outlay on public works has been steadily decreasing from Rs. 64,055 to Rs. 26,036, as the marginal table will indicate. If the generally received public opinion, that the extent of public works executed in a state is a very reliable piece of evidence of its prosperity or otherwise, be applied as a test to the figures in the margin, it will follow, as a matter of course, in spite of all the reasons assigned for the decline by the late Dewan, that the gradual reduction of expenditure was necessarily forced upon the State, on account of the improverishment of its finances by wilful extravagance in other directions. As the public works expenditure is the work of the late administration and not of the present, it is unnecessary to comment further on the subject.

1941	(1885-86)	... ...	Rs. 64055
1942	(1886-87)	... ...	„ 60748
1943	(1887-88)	... ...	„ 42270
1944	(1888-89)	... ...	„ 38354
1945	(1889-90)	... ...	„ 26950
1946	(1890-91)	... ...	„ 26036

Chapter V.—Revenue and Finance.

254. It will not be amiss to repeat in the beginning of this part of the report, that, except where British money has been expressly mentioned, the figures of receipts and expenditure are given in the Cambay currency, which is one fifth, on an average, below the value of that of British India, one hundred rupees of the latter being equal to about 125 of the former. The rate of exchange between the two currencies varies considerably, according as there is a larger or smaller amount of British coins put in circulation. For instance it was 27½ in the month of October 1890, but receded to 21½ in the month of May, 1891. A mean or average of 125 has, therefore, been adopted for financial purposes, because the highest as well as the lowest rate must vitiate the result of calculations based upon it, when actual payments happen to be made according to those calculations.

255. The revenue and expenditure of the State for the year 1946, out of which eleven months had passed before the beginning of the new administration, are compared with those of the preceding year in the following two statements (1) and (2), which, for the sake of uniformity and convenience, have been drawn up in the same forms as those used in the Administration Reports for several years past, except that annas and pies have been omitted from them to render them less tedious, and that explanations have been given, where possible, in the column of remarks

256. The figures in statements (1) and (2) have no connection with the budget submitted by the present administration in February 1891 for the Samvat year 1947.

(1) Receipts.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1945.	Samvat 1946.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	Land Revenue... ...	3,37,829	3,63,017	25,188	.....	The cause of the increase is explained below this statement.
	Do. Miscellaneous ...	49,592	40,523	.....	9,069	Do. decrease Do.
2	Salt Compensation (British Rupees)	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	
3	Opium...	22,401	20,557	.....	1,844	The new farm realized a smaller sum than the old one.
4	Excise (British Rupees.)	35,000	35,000	.....	.....	
5	Customs Do. ...	1,437	1,000	.....	437	Receipts on account of the Cambay and Kavee Ferry were taken by the Collector of Broach according to agreement which accounts for the decrease. The irregularity of entering ferry fees under Customs has since been rectified.
6	Law and Justice ...	18,620	14,420	.....	4,200	Due to a decrease of Rs. 1,800 in fines, and Rs. 2,400 in court fees paid in cash.
7	Registration	4,588	5,243	655	.....	Vide para 187.
8	Stamps...	9,481	9,986	505	.....	Do. para 285.
9	Mint	1,065	.....	.....	1,065	Do. para 288.
10	Jail	3,018	2,568	.....	450	Do. para 147.
11	Education	1,150	1,269	119	.....	Do. para 344.
12	Octroi } Import ...	29,056	39,311	10,255	..... }	Do. para 292.
13	Sudhrai } Duty ...	7,572	8,147	575	..... }	
14	Ordinary Miscellaneous.	35,358	40,616	5,258	.....	} Vide explanation given below.
15	Extraordinary Do. ...	8,337	8,535	198	.....	
	Total Rs. ...	6,04,504	6,30,192	42,753	17,065	

Causes of Increase and Decrease.

Land Revenue, increase ... Rs. 25,188
Ditto. Miscellaneous decrease „ 9,069

257. The increase of Rs. 25,188 in the fixed Land Revenue was brought about by the Katcha Jamabandi. But against this increase, the decrease of Rs. 9,069, in Miscellaneous Land Revenue, produced by the removal and partial reduction of certain cesses including the *Mappa Vero* or tax upon weighers, must form a set off, thus giving a net increase of Rs. 16,119 as the result of the Katcha Jamabandi—which was so much opposed and discountenanced by the people, which mainly contributed to the riots of September last, and which saw its beginning and end in one and the same eventful year.

Miscellaneous Receipts
(14) Ordinary Rs. 5,258
(15) Extraordinary „ 198

Under these heads a great variety of matters used to be clubbed together, some of which carried considerable importance and should have been shewn under separate heads.

They were :—

(1) Exchange on British coins.
(2) Deductions from pay of Police, Seerbandi and Beradari on account of dress and horse funds, &c.
(3) Fines inflicted upon members of establishment.
(4) Receipts from public gardens.
(5) Rent of shops.
(6) Cattle-Pound receipts.
(7) Fees for licenses for selling gun-powder and sulphur.
(8) Fees for stamping weights and measures.
(9) Nuzerana paid by Huckdars.
(10) Marriage and Divorce Fees.
(11) Sale proceeds of land.
(12) Popular contributions for works of public utility.
(13) Proceeds of sale of intestate property.
(14) Discount deducted from arrears of allowances at the time of payment.

There was an increase under Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 and a slight decrease under Nos. 11 and 13, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 5,258 under ordinary and of Rs. 198 under extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.

258. All the above items have been classified under appropriate headings, and entered in the accounts kept since the beginning of the year 1947 *i. e.* after the change of administration.

(2) *Disbursements.*

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1945.	Samvat 1946.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	Miscellaneous... Darbar Expenditure.	60,823	73,858	13,035	.....	Vide explanation given below.
2	Allowances to relations, &c.	59,386	56,548	.....	2,838	Do.
3	Parwarshis, Nimnookdars	10,722	10,317	.....	405	Due to deaths of 8 men, and the employment of 5 on the effective list, &c. For further explanation, see paras 262 and 263.
4	Charity and Mohorum Expenses	5,531	4,718	.....	813	Owing to certain payments having been made in arrears in 1945.
5	Modikhana and Grass-Ganji...	77,615	75,575	.....	2,040	Increased cost of feeding guests, &c., in consequence of the deaths of two ladies of the zanana in 1945, accounts for the decrease in 1946.
6	Military	43,535	42,479	.....	1,056	Due to reduction of number by deaths.
7	Tribute (British) ...	21,924	21,924	.....	.....	
8	Payment of Government loan (British).	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	
9	Revenue Establishment	42,350	36,539	.....	5,811	Vide explanation given below.
10	Judicial and Administrative	23,062	24,575	1,513	.....	Do.
11	Civil Establishment ...	48,545	48,939	414	.....	
12	Police	45,147	44,359	.....	788	Due to reduction in the number of Sowars employed in the district.
13	Preventive Service ...	336	362	26	.....	
14	Jail	3,714	3,712	.....	2	
15	Sudhrai or Municipality	30,819	32,699	1,880	.....	Explanation will be found under the section of Municipality (Vide para 201).
16	Public Works... ...	26,951	26,036	.....	915	Do. para 253.
17	Town duty Establishment	4,868	5,033	65	.....	Requires no explanation.
18	Registration	426	461	35	.....	
19	Customs	3,682	3,882	200	.....	Payments of arrears of Hucks accounts for the increase.
20	Opium...	240	360	120	.....	This increase represents the Sirpao or present made to the incoming Farmer.
21	Medical	4,633	5,790	1,157	.....	The employment of a Veterinary Surgeon and of an Assistant Surgeon on a higher pay accounts for this increase.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1945.	Samvat 1946.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
22	Education	6,307	8,481	2,174	.....	The initial charges on account of Lord Reay Library (Rs. 1,704) and additional expenditure in the Educational Department on account of the salary of the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School make up this increase.
23	Salt Huckdars ...	1,333	1,350	17	.....	
24	Stationery and Printing	5,584	2,731	.....	2,853	Due to the transfer to the respective Departments of the expenses incurred on their account but debited to stationery in previous years.
25	Printing Press ...	1,008	830	.....	178	Due to purchase of new tools and plant.
26	Mint	106	.....	.....	106	The establishment was closed, and hence no expenditure.
27	Amount written off ...	7,112	11,603	4,491	.....	This amount consisted of fines written off which had remained outstanding for more than six years.
28	Expenditure extraordinary	14,285	34,840	20,555	.....	Vide explanation given below.
29	Survey Establishment.	30,987	28,534	.....	2,453	Reduction of temporary establishment, and the non-payment into the British Treasury of the salary and allowances of the effective establishment for one month owing to want of funds, account for the decrease.
	Total Rs. ...	6,21,131	5,46,555	45,682	20,152	

Causes of Increase and Decrease.

Increase.
(1) Miscellaneous Darbar Expenditure Rs. 13,035-0-0.

259. Every item of expenditure that could not be shewn with propriety or regularity under any other head, easily found a place under this. The increased expenditure is more than accounted for by the following payments :—

To the Honorable Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee for conducting prosecution in a case of grievous hurt, &c., (Cutting of the nose of Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, late Dewan) ... ... British Rs.	2,000	0	0
Son of Mr. Shamrao as a present on the occasion of his marriage. „ „	8,000	0	0
Contribution towards Lord Reay Memorial Fund... ... ... „ „	1,000	0	0
Do. Neriad Agricultural Exhibition... ... ... „ „	500	0	0
Do. Macheepoora Fire Fund... ... ... „ „	1,000	0	0
Medical and other charges incurred when Mr. Shamrao went to Bombay for the treatment of the injury to his nose ... ... „ „	500	0	0
Law charges for consultation at the time of the riots of September last. „	500	0	0
	13500	0	0
Equal to Cambay Rupees ... ... „ „	16,875	0	0

(10) Judicial and Administrative Rs.1,493-0-0 } The increase under this head is attributable to an increment made in the salary of the Subordinate Judge and those of certain karkoons of the Judicial Department before the change of administration; and to all the contingent expenses incurred by this Department having been charged against it by a corresponding reduction in the Stationery Department to which they used to be debited before.

Expenditure Extraordinary Rs. 20,555-0-0. } This is a very comprehensive heading under which, as under (1) Darbar charges, a variety of items of expenditure used to be debited. The increase of Rs. 20,555 is nearly equal to the difference between the amount of Abkari compensation paid to the late Abkari farmer in 1945 and that paid in 1946, viz. Rs. 8,925 and Rs. 30,180 respectively. The other items that made up the total expenditure under this head were Rs. 2,584 paid on account of compensation for land purchased, Rs. 1,500 paid to a brother of His Highness the Nawab Saheb for his right and title in certain land in Wynege, which still forms the subject of an intricate litigation, and Rs. 576 miscellaneous charges.

(2) Decrease.

2 Allowances paid to relations, &c., Rs. 2,838-0-0 } 260. The decrease is principally due to a lump sum of Rs. 2,538 having been paid in 1945 to one Balabhai, son-in-law of Mr. Shamrao, as arrears of his salary for three years and four months; and also to reduction in the number and allowances of other recipients in 1,946, as compared with the preceding year.

9 Revenue Establishment Rs. 5811.— Owing to saving in the pay of the Revenue Adhikari, as the work of that officer was transferred to the late Mr. Summers; and to the non-payment of allowances of Rawanias, &c., for want of funds.

Pensions and Parwarshis.

261. There is no sort of system for the creation, the continuance, or the stoppage of the allowances falling under the above denominations. They have their origin either in charity, or compassion, or reward for good service either present or past. Their continuance, either in full or in part, depends upon the good conduct and character of the individual recipients and upon the pleasure of the ruler.

262. The annual charge under this head has been nearly double the amount entered against it in the Administration Reports for Samvat 1945 and previous years. When at the time of preparing the budget for Samvat 1947, this matter was investigated, it was discovered that the total payments made in 1945 amounted to Rs. 22,687 and in 1946 to Rs. 22,227; and that a large proportion thereof had been shown under the head of "civil establishments." This irregularity was corrected and all those persons who drew either pension or Parwarshi were brought under this head of account in the budget for the year 1947.

263. Some of the allowances that had been only recently created, or increased, were either reduced or stopped according to their respective merits, and the older ones were left untouched pending further investigation and revision.

264. The reduction thus caused, together with the amount saved in consequence of the deaths of 8 men and the employment of 5 on effective service, amounts to Rs. 1,029; and the amount allotted to Pension and Parwarshis is Rs. 18,100.

Treasury.

265. With the close of the month of September 1890, the late administration virtually came to an end. On the morning of the 30th of that month the balance in the Toshakhana or State Treasury consisted of only an eight anna piece in silver and Rs. 1-14 in copper or a total of Rs. 2-6-0 in the local currency, besides Rs. 1,065 "*Budlá*" or uncurrent coins of short weight. There was, also, Rs. 6,229 worth of copper in the mint, which was, however, of little, if any, practical utility, because the rate of change had gone so low—annas 17½ per rupee—that it would have caused a very considerable loss were this copper utilized for purposes of payment. The monthly instalment of the Opium Farm (Rs. 1713), falling due on the 1st of October had been drawn from the farmer in advance; and in the same way previous arrange

ments had been made for appropriating the instalment of the Abkari revenue (Rs. 2,916-10-8 British), which was to be available on the same date, towards the cost of the representation that was to be made to His Excellency the Governor in connection with the riots. Thus there was no immediate prospect left for any substantial receipts to come into the Treasury. As his last act the late Dewan accordingly borrowed a loan of Rs. 800 that day in order to provide for the more pressing of the current charges.

266. The pecuniary embarrassment of the State was, however, duly provided against by the Special Political Agent, who, before coming to Cambay, had obtained the sanction of Government to draw in advance from the British Treasury the instalments of Abkari and Salt compensation for a quarter and a half year respectively. With the money thus obtained, the payment of arrears of salaries was started, the total amount due to troops, &c., being seventy thousand rupees in round figures.

267. To determine the financial condition of the State was the next measure that demanded immediate attention. Accordingly a notice was issued to the public inviting them to submit their claims and pay their debts to the State, and in response to it a large number of claims was put in, many of which related, however, to the time of the late Nawab and, as such, were inadmissible; but the remainder appertained to more recent times, and seemed to stand upon a substantial and legal foundation. These amounted to Rs. 33,493.

268. Besides these claims the State had other liabilities to meet, some of which had been already brought on its books. It had also to pay the balance of the old loan contracted from the British Government for which the salt compensation money had been hypothecated. The aggregate of all the debts exceeded the sum of rupees four lakhs and twenty thousand.

269. The first instalment of land revenue was not to become due until after two months, and the task of collecting it did not seem to be an easy one under the disturbed state of the District as a whole. In the face of these difficulties, it was almost impossible to carry on the current administration without immediate pecuniary relief. A new loan of rupees one hundred thousand (British), equal to one hundred and twenty five thousand of local currency, was obtained from Government on condition that it would be repaid with interest in two equal instalments, the first of which would become due on the 1st January 1892, and the second on the same date in 1893. This raised the State debt to Rs. 5,45,000 Cambay currency. Against these liabilities there were assets amounting to Rs. 2,49,000, but about three-fifths of them, or one and a half lakhs, were worthless and the remaining two-fifths, or one lakh seemed to be such as could be realized only by being spread over 3 or 4 years.

270. A budget of the income and expenditure of the State was then drawn up and submitted for approval; and was approved of in Government Resolution No. 1969, dated 24th March 1891 (Political Department). The main features of this document were that both receipts and expenditure were classified under their proper heads of account; that the former were estimated with every care, so that they might not show merely large figures on paper and eventually prove to be unrealizable; and the latter was reduced to the lowest possible limits consistent with the requirements of the Darbar and the efficiency of the service. The ordinary revenue of the State was thus found to reach Rs. 5,82,000, to which Rs. 30,000 were added on account of arrears of past years, in order to arrive at the probable receipts for the budget year. A further sum of Rs. 16,000, being the surplus proceeds of the Khangee villages of His Highness the Nawab Saheb which he was pleased to place at the disposal of the State for the payment of debts, raised the probable receipts to Rs. 6,28,000. The ordinary expenditure, reduced as above, was limited to Rs 4,83,000 as against the average expenditure of Rs. 5,82,533 for the previous five years under the late administration. With the aid of the balance of Rs. 1,45,000 thus left, and of the new loan taken from the British Government, it was proposed to pay off Rs. 2,13,000 in 1,947 out of the total debt of Rs. 5,45,000, leaving the remainder to be liquidated during the two succeeding years. A detailed report was submitted to Government on this subject in February last, and it is now the pleasant duty of the new administration to bring it to their notice, that the

whole of the Rs. 2,13,000 has been already paid off. Over and above this limit a sum of Rs. 15,700 was paid also in reduction of the debt, when it seemed almost certain that Rs. 15,000 provided in the budget for expenditure on account of the Survey Settlement, would not be required for expenditure before the end of the budget year 1946 *i.e.* 1st November 1891. Thus the total payment for the liquidation of debts amounted to Rs. 2,28,700.

271. The Budget Rules are duly enforced; the Treasury accounts are kept according to the British system slightly modified to suit the circumstances of the State; all the collections are sent over to the Tohsakhana on the day they are made; the system of taking securities from persons having the charge of State money has been partially introduced; and not a pice is disbursed from the Toshakhana without the order for its payment having been previously signed by the Dewan.

272. The collections and disbursements for 1947 progress satisfactorily and give rise to hopes that possibly there will be a small saving in the total amount of expenditure according to the budget, at the end of the year.

Salt.

273. The manufacture of salt in this State has been discontinued and all the salt works have been closed since March 1878 by an agreement with the British Government. The annual payment of Rs. 40,000, which the British Government makes to the Cambay Darbar on this account, represents the revenue from this source.

274. The salt works were kept flooded and rendered effectually incapable of yielding or producing salt during the year. And all salt spontaneously produced in and around these works, and at other places on the banks of the Mahi river, or elsewhere, was destroyed by means of a special establishment maintained for this purpose. The expenses incurred on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 362.

275. 14 cases of collection of naturally formed salt were discovered during the year, in all of which the accused persons were convicted and punished.

Opium.

276. The Revenue derived by the State from the retail sale of opium amounted to Rs. 20,557 during the year 1946, against Rs. 22,401 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,844, which is due to the fact that the current farm, which has been given for a period of 23 months from Poush Wad 6th, 1946 to Magshar Wad Amas, 1948 (corresponding respectively with 2nd February 1890, and 31st December 1891), realized a smaller amount than that of the preceding farm, although the number of chests of opium agreed to be sold in the course of one year, was the same under the new as under the old contract, *viz*:—20 chests. The next farm will be given for the calendar year from the 1st January 1892, in order to avoid discrepancies between the number of chests actually imported and the number allowed to be imported duty free in a year.

277. There were 33 shops for the retail sale of opium in the State against 34 in the previous year, the shop at Nandelee having been closed from 4th February 1891, owing to want of custom or business at that place.

278. The number of cases of smuggling detected during the year was 1 against 5 in the previous year.

Excise (Abkari.)

279. The Abkari revenue of the Cambay State has been leased to the British Government for a term of ten years from the 1st January 1888 to 31st December 1897, in order to place the Abkari Administration of the Cambay State on the same footing as the administration of the Abkari revenue of the adjoining British Collectorates, and especially with a view to prevent injury to the Abkari revenue of either Government by illicit manufacture of liquor, or by the

smuggling of liquor from one territory into the other. The amount fixed in the lease, viz:—Rs. 35,000 per annum, represents the Abkari revenue of the State and is drawn from the Borsad Sub-treasury by monthly instalments of Rs. 2,916-10-8.

280. There were 20 shops for the sale of country liquor and toddy, and one for selling Europe liquors in the State, both in the year under report and the preceding one.

281. The accounts of production, distribution, and sale of liquor are kept by the Collector and Political Agent of Kaira, since the beginning of the lease.

282. The provisions of the Abkari Act of 1878, so far as they are applicable to this State, were formally brought into force from the 11th of June 1891, by a notification published in the official Gazette of this State.

283. No cases of smuggling or illicit manufacture of liquor were detected during this or the previous year.

284. *Bhang, Ganja.*—The amount of farm for the sale of these intoxicating drugs realized Rs. 213 during the year under report as against Rs. 229 last year. The difference is insignificant. The sum of Rs. 142 only was collected, and the balance of Rs. 71, which remained uncollected at the end of the year, has since been paid in.

Stamps.

285. The total receipts on account of Stamp Revenue amounted to Rs. 10,158-9-0 against Rs. 9,639-5-0 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 519-4-0 as per particulars specified in the following table :—

Receipts from	1889-90. (St. 1945.)	1890-91. (St. 1946.)	Increase.	Decrease.
A *General Stamps.*				
(1) Adhesive stamps	1,922 0 0	1,986 0 0	64 0 0	.....
(2) Impressed stamps	5,353 2 0	5,922 7 0	569 5 0	.....
(3) Other General stamps	1,082 14 6	1,137 8 0	54 9 6	.....
	8,358 0 6	9,045 15 0	687 14 6	.....
B *Court-fee adhesive stamps.*	1,272 1 6	1,106 0 0	.....	166 1 6
Miscellaneous receipts	9 3 0	6 10 0	.....	2 9 0
Total ...	9,639 5 0	10,158 9 0	687 14 6	168 10 6
Deduct. Charges for discount	158 10 0	172 6 9	168 10 6	
Net Income ...	9,480 11 0	9,986 2 3	519 4 0	

(1) The increase is due to a corresponding increase in transactions involving the use of stamp paper. (2) A sum of Rs. 59-8-0 was refunded during the year on account of unused or spoiled stamps. (3) The miscellaneous receipts represent the value of paper at the rate of one anna per sheet deducted from the value refunded.

286. There are 3 stamp vendors in the city, and they are allowed to sell stamps not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, for which they get commission at the rate of 2 per cent. Stamps of higher denominations are sold only at the central Stamp Office, or rather impressed on a coarse kind of vellum locally manufactured for this purpose.

287. No documents were impounded, nor prosecutions had, under the stamp laws during the year under report.

Mint.

288. The operations of the mint were suspended during the year under report owing to a large stock of copper coin having accumulated in the State Treasury, at the same time that there was an excess of it in the local market. The exchange between Cambay and British rupee was comparatively high which

Rs. 6,229.

prevented the Sowcars or money-lenders, who usually bring silver to be coined at the Mint, from doing so this year. The Mint Establishment has been transferred to the Treasury Department, and all tools and plant of the Institution have been safely locked up.

Customs.

289. Under this head are comprised Port Dues, Export duty on rice shipped to Foreign Ports, and miscellaneous receipts collected in the Customs office for correction of manifests and bills of lading and for granting copies, &c.

290. The receipts amounted to Rs. 999-8-5 (British currency) as against Rs. 987-5-6 (in the same currency) in the previous year as per details given in the following table :—

Year.	Port dues.	Duty on rice exported to Foreign ports.	Fees for correction of manifests and bills of lading.	Fees for granting copies, &c.	Fine.	Total.
1889-90	901 2 0	.....	5 0 0	71 11 6	9 8 0	987 5 6
1890-91	965 2 0	0 11 4	4 0 0	27 3 1	2 8 0	999 8 5
More	64 0 0	0 11 4	0 0 0	.....	.....	12 2 11
Less	.....	.....	1 0 0	44 8 5	7 0 0	.....

291. No change took place during the year under review in the Customs Administration of this State, and the revenues from this source were departmentally collected. (For shipping trade see chapter IV.)

Import or town Duties.

292. The revenue derived from this source during the year under report amounted to Rs. 39,311, as against Rs. 29,056 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 10,225, which is to be attributed to the following causes:—

Grain edible, especially wheat, was imported for local consumption in much larger quantity than before, as the introduction of the Kutcha Jumabundi had left the whole of the State share of wheat, &c., in charge of the cultivators who naturally disposed of it in the market of Cambay. Increase in duty	Rs.	4,701	0 0
Owing to marriages, among Lewa Kunbees in particular, having been celebrated during the year under report, a much larger consumption of the following articles of luxury became necessary and produced increased revenue to the extent stated against each, viz.—ghee Rs. 3,279; sugar and sugar candy Rs. 520; cocoanuts Rs. 130; oil seeds for local mills in view to extraction of fresh oil for kitchen Rs. 80; oil (sweet and castor) Rs. 242; chillies, garlic and other condiments Rs. 82; dates (dry and wet) Rs. 19, making a total of	„	4,452	0 0
Tobacco imported, for consumption into the city, added to the previous year's figure	„	151	0 0
Miscellaneous articles Do.	„	6	0 0
Amount set apart for refund of duty but eventually credited to the State, since the persons entitled to the draw-back, did not claim it, as the articles to which it related, were consumed in the city ...	„	480	0 0
Mootey Farkat or share of import duty set apart for charitable purposes, produced	„	660	0 0
		10,450	0 0

Deduct:—

Decrease of duty on goods which were imported in smaller quantities than last year... ... ... „	195	0	0
	10,255	0	0

293. *Refunds*, which are allowable for a period of 12 months from the date of importation, were granted to the extent Rs. 479 during the year under report, as against Rs. 527 in the previous year.

294. The system of levying import duties, as it now exists, is rather cumbrous and complicated, and stands in need of improvement. A scheme for its revision is under consideration and will be introduced before the next fair season opens for business.

Takavee Advances.

295. Soon after the advent of the New Administration a number of poor cultivators declared their inability to sow wheat for want of seed. Such applicants under the Old Administration used to be usually referred to one or more money-lenders who, on the security of the State, obliged them with seed or money for buying it, and charged an exorbitant rate of interest for the same. Under the conditions of the security, the officers of the State were frequently obliged to use coercion for realizing the advances as revenue demands, though it was patent that the benefit accruing from the employment of the money went entirely into the pockets of the Sowcars. This practice was at once put a stop to, and advances were made in cash from the State Treasury to 130 cultivators residing in 10 villages of the Barra. The total amount so given reached the sum of Rs. 2,975-8, which was guaranteed by good and satisfactory securities and made returnable with interest at the rate of Rs. 7½ per cent per annum. Out of this sum Rs. 2,773 have been already repaid and the balance will come in before the end of the current year or the next Dewalee.

296. It is a matter for regret that the whole of the advance applied for indicated poverty rather than a spirit for introducing improvement among the applicants.

297. During the current year a proclamation was issued on the subject of Tukavee advances for the purchase of bullocks, sinking of wells, reclamation of waste land, and other improvements of a similar character. The amount set apart for this purpose is Rs. 5,000 in cash and 5,000 maunds of selected wheat seed worth about Rs. 10,000.

298. A sum of Rs. 460 was advanced, as a special case, under the late administration last year, to the people of Metli for buying bullocks, out of which about a moiety has to be paid up before the end of this year and the remainder the next year.

Ferry-tolls.

299. There are 6 ferries, 2 across the Mahee and 4 on the Sabarmati, and the revenue derived from them amounted to Rs. 95, as against Rs. 537 in the previous year, as per particulars given in the following table:—

Name.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
I Across the Mahee.				
1 Kavee	450	.....	.....	450
2 Dhoowarana	28	29	1	.....
II Across the Sabarmati				
3 Tarakpoor	29	25	.....	4
4 Hederpore	.....	11	11	.....
5 Galiana	30	30	.....	.....
6 Kalodra	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	537	95	12	454

300. Under an agreement with the Collector of Broach, the ferry between Kavee and Cambay is farmed out alternately by the British Government and the Cambay Darbar, and each Government takes the whole fees for the year of its turn. In 1890-91 it was the Broach Collector's turn to take the whole of the fees; hence the decrease. The ferry between Kalodra in Cambay and Ingoli in the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is farmed out every year by the Mamlatdar of Dholka, and the fees derived from it are equally divided between the British Government and the Cambay Darbar. The expenditure on account of the boat, &c., at this ferry happened to be larger than the receipts in the year under report as well as in the last. Hence no fees are shown in either. The ferry at Hederpore was established only this year. This and the other three ferries are under the management of the Darbar.

Chapter VI.—Medical Services and Vital statistics.

Medical Department.

301. There is only one Hospital in the City of Cambay, which is supposed to supply the medical wants of the whole State. Before the New Administration began, it was located in the old distillery building outside the Fateh Darvaja and at a distance from the city, and was not taken full advantage of even by the citizens of Cambay, on account of its distance from the thickly populated part of the city. The Medical Officer in charge had failed to acquire popularity. His assistant is said to have made many friends and superseded him in professional practice, though both were brought and were believed to be protegees of one and the same man, the late Dewan. Confidence in a physician is the first element of success and, as in this respect, the head officer was unfortunately wanting, there was no alternative but to replace him by another man, who had already acquired much popularity elsewhere, and who, it is believed, would soon introduce himself to the notice, and secure the confidence, of the public of Cambay.

302. Accordingly, the Special Political Agent, Cambay, kindly took the initiative steps in the matter, and obtained the services of Mr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai from the State of Junaghar where he had already seen his work before. The subordinate staff was also revised.

303. The hospital was removed from outside the city and opened, as a temporary measure, in a tolerably suitable building near the triple gate, or in the heart of the city. The improvement in attendance, which followed the change of staff and position, was most marked and exceeded all expectations, as the figures in the following table will show:—

Hospital.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	In door.	Out door.	Cured and discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
10½ *months*, while in the old distillery building outside the Fateh Darvaja, from 1st June 1890 to 18th April 1891	25	6,234	5,397	821	2	39*	Rs. 5,110-10-0.	83·5
1½ *months*. After it was opened near the triple gate in the heart of the city, from 19th April to 31st May 1891	21	2,620	2,300	125	..	216		177·9
Total ...	46	8,854						
		46	7,697	946	2	216		
	Total ...	8,900						

* Transferred to the new hospital.

304. The daily attendance rose from 83·5 to 177·9 and is still rising.

305. Of the total number of patients treated, there were 2778 or 31·2 percent Mahomedans; 5120 or 57·5 per cent Hindoos; 28 or ·3 percent menial classes; and 974 or 10·9 percent Parsis. The total was composed of 4360 men, 2401 women and 2139 children, which shows that the medical institution attracts members of all classes and ages and of both sexes.

306. Among the 25 indoor patients, there were some who belonged to the Police force, or were members of the Biradri and Sirbandi, but the late Medical Officer has not distinguished them from the other patients confined in the dispensary, and it is therefore impossible to give statistics relating to State servants, as contrasted with the members of the general population who were treated as indoor patients.

307. The following table shows the diseases treated of during the year under report as compared with the last:—

Diseases.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Febrile or Zymotic diseases	4,704	3,332	.....	1,372
Constitutional	1,131	951	.....	180
Local diseases	5,691	4,390	.....	1,301
Diseases, neither general, nor local	328	227	.....	101
Total ...	11,854	8,900	.....	2,954

308. Fortunately there was no cholera in the State, and the prevailing diseases were fever, rheumatism, diarrhœa, dysentery, bronchitis and those affecting the skin.

309. The usual supply of medicine has been increased to meet the increased wants of the institution, and the medical instruments, which were either wanting, or out of order and irreparable, have been supplied or replaced; and hospital comforts have not been neglected.

310. With reference to the appointment of an Hospital Assistant for the purpose of providing medical aid to the people of the villages situated at a long distance from the city, referred to in para 223 of the Annual Administration Report for the last year, it is to be observed that the post of an itinerary medical man appears to have been created, more with the object of finding employment for Mr. Dadabhai Jamasji, who became a superabundant hand when Dr. Khote assumed charge of the hospital and Wamanrao was made his assistant, than for the object indicated, and was nominal. The Jahirnamas said to have been published in the above paragraph among the Patels, Talatis and ryots of the villages, were never published at all.

311. Mr. Dadabhai at one time made a rapid tour through certain villages of the State distributing medicines on his way without having the means of knowing the result of the distribution.

312. He is now employed as an Hospital Assistant in the city hospital, and was sent out to Jinaj on the 28th of May 1891 upon receipt of a report, stating that cholera had broken out there. He stayed there for a week and treated the patients who were suffering, as he found out, not from cholera but from fever and bowel complaints.

Vital Statistics. Births and *Deaths.*

313. The city of Cambay is the only place in this State into which the system of registering births and deaths has been introduced by the late administration; but the measures said to have been adopted by it for this purpose can, by no means, secure correct results, especially as respects births.

314. The work of announcing the birth of a child is left to the midwife; but there are many poor families who do not call for her assistance, and who never care to inform the authorities about the new arrival. Again the duty of reporting deaths is left to the Nakadars at the gates

But with numerous burial grounds existing within the walls of the city, it is as likely as not that their record should fall short of absolute truth.

315. Among a population of 31,390, according to the Census of 1891, there were 544 births registered in the city during the year under report, as against 688 in the previous year—a decrease of 144. The rate of births per thousand of population was 17·3 against 21·9 last year. The proportion of male to female children was 128 to 100, against 138 last year. For every 100 males, there ware 78 females. In every hundred births, there were 56 males and 44 females.

316. The number of deaths recorded in 1890-91 was 979 against 1,099 in the previous year, so that there was a decrease, during the year, of 120. The death rate per thousand of total population was 31, as against 35 last year. That of males per thousand of population to the whole male population was 34; and for females it was 28. The recorded death rate of females was lower than the death rate of males.

317. The necessary information for determining the mortality at different ages and among different classes, is not available. The causes of death, which are given only in a few instances, are not reliable and not worth reproduction.

318. Soon after the advent of the new administration, the village Talatees were instructed to keep registers of births and deaths according to the form prescribed in Hope's Manual, but the information thus collected appertains only to a few months in the latter part of the year under review.

319. A special attempt was made to gather, as far as possible, correct vital statistics for the district, exclusive of the city, for purposes of this report, and the result thus arrived at is given in the following table :—

Year.	Population according to the census of 1891.					
	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	30,958		27,374		58,332	
1890-91.	*Births.*		*Deaths.*			
	Males	557	Males...	757		
	Females	485	Females	526		
	Total	1,042	Total ...	1,283		
	Ratio per 1,000 of population ...	18	Ratio per 1,000 of population ...	22		
	In every 100 births, there were,		In every 100 deaths, there were,			
	Males	53	Males	59		
	Females	47	Females	41		
	For every 100 male births the females were	87	For every 100 male deaths, the females were	69		

320. The results for the district, as well as for the city, are far from satisfactory and call for the adoption of stringent measures, because all vital statistics, if not reliable, are worse than useless. The village Talatees have been warned that remissness in this respect will be severely punished. The registration work in the city has been transferred from the Police to the Municipal Department, as the latter has several Inspectors under its control, whose duty it is to visit every street daily for sanitary purposes, and who are, therefore, in a position to gather the requisite information without extra trouble or expense.

Census.

321. The general decennial census of this State, as a tributary of the great Indian Empire, was taken on the night of the 26th of February last. The census work of the city was placed

under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, of the port under the Customs Daroga, and of the Districts under the Revenue Adhikari. The number of persons employed for this purpose and their charges, are given in the margin, exclusive of the expenditure incurred by the Collector and Political Agent of Kaira for the purpose of classifying the results of the enumerators' forms, as the amount of such expenditure is not as yet known.

Place.	Enumerators.	Supervisors.	Expenditure.
City	139	17	318 8 2
Port... ...	1	1	.....
District ...	135	17	76 10 4
Other expenses ...	.....	.....	102 6 8
Total ...	275	35	497 9 2

322. The result of the census shows a decrease of population in the City and an increase in the district, as compared with the figures of the previous census, giving a net increase of 3,648, or 4·2 percent, during the last ten years.

	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
City of Cambay	36,007	31,390	.....	4,617
District of Do.	50,067	58,332	8,265	.....
	86,074	89,722	.....	.....

Vaccination.

323. There is one vaccinator employed in this State on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem (Cambay currency), and he has a peon under him who gets Rs. 7. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 2,402 including 7 re-vaccinations; the number successful was 2,344; and the number unsuccessful was 58, as against 2,584, 2507 and 77 respectively in the previous year.

324. The decrease of 182 may be attributable to the disturbances of the last September, when the people of this State were in a state of excitement, for the work done during the quarter ending 31st October shows only 228 vaccinations.

325. The following table explains the details of the vaccine operations during the year under report:—

Primary vaccination.			Ages.				Re-vaccination.			Total of vaccination and re-vaccination.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year	Under 6 years.	Above 6 years.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	
City ... 389	393	782	571	203	8	782	4	...	4	786
District. 886	727	1,613	1,217	381	15	1,613	2	1	3	1,616
Total ... 1,275	1,120	2,395	1,788	584	23	2,395	6	1	7	2,402

326. Compared with the average number of vaccinations during the last 6 years, *viz*: 2341, the above result is not unsatisfactory, although it falls short of the last year's figure by 184.

327. The table given below will show the normal standard up to which vaccination ought to reach every year among different classes of population in this State.

Classes.	Number of population according to the census of 1891.	Normal figure of children to be vaccinated.	Actual number vaccinated.	More.	Less.
Hindoos... ...	73,590	2,281	1,984	.....	297
Mahomedans ...	12,712	394	215	.....	179
Parsees	137	4	1	.....	3
Other classes ...	3,283	102	202	100	.....
Total ...	89,722	2,781	2,402	100	479

328. It will be perceived from this table that the advantages arising from vaccination are much less appreciated and enjoyed by the Mahomedans than the Hindoos, although both classes fall short of the normal standard; and that the custom of Zenana among the former, which precludes the access of the vaccinator to their houses, is accountable for the poorer result of that class.

329. The usual grant of Rs. 15 per annum was placed at the vaccinator's disposal for payment at annas 2 per koss to the parents of children carried for lymphatic purposes from one village to another, but the full amount was not availed of by him during the year for the reasons given above in para 324. He has been instructed that more activity and better results will be expected from him next year.

Chapter VII.—Instruction.

Education.

City.	
Anglo-Vernacular school	1
Gujerati-schools for boys	3
Anjumani Islam	1
	5
Gujerati school for girls	1
	6
Gujerati schools in the District, viz :—	
Nagra	1
Tarapoor	1
Undel	1
Warsda	1
	4
	10

330. There are 10 schools as per margin, which have been established and which are maintained by the State at its own cost. The State also pays a monthly contribution of Rs. 15 towards the cost of a Madressa, which has been started by the Borees for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the children of their own community.

331. The following table gives a summary of pupils on the rolls on the 1st of April this year, as compared with those on the corresponding date last year :—

	Schools.				Scholars.			
	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	1	...	...	55	55	...	...
Vernacular Schools for boys...	8	7	...	1	871	882	11	...
Anjumani Islam	1	1	...	...	140	113	...	27
Total for boys ...	10	9	...	1	1,066	1,050	11	27
Vernacular School for Girls...	1	1	...	...	229	170	...	59
Grand total ...	11	10	...	1	1,295	1,220	...	86

332. While the Anglo-vernacular school has kept up exactly the same number of scholars as last year (55), the vernacular schools for boys show an increase of 11 pupils, notwithstanding the reduction of 1 school during the year. This school, which was situated at Jheenaj, was closed before the New Administration took charge of its functions.

333. The falling off in the number of pupils in the Anjumani Islam is attributable chiefly to the desire of their parents to withdraw them from school and employ them as assistants in their own business. It is probably their poverty, rather than their wish to apprentice their children, that constrains them to sacrifice the improvement of the latter's future prospects to the present paltry gain which they obtain through their assistance.

334. The decrease in the girls' school is very considerable (59 out of 229 or nearly 25·7 percent). When girls attending the school attain a certain age, say 11 or 12, they leave the school according to the custom of this place, irrespective of whether they have completed the necessary course of instruction or not. It is this pernicious custom which has suddenly deprived the school of a large number of its old pupils. It is with the object of putting this

custom down that the services of a School Mistress or female teacher have been procured for this school; but the arrangement has unfortunately not met with much success as yet.

335. The average number on the rolls, and the average attendance in the different schools, are specified in the following table:—

	Average number.				Average attendance.			
	In 1889-90.	In 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	In 1889-90.	In 1890-91.	Increase	Decrease.
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	56	57	1	...	36	39	3	...
Vernacular School for boys ...	869	853	...	16	649	628	...	21
Anjumani Islam or Madressa.	120	107	...	13	72	60	...	12
Total for boys ...	1,045	1,017	1	29	757	727	3	33
Vernacular School for Girls...	222	174	...	48	95	98	3	...
Grand total ...	1,267	1,191	1	77	852	825	6	33

336. In the Anglo-Vernacular School both the average number and the average attendance compare favourably with the last year. The Vernacular schools for boys, with a larger number on the rolls at the end of the year, have to show lower figures than those of the last year as regards both the average number and the average attendance. The Anjumani Islam or Madressa for Mahomedan children, with a smaller number on the rolls at the end of the year has smaller figures for the average number and the average attendance than last year. It is the girls' school, however, which, with a smaller average number than last year, shows a larger average attendance. These results fairly lead to the conclusion that greater care and attention is bestowed by the master of the Anglo-Vernacular School and the mistress of the girls' school for enforcing regularity of attendance on the part of the pupils under their respective charges, than by the heads of the other institutions.

337. The tabular statement given below shows the number of pupils in the State schools according to their classes:—

Schools.	Hindus including Jains	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Other classes.	Total.
Anglo-Vernacular School	40	9	6	.....	55
Vernacular School for boys	785	91	6	.....	882
Anjumani Islam or Madressa	.....	112	1	.....	113
Total ...	825	212	13	.....	1,050
Vernacular School for Girls....	166	.....	4	.....	170
Grand total of pupils ...	991	212	17	.....	1,220

338. The Mahomedans, with a population of 1907 of school-going age, have 212 or 11·1 percent of their children at school, while the Hindoos including Jains, with a school-going population of 11,278 send only 825 boys or 7·3 percent to public schools. The girls of the former class do not attend any school as a rule, while the latter have 166 girls at the girls' school in the city. As there are no girls' schools outside the limits of the city, perhaps, it is but fair to strike the percentage of girls on the school going population of the city only. The number so found is only 4·4 percent. These results appertain to the schools maintained at the State expense.

339. If, however, to the above number be added that of the pupils attending Borees' Madressa and the indigenous schools scattered in the city and in the principal villages of this State, the results would be quite different. There are 27 such schools with 784 children attending them, 633 being Hindoos, 150 Mahomedans and 1 Parsee. Divided according to sex, there are

among these children, 734 boys and 50 girls. These schools are kept open for eight months, during the fair season, by village priests or Ghamotes and other Brahmins, who earn their livelihood in this way. They receive no assistance whatever from the State treasury for keeping their schools, though some of them do enjoy land in virtue of their sacerdotal offices. However, an exception should be made in favor of the Boree's Madressa, which, as has been already stated in the beginning of this part, receives a monthly grant of Rs. 15 from the Darbar. The pupils of these schools are never examined, either by any officer of the Educational Department, or by the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular school during his annual tour of inspection. Their number, however, appears to have been taken into calculation in previous Administration Reports of this State, though on what ground it was included in them cannot be gathered from the reports themselves.

340. There are no monthly registers of attendance kept in these schools, and the number above specified represents the pupils that attended on the 1st of April last when, as usual, they were counted by officials of the State for purposes of the Administration Report.

341. In order to strike a percentage of the total number of pupils receiving instruction both in the State schools and the indigenous schools, to the total population of school-going age, the following table has been prepared :—

Number.	Schools.	Hindoos and Jains.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Anglo-Vernacular School...	40	9	6	.....	55
8	Vernacular Schools for boys (State) ...	785	91	6	.....	882
1	Anjumani Islam or Madressa	.....	112	1	.....	113
27	Indigenous Schools for boys	633	100	1	.....	734
	Total number of boys under instruction	1,458	312	14	.....	1,784
1	Vernacular School for girls (State) ...	166	.....	4	.....	170
1	Number of girls attending the Boree's Madressa which is open to both boys and girls	.....	39	.....	.....	39
1	Do. 2 other indigenous schools Do. ...	.....	11	.....	.....	11
	Total number of girls under instruction.	166	50	4	.....	220
38	Grand total of children Do.	1,624	362	18.	.....	2,004
	Percentage of children under instruction to the total number of school going population of each class taken individually ...	14·	18·9	87·8	.....	.....
	Boys	12·6	16·3	68·3	.....	.....
	Girls	1·4	2·6	19·5	.....	.....

342. The percentage of the total number of children under instruction to the total population of school-going age is 14·9.

343. Only the principal vernacular school, and one of the branch schools in the city, are under the management and control of the Educational Department, while the other 8 schools are looked after by the State authorities, but the Deputy Educational Inspector examines them all. The acting Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Atmashanker, who held the examinations this year "considers the results of the Anglo-Vernacular school and of the girls school satisfactory;" but the principal vernacular school for boys and its branch, which have been placed under the Educational Department, have not been successful enough to obtain such good remarks; and their masters have received a warning from the Deputy Educational Inspector on the subject. The Madressa or Anjumani Islam does not restrict its teaching to any definite course, but teaches Urdu, Persian and Gujerati alike. The Gujerati branch or class presented boys for the lowest two standards and succeeded in passing 92 percent of the number presented.

The result of examination of the second branch school was unsatisfactory; that of the Tarapoor and Warasda schools was middling, and of Nagra and Undel schools good.

344. The expenditure incurred by the State on account of education amounted to Rs. 6,416, and the receipts from school fees to Rs. 1,269 during the year, as against Rs. 5,947 and 1,149 respectively in the last year. The increase in the expenditure is due to the salary of the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular school having been charged for the whole of this year, while it was charged for only a few months in the previous year. The increase in school fees is attributable to the fact that the year 1946 contained an intercalary month, and the collection for 13 months was consequently credited in its accounts.

345. No fees are levied in the girls' school in order to encourage female education, and in the Anglo-Vernacular school for the purpose of inducing parents to give English education to their children. But fees will soon be introduced in the latter.

346. Joitee Kooberdas, the holder of the State scholarship in the Mahalaxmee Female Training College, Ahmedabad, was rusticated for one year on account of her connection with the unfortunate caste dispute that occurred in that institution, and could not appear at the final examination this year.

347. The 2 monthly scholarships in the Anglo-vernacular school were not awarded this year.

348. With untrained masters in 6 out of the 10 schools, and with low-paid assistants, it is almost impossible to expect better results. There are also some 5 or 6 places in the State where the establishment of new schools seems to be a matter of necessity. The subject will receive the attention which its importance demands, when the next year's budget is prepared.

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

349. No expenditure was incurred under this head during the year 1890-91, or in the previous year. Wild animals fortunately do not exist or prowl within the limits of this State, but the same thing cannot be said of venomous snakes, of which a large number, especially of cobras, is said to find shelter under the ruins of dilapidated buildings in the city of Cambay itself.

350. There were 4 deaths from snake bite in this State during the year under report. The Jahirnama about offering rewards for killing poisonous snakes, referred to in paragraph 261 of the last year's Administration Report, was never issued at all by the Administration preceding the present. But it will now be issued as it is a necessary measure.

Post Office.

351. There is only one Post Office in the State, which is situated in the city of Cambay and is under the management of the British Postal Department. The Postal work is increasing with the progress of education and civilization, as also with the facilities placed at the disposal of the public, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin on account of letters, cards, newspapers and parcels issued for delivery in the 2nd week of February during the last five years. the week selected being one in the middle of the busy and active season.

Year.	Number of letters and parcels.
1887	2,913
1888	3,213
1889	3,639
1890	3,317
1891	3,726

352. The amount of money orders issued, and of those paid during the year, was less as compared with the last year, but the number of transactions of money orders and of the Postal Savings Bank has increased during the year under review, as will be perceived from the following table:—

Year.	Money orders.		Savings Bank.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
1889 ...	27,838 13 0	67,506 8 0	5,330 12 0	3,044 11 6
1890 ...	24,589 11 0	53,671 1 0	8,573 8 0	4,366 9 4

353. The town of Tarapur, with a population of 5957 souls, is next to Cambay. Warasda is another place of importance, as being a small centre of cotton trade. Both are fit places for Post Offices. There are schools at both these places, the masters of which may be appointed to do postal work for a small extra-allowance. At present the former is served every day, and the latter once a week, through the Petlad Post Office. It is understood that 5 or 6 letters addressed to Tarapur are daily missent to Cambay, because the addresses upon them naturally contain the words "Tarapur—Cambay."

State Records.

354. No systematic classification of the State records has ever been attempted. There are more than 200 Rumals or Daftars which contain loose papers without any arrangement according to either date or subject. Papers relating to local or special inquiry, though of much importance, are yet difficult to trace among the mass of ordinary ones. Files have been made for a few years past, but not one of them has been provided with an index.

355. Since 1941 (1885) no office appears to have sent its record to the central record-room for custody. There is one general catalogue of registers and books in the State, but it is very incomplete. The village accountants have sent some of their books to the central State record-room, but have kept others in their own charge without any sufficient or satisfactory reason. The Persian records, especially those of the past reign, were found to consist of a heap of loose papers in one of the rooms in the Kothi, (which formed the residence of the late Dewan) when the New Administration was introduced.

356. The record-keeper is placed under the immediate supervision of the Revenue Adhikari, who has been instructed about classifying, indexing, and arranging the records during the rains, when certain hands on his establishment engaged on General Duty in the District during the fair season, will become available for office work. In addition to these Karkoons, extra or temporary establishment will be provided for this purpose, if necessary.

Darbar Press.

357. The operations of the press, which was purchased from the hands of a pleader by the late administration last year, were formerly very limited owing to want of types and other materials. The expenditure incurred for it last year was Rs. 829, to which Rs. 997 paid to other presses for doing printing work for the Darbar, may be added in order to arrive at the total cost of printing viz:— Rs. 1826.

358. Since the advent of the New Administration the utility of the Darbar Press has been increased and expanded by procuring for it additional apparatus, types, and other materials out of the very funds which hitherto went into the pockets of outside publishers. It is now proposed to do all the verancular and some English printing work of the State here in Cambay through the Darbar press itself.

359. The following table will show the quantity of work done at the Darbar Press during the year ending 31st May 1891:—

For what Kutcherry.	Whole Foolscap.		½ Foolscap.		¼ Foolscap.		⅛ of a foolscap one side.	Total.
	Two sides.	One side.	Two sides.	One side.	Two sides.	One side.		
Huzoor office	1,850	400	200	1,575	...	1,800	...	5,825
Revenue office	300	700	...	4,900	...	28,200	...	34,100
Police Superintendent's office	1,400	50	200	3,400	...	900	...	5,950
Survey	3,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
Civil and Criminal Law Courts	...	...	...	5,575	...	...	...	5,575
Hospital	...	...	...	...	7,300	...	...	7,300
Sudahrai (Municipality) ...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	14,000	15,100
Miscellaneous Departments	3,125	...	1,000	1,975	...	9,730	15,425	31,255
Total ...	10,375	1,150	1,400	18,525	7,300	40,630	29,425	1,08,805

as against 89,965 in the previous year.

360. The New Administration has commenced the publication, every fortnight, of a purely official Gazette, called the Cambay Gazette, in which all the important orders, circulars, and rules issued by the Darbar, are published and copies of which are circulated among all the State officers, Talatees of the State villages, and such of the British officers of the neighbourings Collectorates as have, or are likely to have, official correspondence with the Darbar. Pleaders attending the courts of the State and other persons, who have no right to gratis circulation, are supplied with copies on payment.

Library.

361. A public library was opened in the city of Cambay by the Darbar on the 1st of January 1890 and was named "Lord Reay Library" with the permission of his lordship.

362. From the date of its opening to the end of the year 1889-90 (31st May 1890), the number of books came to reach the handsome figure of 793 in which, however, there were some old editions of law books and second hand books.

363. During the year 1890-91 one of the members, Mr. Kirpashanker Prabhashanker presented 223 books, mostly Gujerati and a few English, which used to form part of his private library. Another member, Dr. Syffoodeen Samsoodeen, presented 41 works, some of which were in former days text books on medicine and other sciences. The Institution is under great obligation to these two gentlemen. 85 new works were provided by the Darbar, so that the total number of volumes in the library amounted at the end of the year to 1142, of which 609 were Gujarati, 449 English, and 84 Persian.

	English.	Gujerati.	Anglo-Vernacular.
Daily papers ...	4	4	...
Biweekly Do. ...	...	...	2
Weekly Do. ...	7	6	4
Home(6)Indian(1)			
Monthly periodicals	1	14	1
Quarterly Do. ...	1	...	...
Total ...	13	24	7

364. The number of newspapers and periodicals subscribed for during the year was 44, the details of which will be seen from the table given in the margin. Some of them have been discontinued, as being unnecessary, by the new administration.

365. The establishment consists of one librarian on Rs. 12 and one peon on Rs. 6 per mensem, besides an Honorary Secretary. The latter post is now held by the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Mr. Chandravidyanand S. Pandya.

366. There were 59 members at the end of the year 1890-91,-7 new and 52 old—as against 96 last year; for, all those members that had been forced to become subscribers against their wishes, withdrew their names no sooner than the pressure had been removed by the change of administration. They would not pay subscriptions on the ground that they never undertook.

to do so, consequently the total receipts from subscriptions amounted only to Rs. 127 at the end of May 1891. For the year following *i. e.* 1947 the receipts will amount to Rs. 262 with 37 fewer members.

367. The cost of maintaining the Institution from its beginning, including the initial charges for furniture and books, was paid and brought to account in 1946, and amounted to Rs. 2,064.

368. The new administration has put a stop to the practice of paying the entire cost, but will grant an annual subsidy according to real wants of the Institution.

369. Among the 59 members remaining at the end of the year, there were 2 Europeans 39 Hindus, 11 Mahomedans, and 7 Parsees.

Transit Duties.

370. No transit duties are levied at any place in the limits of this State, and in order to prevent the octroi from degenerating into transit duties, the rules for refund have been strictly enforced since the change of administration. These rules admit of refunds being claimed for a period of twelve months from the date of importation of goods into the city.

Horse Breeding.

371. There was only one stallion in use in the State from the beginning of the year to the month of February 1891. In the latter month it was withdrawn by His Highness the Nawab and replaced by a better animal, which rendered service till the middle of the following May, so that as a matter of fact there never was more than one stallion in use at any given period, although the services of two animals were availed of during different periods. The number employed throughout the last year was two.

372. The first horse covered 12 mares in nine months, and the second 3 mares in two and a half months, making a total of 15 against 31 mares last year.

373. Of the 15 mares crossed during the year, 3 were brought from the neighbouring district of Petlad in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar; 7 from different places in this State; and 5 from the city of Cambay. 2 out of the 7 mares brought from the district and 1 out of the 5 city mares did not foal, and consequently they had to be covered again. Another of the city mares aborted and was covered again.

374. The Darbar has in its stables five mares for breeding purposes. Two of them are in foal; two have foals at foot, and the fifth one, which was purchased towards the end of the year, has not been crossed, since no English stallion was available for service.

375. Horse-breeding does not appear to be likely to prosper in this State as it does in the neighbouring province of Kathiawar. Almost all animals in this State are of diminutive size and in poor condition, excepting, of course, a large number belonging to the Darbar, which was purchased outside the limits of the State. There are no large tracts of grazing ground in the limits of this State, nor are there *Koorans*, excepting those belonging to the Darbar, from which the public could obtain an abundant supply of grass for their animals. And scarcity of fodder must always tell against horse-breeding on the one hand, while there are no grass Beers in the adjacent country from where it could be imported at a moderate expense on the other

The Cemetery.

376. The European burying ground, which is surrounded by a strong built wall, stands on the south-west of the town beyond the Foorza gate, and the graves therein are in a state of very good repair. The annual repairs are done by the Public Works Department, Kaira.

Conclusion.

377. From the foregoing narrative, imperfect as it is in many respects, it will be seen that no change has been introduced merely in a spirit of innovation, and merely for the sake of change. Every reform has been equally prompted and justified by clear necessity; and has been the result of thorough investigation, anxious consideration, and careful adaptation of [redacted] of the British Government to local conditions and circumstances. The aims of the New Administration have been constantly concentrated to the main object of making the subjects of the State contented and prosperous, and thereby promoting the honour and happiness of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan, Cambay.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS during the year ending 31st May, 1891.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Population according to the census of 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay ...	Rs. 21,924-4-0 Bombay currency equal to Rs. 27,405-5-0 Cambay currency.	The British Government	89,722	37	2,004	2,402	Fever, Rheumatism, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Bronchitis and skin diseases.	Rs. 6,30,000. Cambay Currency equal to Rs. 5,00,400 British.	471	No	*Production.* 1 Jowar. 7 Muth. 13 Chinoo. 2 Bajri. 8 Mug. 14 Gram. 3 Kodra. 9 Chaula. 15 Kang. 4 Paddy. 10 Arad. 16 Tobacco. 5 Wheat. 11 Pulse. 6 Cotton. 12 Til. *Mines* nil *Manufacture.* 1 Carnelian stones. 2 Black or mecca cloth. 3 Cotton Dhotes and Dupatas. Sarees. Silk ghats. 4 Carpets. 5 Horn and Ivory work.

Cambay,
17th September, 1891.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1891.

No.	Name of individual State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Jafer Ali Khan Saheb, belonging to the Momin Khan family.	Cambay.	Feudatory.	Mogal Mahomedan Shiah.	43	Knows Persian and Urdu Educated at Cambay.	In administering his State.	Has adoption Sanad.	He has received a Sanad No. (XXIII) guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law.	Has no son.	Has delegated his authority to the Special Political Agent Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo., S.C., since the 11th of October, 1890.

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KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
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Appendix II.—*(continued.)*

Principal male members of His Highness the Nawab Saheb's family.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
1	Mirza Nazum Khan Saheb	Cambay.	Brother of His Highness.	Mogal Mahomedan, Shiah.	39	Knows Persian, Urdu and Gujarati, Educated at Cambay.	
2	Mirza Bakarali Khan Saheb...	Do.	Step brother of His Highness.	Do.	40	Knows Gujarati, Persian and Arabic, Educated at Cambay.	
3	Mirza Nurudin Mahomad Khan Saheb ...	Do.	Brother of His Highness.	Do.	32	Knows Gujarati and Persian, Educated at Cambay.	

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KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
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Appendix II.—*(Continued.)*

Principal Officers of the State.

No	Name.	Residence.	Present position.	Cast of race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Heralal	Ahmedabad ...	Dewan	Brahmakshatri ...	52	Educated at Ahmedabad and Bombay; knows English, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani.	
2	Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen ...	Bardoli District Surat	Revenue Adhikari ...	Brahmin	38	Educated at Surat; knows English and Gujarati.	
3	T. G. Foard, Esquire	Sheffield Yorkshire England.	Police Superintendent.	European Christian ...	36	Educated at Frome, Somersetshire, England; knows Marathi, Gujarati, and Hindustani.	
4	Merwanji Pestonji, Esquire...	Bombay... ...	Civil and Sessions Judge	Parsee	26	Educated at Bombay; has passed B. A., L. L. B., Examinations; knows Gujarati and Persian.	
5	Dr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai	Surat	Medical Officer ...	Parsee	36	Educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; knows English, Gujarati and Marathi.	
6	Mr. Meer Mahomad Hussain	Cambay	1st Class Magistrate ...	Sayad Shaikh... ...	44	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
7	Dhanjibhai Hormasji	Ditto	2nd Ditto	Parsee	43	Educated at Ahmedabad; knows Gujarati and has a fair knowledge of English.	
8	Fakrudin Najumia	Cambay	Municipal and Grass Ganji Daroga ...	Sayad	47	Educated at Cambay and Ahmedabad; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
9	Fazal Hussain Jewabhai	Ditto	Daroga of Makat ...	Borra	43	Educated at Calcutta; knows Persian, Arabic, Gujarati and English.	
10	Chimanlal Durgaram	Amod District Broach ...	Daroga of Toshakhana.	Brahmakshatri ...	43	Educated at Amod and Broach and Surat; knows Gujarati and a little of English.	
11	Meerza Baxiali Mirzaali	Cambay... ...	Daroga of Furza ...	Mogal Mahomedan ...	51	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati and a little of English.	
12	Badrudin Rahimudin	Ditto	Khangi Daroga ...	Mahomedan Shaik ...	45	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
13	Abbou Mia alias Jehrodeen Rahimudin ...	Ditto	Daroga of Public works Department ...	Mahomedan Shaik ...	31	Educated at Cambay; knows Gujarati and a little of Persian.	
14	Lalabhai Jaykisandas	Surat	Daroga of Modikhana...	Walmik kaysth ...	43	Educated at Surat and Bombay; knows Gujarati and a little of English.	

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Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISION of Cambay Territory 1890–91, (ending 31st May 1891).

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		No. of villages.	No. of civil judges.	No. of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quurter towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Cambay.	Nil.	350	89,722	Head quarter-city of Cambay.	31,390	88 *	1	3	21½	6	182	1,58,678†	3,63,000	6,30,000	* Including the Cambay town. † Shows the cost of officials of all kinds from the Dewan down to the lowest paid peon and Police of all kinds.
					Other towns.											
					Tarapur.	5,957	—									

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Appendix IV.

Population of the CAMBAY STATE, 1891.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.					Number per square mile.	Classification.									Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural Males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.					
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Cambay State.	22,608	29,906	29,003	16,325	14,488	89,722	256	4	8	9	73,590	12,712	137	326,2	13	...	According to the census of 1831. 14,479	29,539	Gujarati and Urdu or Hindustani.	Not known.	The information requisite for filling up columns 17 to 20 has not been received from the Census Officer at Kaira, where the classification and compilation of the general census of the State is going on. But in all places where reference has been made to population, the total population according to the new census has been quoted *viz.* 89,722.

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Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CAMBAY STATE, 1890-91.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Details of force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers and men including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting.	
Cavalry ...	35	9 *	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 42,479
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	12	...	...	1	6	
Infantry ...	466	24 *	...	...	...	...	39 †	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	509	33	...	2	2	...	40	7	4	12	...	...	1	6	

* Transferred from the Police Force on the reorganization of that corps, as 2 of the men being Jemadars and 7 horsemen, who used to serve as Tenattes or escorts of H. H. the Nawab Saheb and his brothers respectively, could not be discharged.

* Transferred from the Police and other branches on the reorganization of the former and the revision of the latter.

† Only 22 were discharged, 12 were transferred to the Police Force, and 5 to other departments.

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Appendix VI.

Police.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the POLICE for the year, 1890-91, (ending 31st May, 1891.)

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of the grade.	Total expenditure	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent	1	Rs. 350 B. C.	44,647	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	The amount shown in column 4 represents the expenditure incurred during the year by the late administration.
Fouzdar	1	,, 50 C. C.		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Naib Fouzdar	1	,, 30 ,,		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Minor Police Officers (Foot)...	19	From 9 to 25 ,,		...	31	...	16	2	9	7	
Police Constables (foot)	117	,, 6 to 8 ,,		23	336	...	93	9	11	17	
City Mounted Police officers	2	,, 30 ,,		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. Sowars	25	,, 28 ,,		1	23	...	1	...	...	9	
District Mounted Police Officers	5	,, 20 to 25 ,,		...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. Sowars	20	,, 18 ,,		1	3	...	...	...	...	6	
Total ...	191	.....	44,647	25	394	...	110	13	24	41	

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Appendix VII.

Police.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1890-91 (ending 31st May, 1891.)

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Cambay State ...	344	214	669	406	667	406	337	197	323	196	50·3	48·5	50·5	48·5	Out of the 406 persons arrested, 13 were awaiting their trial before Magistrates at the end of the year 1890-91.

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Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and the amount of recoveries in the CAMBAY STATE, for the year 1890-91 (ending 31st May, 1891.)

	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recovery of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
From 1st June 1890 to 13th October, 1890...	10,588	1,233	5,356	1,005	51·6	81·4	
From 14th October 1890 to 31st May, 1891		7,342		1,433		19·5	
	.....	8,575	.....	2,438	.....	28·4	

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Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the number of Crimes Committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1890-91 (ending 31st May, 1891.)

No.	Description of crime or offence.	Number of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1890-91.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1890-91.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance.	Committed during 1890-91.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.															
	A Under Indian Penal Code.																										
1	Offences relating to Public servants	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Contempt of lawful authority of Public Servants ...	1	33	34	34	...	50	38	...	...	1	3	34	...	38	12	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	False evidence and offences against Public Justice...	1	9	10	6	4	13	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
4	Offences relating to coin	...	2	2	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
5	Do. relating to weights and measures	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Offences affecting the human body:—																										
	(a) affecting life	...	4	4	4	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	(b) of hurt	2	74	76	71	5	210	37	1	...	...	...	36	...	37	157	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(c) of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	...	5	5	5	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(d) of kidnapping	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

7	Offences against property :—																														
	(*a*) of theft	...	68	68	67	1	108	76	5	39	...	11	20	1	76	28	...	...	38	3	6	2	1	3	...	2	...
	(*b*) of extortion	2	1	3	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) of Robbery and Dacoity	...	5	5	5	...	25	14	...	...	...	11	3	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...
	(*d*) of Criminal misappropriation of Property ...	...	9	9	9	...	9	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*e*) of Criminal Breach of Trust	5	11	16	15	1	17	6	1	1	...	2	2	...	6	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*f*) of the receiving of stolen property	...	8	8	8	...	17	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*g*) of cheating	...	3	3	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*h*) of mischief	...	37	37	36	1	99	13	...	1	...	1	11	...	13	85	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	(*i*) of Criminal Trespass	...	10	10	10	...	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Offences relating to marriage...	1	6	7	6	1	19	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Defamation	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance ...	3	63	66	66	...	185	15	1	1	...	...	13	...	15	170	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B Offences against other Laws	15	354	369	355	14	814	229	13	49	1	33	132	1	229	551	...	...	50	9	12	6	3	4	...	12	...
11	Opium Act	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Salt Act	...	14	14	14	...	17	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abkari Act	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Arms Act	...	4	4	4	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gambling Act	...	5	5	5	...	26	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	25	26	26	...	51	42	1	...	...	...	41	...	42	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	16	379	395	381	14	865	271	14	49	1	33	173	1	271	559	...	1	51	9	12	6	3	4	...	12	...

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Dewan.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and of offences dealt with in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending with 31st May, 1891.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1890-91.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1889-90.	1890-91							
Magistrate 1st Class (District) and Revenue Adhikari ...	.....	13	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	14	...	6	3	...	...	5	
Magistrate 1st Class (city)...	125	103	4	81	20	83	...	22	214	210	44	65	63	27	1	10	
Ditto. ditto. (District) and Assistant Revenue Adhikari	63	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	149	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	Since abolished.
Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	
Magistrate 2nd Class (City)...	343	255	16	275	...	305	...	...	699	596	280	127	170	...	...	19	
Do. do. (District) and Wahivatdar	66	17	...	17	1	17	...	...	138	35	...	20	15	...	...	...	Ditto.
Magistrate 3rd Class (do.) do.	8	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	15	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	607	395	28	373	21	420	...	23	1,220	865	324	226	253	27	1	34	

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Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1891.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																						Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentence.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.				
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
Cambay.	Dewan's Court....	35	...	...	...	...	19	21	16	13	6	24	6	15	7	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	8	...	

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Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted, or confined in the JAIL in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1891.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners, remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay	161	50	111	240	161	49	50	54	Rs. a. p. 3,711 14 6	1 prisoner died in the Jail of dysentery during the year.	

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Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st May, 1891.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1890-91.									Suits disposed of in 1890-91.									Remarks.
												Value.	Nature of suits.			Nature of suits.					Nature of suits.				Value.	Average duration.			
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.		Suits regarding lands and houses.	Suits for money-transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Contested.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
1	Civil Court.	546	312	1794 60*	1896 46*	2400	2254	2088	1914	312	340	92383-4-3	35	1818	43	1749	127	10	9	1	917	183	82	732	103549	...	3	15	* Readmitted on the file.

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Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for EXECUTION of DECREES for the year ending 31st May, 1891.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1890-91.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1890-91.			Remarks.
		1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Total value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value of closing balance for 1890-91.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
1	The Civil Court, Cambay.	3,432	2,893	2,55,456-10-0	1,596	1,722	91,480-8-9	5,028	4,615	3,46,937-2-9	2,205	2,596	1,38,364-3-3	2,893	2,019	2,08,572-15-6	436	241	1,432	

Cambay,
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Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS for the year ending 31st May, 1891.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Number of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year.		Remarks.
				Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Cambay State.	617	654	300	351	245	232	8	16	...	5	64	50	617	568	1,70,560-15-6	2,05,827-2-6	3	9	...	77	

Cambay,
17th September, 1891.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix XVI.

Agriculture.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1891:

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.											Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks and bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Buffaloes.			Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Carts for riding.	Carts used in carrying loads	
					Male.	Female.	Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Cambay State.	11,943	5,437	6,712	148	10,662	7,901	.....	966	.....	1,011	8,049	5,123	150	455	2,916	

Cambay,
17th September, 1891.

For Statement XVII vide para 255 of the Report.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT showing the articles of merchandize with their value imported into Cambay by sea.

Name of port.	Jagree.		Sugar and sugar-candy.		Timber.		Miscellaneous articles.	Cocoanuts.		Wet and dry dates.		Iron and iron-wares.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
Bombay ...	1,309	11,350 4 0	3,898½	11,250 4 0	259¾	20,128 3 0	35,972 14 0	1,70,500	4,924 0 0	4873¾	20,526 4 0	1801¼	13,134 6 0
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,045 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulsar ...	820½	5,626 8 0	.....	.....	119¼	3,793 0 0	699 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Billimora ...	7,589½	47,979 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	649 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhownagar ...	.....	.....	17lb	2 0 0	.....	.....	4,420 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1¼	13 9 9
Broach ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 2 6	.....	.....	514	2,056 0 0	.....	.....
Rewadunda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,62,900	17,475 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dahanu ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	963¼	21,174 0 0	7 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veraval ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14086	56,359 0 0	.....	.....
Porebundar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports.	1,007½	6,437 8 0	.....	.....	339¼	8,828 13 0	1,967 7 9	1,07,300	3,812 0 0	84½	367 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	10,726½	71,393 4 0	3,898½ & 17lb	45,489 12 0	1681½	53,924 0 0	44,839 1 6	7,40,700	26,211 8 0	19558	79,308 4 0	1,803	13,147 15 9

Appendix A.—*(Continued.)*

Grain of all sorts.		Chunam and cement.		Drugs.		Oil of all sorts.		Glass-wares.		Betelnut.		Valees (raf ters).	
Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Score.	Value.
5,586½	21,250 8 0	296½	644 4 0	1,003½	11,550 0	39,887	18,995 10 0	207	2,706 0 0	213½	2,668 0 0	.....	.....
2	8 0 0	1,584	3168 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5 0 0
567½	1,736 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	107 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,289¾	1688 0 0
1,372	3,846 7 10	.....	.....	½	7 0 0	32	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	13 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	802 8 0
8	50 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	5 4 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46½	605 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144½	2,183 0 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,411¼	26,297 14 6	.....	.....	4½	35 0 0	¼	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,962¼	53,202 13 4	1880½	3812 4 0	1,008	11,592 0 0	40,027	19,164 2 0	207	2,706 0 0	358¼	4,856 4 0	2,417¼	3,100 8 0

Appendix A.—(*Continued.*)

Bamboos.		Cornelian stones.		Porebunder stones for buildings.		Total value.
No.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	No.	Value.	
.....	.....	8	105 0 0	.....	.....	2,09443 2 0
22	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,261 12 0
14,800	885 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,536 10 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,551 15 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,455 7 3
89,400	2,818 0 0	3,527	5,992 0 0	530	133 8 0	11,858 2 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,531 0 0
22,222	867 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,653 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,542 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,850	2,006 0 0	2,006 0 0
25,150	1,422 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,170 11 6
1,51,594	6,026 0 0	3,535	6,097 0 0	8,380	2,139 8 0	4,47010 4 7

Cambay,
17th September, 1891.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix B.

STATEMENT showing the articles of merchandize exported from the PORT of CAMBAY during the year 1890-91.

Name of port.	Tobacco.		Increase.	Decrease.	Food grain.		Increase.	Decrease.	Husks.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.		
Bombay ...	1,08,029 4 0	1,42,075 0 0	34,045 12 0	.....	11,626 0 0	21,386 8 0	9,760 8 0	.....	285 0 0	2,736 12 0	2,451 12 0	...
Bhownagar	6,087 8 0	5,375 12 0	.....	711 12 0	18,497 6 0	22,387 4 0	3,889 14 0	.....	2,283 10 0	2,822 8 0	538 14 0	...
Billimora...	25,680 0 0	11,489 0 0	.....	14,191 0 0	2,225 8 0	384 4 0	.....	1,841 4 0	.....	.....	.....	...
Bulsar ...	48,644 0 0	35,486 8 0	.....	13,157 8 0	85 0 0	7 4 0	.....	77 12 0	.....	.....	.....	...
Mandvi ...	20,345 0 0	30,144 4 0	9,799 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Oomarsadi.	5,941 8 0	20,242 0 0	1,430 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Agashi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Kavi... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 8 0	2,129 0 0	1,753 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Other ports	3,107 0 0	8,133 4 0	5,026 4 0	.....	914 4 0	201 4 0	.....	713 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	2,17,834 4 0	2,52,945 12 0	50,301 12 0	28,060 4 0	33,723 10 0	46,495 8 0	15,403 14 0	2,632 0 0	2,568 10 0	5,559 4 0	2,990 10 0	...

Appendix B.—*(Continued.)*

Khols or oil cakes.		Increase.	Decrease.	Condiments and Spices.		Increase.	Decrease.	Seeds of various sorts.		Increase.	Decrease.	Miscellaneous.		Increase.	Decrease.
1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	27,505 12 0	33,601 8 0	6,095 12 0	.....	14,267 0 0	4,792 14 0	...	9,474 12 0
1,740 1 0	1,650 4 0	.....	89 13 0	.....	.....	.....	...	1,949 4 0	2,798 9 0	848 12 0	.....	3,337 11 0	2,342 12 0	...	994 15 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,286 0 0	24 0 0	.....	2,262 0 0	173 4 0	34 2 0	...	139 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	80 0 0	.....	.....	80 0 0	90 7 0	72 0 0	...	18 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
888 0 0	2,166 0 0	1,278 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	266 8 0	266 8 0	.....	18 0 0	22 8 0	4 8 0	...	551 0 0	149 0 0	.....	402 0 0	2,951 4 1	2,108 7 0	...	842 13 1
2,628 1 0	4,082 12 0	1,544 8 0	89 13 0	18 0 0	22 8 0	4 8 0	...	32,372 0 0	36,570 2 0	6,944 8 0	2,744 0 0	20,819 10 1	9,350 3 0	...	11,469 7 1

Appendix B.—(*Continued.*)

Ghee.		Increase.	Decrease.	Cloth.		Increase.	Decrease.	Castor Oil.		Increase.	Decrease.
1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.			1889 90.	1890-91.		
1,107 15 0	.....	.....	1,107 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,315 8 0	1,601 0 0	285 8 0	.....	1,515 4 0	103 0 0	.....	1,412 4 0	703 4 0	.....	.....	703 4 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 0 0	101 0 0	.....
.....	730 0 0	730 0 0	.....	.....	1,545 0 0	1,545 0 0	.....	.....	129 0 0	129 0 0	.....
2,423 7 0	2,331 0 0	1,015 8 0	1,107 15 0	1,515 4 0	1,648 0 0	1,545 0 0	1,412 4 0	703 4 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	703 4 0

Appendix B.—(*Continued.*)

Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
1889-90.	1890 91.		
1,62,820 15 0	2,04,592 10 0	41,771 11 0	.....
37,429 8 0	39,080 8 0	1,651 0 0	.....
30,364 12 0	11,931 6 0	.....	18,433 6 0
48,899 7 0	35,565 12 0	.....	13,333 11 0
20,345 0 0	30,144 4 0	9,799 4 0	.....
5,941 8 0	20,242 0 0	14,300 8 0	.....
888 0 0	2,166 0 0	1,278 0 0	.....
375 0 0	2,230 0 0	1,854 8 0	.....
7,541 8 1	13,284 15 0	5,743 6 11	.....
3,14,606 2 1	35,927 7 0	76,398 5 11	31,767 1 0

Cambay,
17th September, 1891.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

No. 760 OF 1892.

FROM,

MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY, Bo., S. C.,
Special Political Agent,
Cambay.

To,

W. LEE-WARNER, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Political Department,
Bombay.

SPECIAL POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Cambay, 14th July, 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Cambay State for official year, 1st June 1891 to 31st May, 1892.

2. The Dewan's report is also submitted.

3. The usual printed copies will be submitted as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,
Special Political Agent,
Cambay.

THROUGH,

THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE

For the year 1891–92.

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REPORT on the Administration of the Cambay State, for the year, 1st June, 1891 to 31st May, 1892.

Chapter I.—Political.

His Highness the Nawab. Dewan's paras, 7 to 9.

The health of His Highness the Nawab has been on the whole good during the year. His Highness paid his annual visit to the tomb of Mahmudshah Bukhari in the month of December last, and was away for 16 days.

2. There were no domestic occurrences during the year in the Durbar.

3. The financial affairs of Jenabe Bahoo Begam Saheb, the Dowager-Begam, under the settlement reported last year, are in a satisfactory condition, and upwards of Rs. 8,000 of her debts were paid off during the year. The lady is of extremely generous disposition, and it is difficult to get her to curtail her expenditure to any very great extent. She has a high position in the Durbar, and not unnaturally wishes to maintain her dignity, and, doubtless, with the best intentions, she finds it difficult to lessen expenditure. The relations between her and her son His Highness the Nawab, are of the best.

Political relations. Dewan's para 6.

4. Political relations with neighbours have been satisfactory.

Tribute. Dewan's para 5.

5. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 21,924-4-0.

6. The Commissioner, N. D., paid a visit to Cambay in the early days of March last.

7. Full details on this subject will be found in the Dewan's paras 13 and 14. There has been practically no change during the year in the personnel of the administration. The way in which the various officers have performed their duties will be found dealt with in the chapters and sections of this report which relate specially to their departments. It is only necessary to here remark that I have found it necessary to decentralize work a great deal, thereby giving Heads of Departments a wholesome and necessary measure of responsibility and authority, with a better opportunity of learning their work, and showing individual merit. Formerly a great deal too much was centralized in the Dewan. Heads of Departments on the one hand lost their sense of independence, while on the other, the Dewan was overwhelmed with work.

Administration.

8. The task which was before the present administration was detailed in last year's report para 6. Progress has, as far as possible, been made in this direction. The Revenue Survey Settlement has advanced a further step, and the important measure of classification has been completed. A series of simple departmental codes or rules are to be prepared; with these, Heads of Departments will soon become familiar, and with these codes as manuals there will be no difficulty in future in carrying on the administration on the present lines. But until the Survey is completed and its operations set a-going, and until the State is free of debt, some important improvements will have to wait. But both these important desiderata are now not far off.

Area and population. Dewan's para 4.

9. The area of the State is 350 square miles. The population, according to the last census was 89,722 all told. There are 88 villages and hamlets, exclusive of the Kusba, in the State. The town of Cambay itself has a population of 31,390.

10. The year has been one of quiet progress unmarked by any notable event.

Chapter II.—Administration of land.

Land administration. Dewan's para 16.

11. The Revenue Survey Settlement has, during the year of report, advanced to the important point of completion of classification. The position now in respect of this, the most important reform which necessitated the interference of Government, is as follows:—Measurements and classification complete; the calculation of the relative value of each survey number in progress in the office of the Deputy Superintendent of the Guzerat Survey. The report of the rate-Settlement from the Guzerat Survey office may be looked for about next November, and it is hoped that by about March 1893 rates will be declared, so that cultivators may take advantage of them for the "Kharif" sowing of 1893 and, of course, also for the "Rabi" sowing of the same year. Thus, then, the present cultivating season of both "Kharif" and "Rabi" may confidently be looked forward to as the very last under the old system. If anticipations are fulfilled, the effect of the New Survey Settlement will first be apparent on realization in the spring of 1894. Under these circumstances, the Revenue System during the year of report was similar to that reported last year, and therefore no further special mention is needed. A new hamlet was founded during the year of report, making a total of 88 villages and hamlets in the State, exclusive of the Kasba. The Bhāgwatai system prevails in 28 of the villages, the same as last year.

Village Patels. Dewan's paras 22-23.

12. The village Patels get but inadequate remuneration for the work they do. Some few get a petty cash allowance; some get a little land; all of them get a quarter of the pound fees as in British districts, and all are exempted from the Káthipal "Vero" or grazing fee; also on marriages and funeral ceremonies, they get turbans from the State. All this comes to but little, and the subject only awaits the introduction of the New Revenue Survey Settlement to be settled in a satisfactory way. The services rendered by these Patels are of a very inferior stamp. The material is bad. Their police duties are very loosely performed. The men require a good deal of training and rousing. Hitherto they have been kept in the back ground by the Talatis, but now the Chief Revenue Officer insists on their taking an intelligent interest, as far as possible, in all village concerns, and thus tries to create a personal interest and responsibility in their work.

Jamābandi. Dewan's para, 24 to 26.

13. The result of the Jamābandi this year was satisfactory and shows a net increase of Rs. 3,108 over the revenue of last year. The Jamābandi operations were completed in May. Owing to the "Bhāgvatai" system, the Jamābandi cannot be made earlier as the calculations on the wheat crop cannot be made till the end of April.

Revenue Collections. Dewan's paras 33 and 34.

14. Up to date for this year the revenue cash collections of the current revenue have amounted to Rs. 2,87,416, and a further sum of Rs. 15,000 will, it is expected, be recovered before the end of our financial year. These figures are apart from the value of the State share of grain which has been received, and which, when brought to market, is expected to realize about Rs. 70,000 at the very least and most probably more. It is satisfactory to note withal that these collections have been made without much pressure and difficulty.

Outstanding balances. Dewan's paras 35 to 40.

15. When the present administration came in, the outstanding balance of revenue at the end of Samvat 1946 amounted to Rs. 1,78,646. In Samvat 1947 this was reduced to Rs. 91,341, to which has to be added the balance of Samvat 1947 itself, which was Rs. 10,829, making a total of Rs. 1,02,170 at the close of the official year of report. Some of this amount will have to be written off as irrecoverable, but it is expected that Rs. 63,571 will be recovered in the course

of a few years without much pressure; instalments having in fact been fixed by the Revenue Adhikari according to the needs of the State and the circumstances of the defaulters.

Incidence of taxation
Dewan's para 41.

16. The incidence of taxation per head has this year declined from Rs. 4-3-2, Cambay currency, to Rs. 3-15-8, Cambay currency, equal to Rs. 3-3-0, British currency. This is so far satisfactory. The incidence per Bigha has this year not been calculated as the data on which to base calculations are uncertain.

Alienations
Dewan's paras 44 to 48

17. The value of land-alienations now stands at Rs. 1,49,581, a reduction of some Rs. 22,116, when contrasted with the figures for 1946. Under the late Dewan in the year Samvat 1945, Settlement Rules in regard to alienations were framed, and when this Administration came in at the close of Samvat 1946, it found the settlement work almost completed. Only some of the most influential people of the Kasba and Tarapur had taken stand against these Settlement Rules, and all that remained for this Administration to do was to settle the cases of these disputants, and this work has very nearly been completed. Looking to the fact of this being a Native State and that Sanads for grants of lands, as indeed any sort of regularity of procedure, were conspicuous by their absence under former rulers of Cambay, it appeared to be a very hard measure to oblige every one to prove an irrefutable documentary title to his holding, and I did not see how this could be done in a wholesale way without breaking promises, causing a great deal of hardship and heart burning, especially when, as was the case, possession and enjoyment in almost every case were of many years, creating practically prescriptive rights. Again there were the Settlement Rules of Samvat 1945 passed by the late administration, which had, to a large extent, been acted upon and in compliance with which Sanads had, in many cases, been actually issued by the late administration. If alienees had been obliged to establish their claims by proving good documentary title, the number of alienees would have been reduced to about a dozen, for only about that number can show old Sanads, and the concessions and acts of the late administration would with its Sanads have been swept away at one swoop. This would have caused much real hardship and did not, and does not, appear to me justifiable when all the surroundings of the position are considered. There is no doubt that the alienations are very heavy and many of them perhaps open to doubt, but what has been done has been done and that too a long time ago, and I see nothing for it but for the ruler of the present day to accept the position as he finds it generally speaking. There may be a few cases in which enquiry and proof of title are even now necessary and just; and these enquiries may lead to a small reduction of alienations; but, on the whole, without a wholesale repudiation and ignoring of the acts of former rulers and advantages of long possession, nothing can now be done without breach of faith, beyond guarding State interests as far as possible and placing the matter on a business-like and systematic footing and arresting the course of further alienation; and this has been done. No Sanads have been given to alienees by this Administration; that measure must wait on the introduction of the New Survey.

Girassias' disputes.
Dewan's para 49.

18. The one Girassia dispute referred to in my last report in which the Girassia would not submit his case to the Panch appointed in 1885-86, still remains unsettled. But he and other petty Girassias, who were indicated last year, have applied to me to obtain a settlement for them by arbitration, on the grounds that the prosecution of their claims before the State authorities at the hands of Vakils would cost them a great deal of money. These Girassias are very poor and they cannot bear the expenses of a costly litigation. I therefore acceded to their request. The arrangement come to is that the matter shall be submitted to two arbitrators, one nominated by the State and the other nominated by the Girassias; that on all points, where these arbitrators are unanimous, their decision shall be absolutely final; that in case of disagreement the points of difference to be decided by me as Sir Panch and my decision to be absolutely final. The

Girassias have named Mr. Ratilal Chhotalal as their arbitrator. This gentleman is a high official of the Bhownagar State, and His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar has kindly consented to spare him for this arbitration this monsoon. In a short time the arbitrators will meet in Cambay and go through all the evidence and give their award in each case. I sincerely trust that all these disputes may be satisfactorily settled in the course of a few months now. Arbitration appears to me an advantageous way of dealing with such matters; it saves Girassias much expense; there is much more likelihood of speedy finality in the method, once parties and arbitrators can be brought together; and finality in such matters is of the greatest importance both to the Girassias and parent State.

Boundary disputes. Dewan's paras 52 to 54.

19. During the year of report, the boundary dispute between Gorad (Kaira) and Budhej (Cambay) has been settled in favour of the former. This leaves two disputes with our neighbours on the Ahmedabad Collectorate border. One of these disputes is between $\frac{\text{Mitli and Tarakpur}}{\text{Cambay}}$ and $\frac{\text{Pipli}}{\text{Ahmedabad}}$. The Collector of Ahmedabad has suggested that this dispute be settled by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, and His Highness the Nawab has approved of this on the Cambay side. It is therefore very probable that this dispute will be settled soon and satisfactorily. The other boundary dispute is between $\frac{\text{Mitli}}{\text{Cambay}}$ and $\frac{\text{Boru}}{\text{Ahmedabad}}$. Correspondence about this dispute is going on.

Water supply. Dewan's para 55.

20. Water supply arrangements in the districts received attention. Eight new wells were sunk; seven old wells were repaired; and three tanks were repaired and excavated. Five more wells are in course of construction, and it is very satisfactory to note that the Revenue Adhikari reports, "next year there will not be a single village without its well."

Waste land. Dewan's paras 57 to 59.

21. Much of the waste land in this state is due to deficient drainage in the neighbourhood of certain *bárá* villages where thousands of Bighas are annually flooded. Much of this flooding is unquestionably due to the silted up and generally dilapidated state of the Alang Canal. It is true that this canal does not run with the fall of the country but more or less athwart it; still, as it is, the storm water of the Charotar division passes across the Alang instead of being diverted and carried off by the canal when and where it strikes it. The only way to remedy the flooding is to drain the particular tracts which are subject to inundation by means of minor channels running with the fall of the country and connecting up with natural water-courses such as the Navida Nullah and others. Information is being collected now as to what amount of land is each year inundated, and in what parts of the State; it will then be easy to ascertain what return the State would get if such tracts were efficiently drained. The area of waste or uncultivated land has increased when compared with last year. There are one or two reasons for this:—firstly, cultivators formerly were not allowed to relinquish land until all arrears were paid up; now they have full liberty to do so whenever they like; secondly, the land in the name of "Khatedars" long since dead, or who had left the State, used all to be shown as cultivated, as if the cultivators were alive and present; now, in such cases, the land has reverted to the State, and is shown as waste and the arrears have had to be written off.

The season. Dewan's paras 29 and 30.

22. From the agriculturist's point of view, the season was a very good one, especially in respect of wheat which yielded a bumper crop. The rain was but little over 20", but it came just as it was wanted and being of a light nature but little of it was lost. The rain came very late, and the rice crops were very meagre in consequence. Tanks, also, by reason of the small rainfall, did not get as well filled as was desired. On the whole the season was certainly a good one.

General.

23. The Revenue Department has, throughout the year, been in the hands of Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan, one of the British Officers lent to the State, and he has looked after his charge in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Under him the subordinates of the department are becoming far more efficient. The system of accounts and the general revenue administration is carried on in the same manner as in British districts. All credit is due to Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan for thoroughly good and hard work.

Chapter III.—Protection.

Legislation.
Dewan's paras 63 and 64.

24. As regards legislation, pressing needs in the way of modification and improvement in the existing laws have been met. A Small Causes Court, with jurisdiction up to Rs. 50, has been established, with rules for its guidance. A Sirdars' Court for the entertainment of suits against a few of the highest of the Sirdars of the State has been established. This Court and the Small Causes Court, are elsewhere treated of more fully.

25. A large measure of protection too, has been afforded to cultivators against the depredations of the Bharwads of this State, and of the neighbouring villages of the Matar Taluka, (Kaira), at whose hands much mischief by cattle trespass used to be committed. To enable us to cope with this evil, which had gained great head, some of the provisions of Act I. of 1871 and Act I. of 1891, with extra arrangements as to the maintenance in proper repair of cattle pens, were adopted with very good effects and much relief to the cultivators.

26. Further, too, a set of comprehensive rules for the registration and control of arms (both as to possession and bearing) was promulgated. Also having regard to the better control of house building in the city—a subject which urgently called for attention—a set of rules to guide the officer in charge of the work has been issued.

The Military and Sirbandi.

Military and Sirbandi levies.
Dewan's paras 65 to 67.

27. These so called Military levies numbered 471 all told last year. During the year of report, death has been busy among them and has carried off 25, while 9 men were dismissed, and 3 were transferred to other departments, and one resigned. The total reduction then amounts to 38, and as no vacancies are ever filled up, the total of these Military levies has now dropped to 433. As in last year, these levies were freely used in revenue work and for watching the "birs," and proved useful and convenient. As the "Bhāgvatai" system will remain for at least one other season, the services of these levies will still be useful to the State, and there is no need for haste for any drastic measure of abolition. Indeed, it is in my view, wisest to allow time as far as possible to work its own changes. With the gradual and natural decrease of numbers the difficulties in regard to eventual disbandment of the remainder are materially reduced, and when the time comes, say about this time next year, for more decided action and acceleration of reduction, a scheme can speedily be shaped, and, when approved of, carried out. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 38,467 as against Rs. 42,479 in the previous year, a material reduction of Rs. 4,000.

Police.
Dewan's paras 68 to 78.

Superintendent	1
Chief Constable	1
Naib Foujdar	1
City mounted.	23
District mounted...	6
Foot Police	145
	177

28. Further modifications and a slight reduction have been effected in the Regular Police of the State, the sanctioned strength of which now is as marginally noted. The total last year was 191, therefore a reduction of 14 has been effected. It is noticeable that the mounted police, both in city and districts, have been reduced and a small increase made in the number of foot-police. The District mounted police were found to be practically useless and so were largely reduced, while in the city mounted force,

City.	
Mounted Police	23
Foot, rank and file	119
District.	
Mounted	6
Foot, rank and file	26

too, some reduction was possible, and still some further slight reduction in the mounted branch may be effected. The distribution of the police, exclusive of the 3 superior officers, is as marginally stated.

29. The number of foot police in the city appears to be disproportionate when compared with the district, but it must not be lost sight of that the Head quarters are in the city, and that Jail guards and guards for prisoners on outdoor work, guards for His Highness the Nawab's residencies, and escorts for officials when on tour, have to be provided from the city total, and, also, that beyond the city itself, the city force has to look after 25 outlying villages. The same remarks apply with equal force in regard to the mounted police, of which force after allowing for escorts, there are only 9 men always available for purely police duties. With regard to the remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., on last year's report, as to the large number of police in Cambay, and the comparison drawn between this State and a British Taluka, I would respectfully point out that such comparison is impossible. Cambay is a Native State, and the demands of the Durbar people alone, for escorts and guards, are such as could never occur in a British Taluka. The ways and requirements of even the most moderate Native State cannot, for a moment, be justly compared to the ways and requirements of a British Taluka or District, the administration of which has, after years of work and settlement, been reduced to an economical nicety and which is regulated in every conceivable direction by rules which have been worked for years and are well understood. Again, large allowance must be made for the personnel of, at any rate, the Cambay police. There is a vast difference between the British District policeman with his strict training, and a Cambay policeman. I do not consider it an exaggeration to say that one average British policeman is equal to at least 3 average Cambay policemen, such as we now have and such only as we can command. Then, too, the extent of foreign frontier of the Cambay State must be considered: all round, north south, east and west the State borders on foreign jurisdictions, and this state of things demands a large police strength. The force cannot be reduced as to foot police, and indeed circumstances have necessitated a slight increase in foot police, though permitting of a more than compensating reduction in mounted men. If a gain in quality could be got, then some reduction in number might be effected. During the year of report, active police measures for suppressing cattle trespass on the part of the Bharwads have been instituted, and 2 out-posts in this connection established. Besides these, 2 other permanent out-posts have been established; this accounts for the increase of the foot police force. The conduct of the force is reported on by Mr. Foard as "fair." The standard of education sufficient to read and write only is represented by 53·6 per cent among the subordinate minor officers, and 17·2 per cent for the rank and file; but these figures do not represent the amount of education sufficient to write an intelligent report of a crime. The Superintendent of Police reports, regarding the drill and discipline of the force, that "both foot and mounted have been put through a proper course of drill and, with the exception of a few recruits, are all efficient." Twenty new Fusils M. L. have been supplied to the police during the year.

Crime and working of Police. Dewan's paras 80 to 87.

30. During the year 379 crimes were reported to the police. This shows an increase over last year's figures, but no comparison can be safely made, as in last year's figures a period of 4½ months was included during which the crime register was most unreliably kept. From this total of 379 must be deducted 27, which were ordered by the Magistrate to be struck off the crime register; thus the total is reduced to 352: 54 cases were compounded; 7 awaited orders of Magistrate, 5 pending trial, and 97 remained undetected. The number of undetected cases is high, and the fault lies in the very inferior quality of police. The Superintendent of Police reports that the detective ability of the force is woefully deficient, and that the force is largely composed of the scum of the Mahomedan and Rajput communities, and that their one object

appears to be to do as little as they can. I can fully bear the Police Superintendent out from observations I have been able to make personally. The Cambay police are, as a body generally, a worthless lot, and it is only by the exercise of energy and constantly keeping the force up to its work on the part of Mr. Foard, that any thing can be got out of it. New blood is badly wanted, but it is proportionately difficult to get; no good men will come, the place is out of the way, it is a Native State and there is an idea abroad that service in Cambay is not worth taking or very secure. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that good men will not venture even on good pay for the time being. Mr. Foard has suggested getting a few, even a dozen, good sepoys on Rs. 15 a month which is high pay and, though he has personally tried in two or three quarters, he has so far failed to get men. With a dozen good men, he could afford easily to dispense with the services of twice that number of the present useless men.

Out of the 379 cases reported, 248 cases, involving 400 persons were sent up to trial. Of the 400 persons sent up for trial, 201 were convicted, giving a percentage of 50·25 to total arrests, while the percentage of conviction to persons actually tried was 68·8; both these percentages are a trifle better than last year. As to recovery of stolen property the value of property stolen was Rs. 8,195, and property worth Rs. 3,409 was recovered, giving a recovery percentage of 45·5, as against 28·4 last year. House-breaking—theft, and simple theft are the most prevalent crimes, and the figures for these two crimes were 82 and 102 respectively; mischief comes next with 52; mischief by fire has increased too, there were 15 of these latter cases during the year. There was one case of murder and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder combined with grievous hurt and other alternative charges, in which 13 persons were implicated, 4 in the murder case and 9 in the two other cases. In the murder case the accused got off. In the other two cases, 7 men were convicted and punished. In the murder case one of the accused was granted a pardon and fully confessed. The case was never reported by the village Mukhi but came to the notice of the police only casually, and that too a full month after the occurrence, consequently the body having been burnt, the corroborative evidence was insufficient to convict on.

General.

31. Mr. Foard has been in charge of the police during the year and has again worked admirably. He has a very inferior lot of men, with only one or two exceptions, to work with, and it is only by personally devoting himself to every detail that he has been able to get anything out of the force. A close surveillance is maintained in regard to suspicious and bad characters.

Village police.
Dewan's paras 97 and 98.

32. In addition to the Regular Police, there are a body of men scattered through the villages who are employed on the watch and ward of crops and villages, and who are also employed in various miscellaneous ways in the Revenue Department. There are at present 459 of these men. Some are paid in cash and some enjoy land and render service in return. These men are under the Revenue Adhikari and are variously styled Havaldars, Jeewaidars and Rávanias. In regard to Rávanias the system of track law is in force throughout the State, excepting only the capital town, and the responsibility of detection or compensation lies on the Rávanias exclusively.

Criminal justice, Magistates' Courts.
Dewan's paras 99 to 109

33. There has been no change during the year in the number or constitution of the Criminal Courts of the State. With a balance of 14 pending cases from last year and 498 new cases, the courts had to deal with a total of 512 cases, as against 395 during last year, and they disposed of 487 cases, leaving a balance of 25 in all the courts. Of this balance of 25 no less than 18 belong to the court of the 1st Class Magistrate, and this is a higher balance than there should be. The average duration of cases taken throughout the Courts was 6·99 days, but in the 1st Class Magistrate's court, the average duration was 15·7 days. On the whole, the 1st Class Magistrate's work compares unfavourably with the rest. There were 37 accused involved in the 25 pending cases.

34. The Sessions cases were 16 against 9 last year, and 30 accused were concerned in these cases. The average duration of cases was 5·5 days as against 7·7; this calculation includes time occupied in summoning assessors and fixing a date. In only 2 cases did the Sessions Judge agree with the assessors. The work of this court was statisfactorily performed.

Sessions Court.
Dewan's paras 110 to 114.

35. During the year 34 Criminal appeals were made; one short of last year's total, and 53 persons were concerned in these appeals; and of these, the appeals of 32 were rejected and sentences confirmed; of 16, the sentences were modified; and of 3, the sentences were reversed; two cases were remanded. Average duration of an appeal was 13·2 days. There is improvement in this respect as compared with last year, when the average duration of new appeals was 19·4 days.

Criminal appeals, Dewan's Court.
Dewan's paras 115 to 117.

36. The Special Political Agent presides over this Court, and only special appeals are heard. During the year of report, 7 special appeals involving 8 persons were filed and all of them were disposed of, the average duration being 5 days. There were 5 miscellaneous applications of the nature of appeals and they were all examined into and disposed of. Appendix No. A gives full details.

His Highness the Nawab's Court.

37. Calls for no special remarks. Operations worked smoothly with all concerned.

Extradition.
Dewan's paras 118 and 119.

38. The daily average of convicted prisoners, male and female, in the Jail was 45·79. There were 9 deaths in the Jail during the year, 4 being from influenza. There were no escapes this year and no attempts to escape. There were 38 convicted prisoners in the Jail at the close of the year. The average daily cost of a prisoner was Rs. 0-3-9 per head. In order to make it more secure, and as a first step, a high and substantial wall is being built round the Jail, and it will be completed during the current financial year. At the same time police lock-up cells are being made, there being no such accommodation at present. The next step will be to strengthen the western row of cells, and, when this is done, the Jail will be thoroughly secure. The eastern row of cells, which urgently required ventilation, have had that improvement to them effected during the year. Prisoners get a very fairly liberal vegetable diet now. An experiment in the manufacture of coir-matting in the Jail was made during the year and some very fair and serviceable work was turned out, but there is no sale locally for such manufactures and practically operations are now stayed. The Jail has been satisfactorily superintended during the year. The maintenance of the Jail cost Rs. 4,382 during the year.

JAILS.
Criminal Jail.
Dewan's paras 120 to 135.

39. The Civil Jail accommodation was very bad. It was found necessary to make a change and now the Civil Jail cells are suitable in every respect.

Civil Jail.
Dewan's paras 136 to 141.

40. In addition to the three courts described last year, a Small Causes Court and a Sirdars' Court have, during the year, been opened; only these two new courts require mention. The Small Causes Court was mentioned in last year's report (para 44) and Government, in their review of that report, approved the suggestion. As to the Sirdars' Court, I found that something of the sort was necessary, as practically there was no existing measure of Civil redress open against the highest class of nobles and Sirdars of State who claimed exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, and would-be plaintiffs were at a serious disadvantage. I recommended the formation of a Sirdars' Court to His Highness the Nawab who at once agreed to the suggestion. A Sirdars' Court was then constituted; Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan was appointed President, with Khan Saheb Mehrwanjee Pestonjee Darukhanawala, the State Civil Judge, and the City Kazi, as members to assist him. The next step was to schedule the persons who should be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court; this was done in consultation

Civil Justice.
Dewan's paras 142 to 154.

with His Highness the Nawab. The Court has done good work as will be seen later on and has supplied a much needed want.

41. All original Civil work is done by the Civil Judge, Khan Saheb Mehrwanji Pestonji Darukhanawala, B. A., L. L. B. Appeals both Civil and Criminal are first heard by the Dewan, and special appeals against the Dewan's decision lie to His Highness' Court, which, at present, is presided over by the Special Political Agent. In addition to the five regular Civil Courts, there is a Mamlatdar's Court presided over by the Revenue Adhikari.

Original Civil-work.

42. Khan Saheb Mehrwanji Pestonji has worked hard and well during the year. Starting with a balance of 340 suits in arrears, he had to cope with 2,381 new suits, making the total 2,721; of these he disposed of 2532, and 189 suits remained in arrears at the close of the year. This is a great improvement on the work of former years, and at this rate soon there ought practically to be no arrears. These figures include the Small Causes Court work.

43. The aggregate value involved in these suits was Rs. 97,640 against Rs. 92,383 last year. There were 988 suits instituted during the year of Rs. 50 and less, which were cognizable by the Small Causes Court; and of these 947 were disposed of. The percentage of suits disposed of ex-parte to total number of cases decided was 41·4, as against 47·3 last year. The average duration of suits was 36·8 days, as against 105 days, last year. Of the balance of 189 suits undisposed of, 31, as against 100 last year, are of more than one year's standing. On the whole, the disposed of original Civil work shows a marked improvement, and credit is due to Khan Saheb Mehrwanji Pestonji.

Working of the Sirdars' Court. Dewan's paras 155 to 163.

44. The Sirdars' Court entered upon its duties on 1st October 1891. On its opening, 9 suits pending against Sirdars were transferred to the Court and 8 new suits were filed; total 17 suits. Out of this number, 10 have been disposed of and 7 remained in balance. Of the balance of 7, two cases have been postponed at the request of parties; two on account of absence of defendant from the Court's local jurisdiction; and two suits were only very recently filed. The general policy and tendency of the work in this Court is towards amicable settlement of disputes. Without the Sirdars' Court, it is imposible to say when the cases it has disposed of would otherwise have been settled.

Execution of decrees. Dewan's paras 164 to 168.

45. The Civil Judge, Khan Saheb Mehrwanji Pestonji, has here again done excellent work. There was a balance of 2,019 applications at the beginning of the year of report and 2,367 new applications were filed during the year, total 4,386. These 4,386 applications represented a value of Rs. 3,23,003. Out of the total of 4,386 applications, 3,760 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 626. In 1,300 satisfaction in full was obtained; in 738 satisfaction in part, while in 1,659 cases nothing was obtained. 58 applications were transferred to the Revenue Adhikari for execution and 5 to the Sirdars' Court. As I remarked last year, there are some 500 applications out against the Sirbandi, the execution of which, though in progress, cannot possibly be completed for some years. When this fact is borne in mind, the balance of 626 at close of year is all the more satisfactory. The contrast between 2,019 for last year and 2,893 for the year before that, and the comparatively small balance of 626 for this year, is marked and reflects credit on Mr. Mehrwanji's work for the year of report. Of the 58 applications transferred to the Revenue Adhikari, 50 were disposed of and 8 remained in arrears.

Civil appeals. Dewan's para 170.

46. In the year of report, 105 Civil Appeals were filed, and these with the arrears of 186 for the last year, gave a total of 291 for disposal. Out of the total, 195 were disposed of and a balance of 96 remains over. This is a decided improvement when contrasted with last year's results. Of the old appeals, 7 have been disposed of. The Dewan has a great deal of work to

do in all directions of administration, and it is very creditable to him to have reduced the number of appeal arrears to the extent he has.

His Highness the Nawab's Court.

47. In this Court, only special appeals are heard. During the year of report, 18 regular second appeals were received, and these with the balance of 3 from last year gave a total of 21 for decision. All these were decided. In 5 cases, appeals were rejected or dismissed; in 1, the decision was modified; in 11 cases, the decision of the lower appellate Court was confirmed and in 4 reversed. There were also 7 miscellaneous appeals, and all these were disposed of. There were no arrears of any kind in this court.

Working of the Mamlatdar's Court. Dewan's paras 50 and 51.

48. In the Mamlatdar's Court there were 80 Possession cases admitted during the year. These, with 7 pending cases, gave a total of 87 for disposal; of these 84 were disposed of. There is a marked increase in the work in this Court during the year of report in this direction. Possession was awarded in 37 cases, while in 41 cases applications were rejected, and 6 were settled by "Rajinama." Of rent cases there were 16 admitted, and these, with 4 pending cases, made up a total of 20, which were all disposed of.

Registration. Dewan's paras 173 to 182.

49. On this subject the Dewan has given particulars in the paras noted in the margin and the only points that I need note are, that there was a 50 percent increase in the transactions of this department, as compared with last year, and a substantial increase of income to the extent of nearly Rs. 2,500.

Municipality. Dewan's paras 183 to 195.

50. The Municipality is conducted as a State Department. Its income is derived from what is called "Soodhrai," or Improvement Fund, and from fees, fines, and market rents. But the income is totally inadequate to meet the expenditure and therefore contributions from State general revenues are necessary. In the year of report, the Municipal income was Rs. 8,477; the expenditure was Rs. 15,074; consequently the State had to contribute Rs. 6,597. The Municipal expenditure for the year of report shows a diminution of Rs. 17,642. The details are given by the Dewan in his para 185. The principal heads under which the expenditure was less this year to any marked extent are *(a)* Lighting, due to extraordinary purchases last year; *(b)* Watering, due to extraordinary purchases last year; *(c)* Building and repairing roads, due to heavy work done last year; *(d)* Purchase of land for widening roads, due to no land being acquired during the year of report, the trifling expenditure of Rs. 140 representing arrears; *(e)* Public gardens, due to transfer to the Public Works Department.

51. *Conservancy.*—The main streets were kept clean, but I constantly had to find fault at the manner "gullies" and minor streets were neglected. Mia Fakrudin Najmudin was the Municipal Daroga till 25th May 1892, when I had to take these duties from him, and I regret to have to report that he did his work in a very superficial way. There have, during the year of report, been 3 latrines opened in various parts of the city, and the districts to be served by these latrines have been defined, and people warned that if they defile the streets and do not resort to the latrines they will be punished. Hitherto it was somewhat difficult to punish, for there was no proper State provision in the way of public latrines. These 3 latrines are not by any means adequate for the whole city but they were urgently needed in the particular situations they occupy. More will be done in the coming year in the way of providing public latrines.

52. *Road Sweeping*—Has received increased attention.

53. *Lighting*—This subject has received some attention; the number of lamps has been increased from 234 to 280, and there is a slight improvement in this respect.

54. *Road-watering*—In Cambay is expensive work, but, on the whole, the Cambay Municipal roads are very fairly well watered during the season when watering is necessary.

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

Agriculture.
Dewan's paras 196 to 202.

55. The season was a very good one, especially as regards the wheat out-turn. The rains came very late (23rd July) and the total fall was much below the average; nevertheless, they came so favourably that all agricultural operations, excepting rice plantation, thrived. The rain-fall registered was only 20·70. In regard to agricultural stock, the figures for this year show a falling off in regard to bullocks, cows, female buffaloes, sheep and goats. The Dewan accounts for this by the fact that last year counting was done after the return of animals taken to other districts for grazing, while this year the tally was taken before their return. The figures of decrease are not however very formidable. There is also an apparent falling off in horses. The increase of 109 in the number of carts used for carrying ordinary traffic loads is deemed a hopeful sign by the Dewan who assigns the increase to the increase of traffic between Cambay and Petlad. Rinderpest appeared in one village in this State; the owners of cattle did not report promptly and tried to treat the cases themselves and lost 105 animals. The Veterinary Surgeon of the State, Mr. Quadros, was sent out, as soon as information reached Cambay, and he treated 20 animals, of which 18 recovered. In addition to this out-break, 355 animals-horses, bullocks, cows, buffaloes, &c, were treated by Mr. Quadros—340 were cured, 3 died, 4 were found to be incurable, and 8 remained under treatment. 10 Major and 26 minor operations were performed during the year.

Prices of food grains and wages of labour.
Dewan's paras 203 to 205.

56. Food grains were uniformly dearer during the year of report. This is traceable to the heavy exportation which took place at the beginning of the season. Red wheat showed a marked increase; about a year ago wheat was at a very high price in Bombay, and this sent up local prices here, and, but for the putting of State wheat on a considerable scale into the local markets at moderate rates, the people of the State would have been hard put to it.

57. Labour wages remain about where they were and call for no remarks.

Forests.
Dewan's para 206.

58. There are none in the State.

Trade.
Dewan's paras 207 to 226.

59. *Import.*—A slight increase is observable in the number of loaded vessels visiting this port this year when compared with last year. There was increased importation in building materials, dates, betel-nuts, and agates; glass and crockery. Material decrease in importation is noticeable in regard to jaggery, food-grains, oil, iron and iron-ware and sundries. On the whole the decrease is greater than the increase. No doubt this is due to railway competition. The large decrease in food grain importation on the contrary is a good sign, and in fact the local yield was more than enough for the local needs. All the items of increased import indicate prosperity; for instance, it is good to note the signs of increased activity in building; also in regard to the importation of agates and carnelians as a hopeful indication of the revival of an interesting and characteristic industry.

60. *Exports.*—More loaded vessels left the bunder during the year of report than in the previous year; the increase was 25, exactly the same as the increase in loaded arrivals. Exportation of food grains showed a material increase; possibly the scarcity in the southern parts of the Presidency is answerable largely for this; a material increase in the export of oil-seeds is also noticeable; on the other hand tobacco export fell off.

Light boat.
Dewan's paras 227 to 229.

61. Calls for no detailed description. The light appears to answer all purposes sufficiently well. It is a temporary light during the fair season.

62. I entered fully into this subject in my last report and there is nothing new to add. One of the officials of the State is experimenting at his own cost in the manufacture of soap, but the operations are on a small scale only, and nothing as to future prospects of the establishment of this industry can be predicted.

Manufacture and Industries. Dewan's paras 230 and 231.

63. One of the three Ginning Factories that existed last year has been sold and removed, and now there are but 2 ginning factories in the State. Neither of these two factories did much business during the season. Much Cambay cotton goes to Ahmedabad for ginning and the local factories barely get sufficient work to pay expenses.

Ginning factories. Dewan's paras 232 to 236.

Fairs. Dewan's paras 237 and 238.

64. Call for no remarks.

65. The public works which may be regarded as completed during the year in the city are :—*(a)* alterations in the Kothi, *(b)* completion of the Dewan's residence, *(c)* residence for the Superintendent of Police, *(d)* Triple gate way and Jaffer Ali Khan clock tower. In the districts, 8 wells have been sunk and 7 old ones repaired, while 3 tanks were excavated and put in order. 2 Permanent police out-posts and 3 "chowras" have been built.

Public works. Dewan's paras 239 to 249.

66. As to works in course of construction in current year, the chief are—*(a)* A State dispensary, and *(b)* improvement of Jail premises. Among minor works in and about the city may be mentioned, completion of the Lord Reay Library and the establishment of a gymnasium in the compound of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular school building, and the improvement of the Alang canal with a bund at Neja Talav. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 43,874, as against Rs. 26,036 in the previous year. On completion, the Jaffer Ali Khan clock tower was inaugurated by His Highness the Nawab himself in November last. A Durbar was held and, after the nature of the work and its previous history had been explained, His Highness proceeded to declare the building opened. The Triple gate way with Clock Tower is a pleasing edifice to look at and also useful. It was begun several years ago but left about half finished in which state the present Administration found it. It will be noticed that no work of any magnitude or difficulty has been attempted, and all that has been done, has been accomplished entirely with local labour and talent. The Public Works Department has been in the hands of the Darcga Mia Aban Mia during the year, who has again proved himself an indefatigable, intelligent and most valuable officer of the State.

67. Statistics, for 7½ months, of the traffic between this place and Petlad—the Railway terminus—have been taken. The following information is of interest :—15,996 loaded carts went from Petlad to Cambay; 14,326 loaded carts did the return journey; while the figures for empty carts were 6,195 and 5,482 respectively; 1,366 loaded camels came from Petlad and 1,228 returned, while the figures for loaded donkeys show that 2,417 came from Petlad and 2,437 went to Petlad; and 170 and 133 loaded ponies came from and returned to Petlad. As to passenger traffic the figures are 1,91,075 from Petlad and 1,87,317 to that place. These statistics are being collected, as they may be of use at some future time with reference to a railway extension from Petlad to Cambay.

Registration of traffic. Dewan's paras 250 to 253.

68. Estimates for the construction of the Cambay portion of this road have recently been received and are under consideration. The estimate is about 50 per cent higher than we expected and amounts to Rs. 60,000, in round numbers, for a distance of some 5 Miles. Metal is the most expensive item by far. The Executive Engineer, Kaira, has framed the estimate, and eventually the work is to be done through the agency of the Public Works Department of Government. The work is quite beyond our local staff.

The Cambay-Petlad road.

Enquiries and calculations are now being made to see whether the estimate in regard to metal cannot be materially reduced, and I am sanguine of some ultimate reduction in this direction. Provision will have to be made in the next budget for the cost of this road and will tax our resources rather heavily. However, the work is of first importance and, there is not much doubt, that funds will be forthcoming.

Chapter V.—Revenue and Finance.

69. A budget is framed every year, but as our financial year closes with each Diwali and does not fit in with the Annual Administration Report, and as with the budget, a full statement of the financial condition of the State up to date is also submitted, it is unnecessary in this report to do more than indicate progress and give broad principles and outlines in regard to our financial position. As regards State debts, the forecast as to liquidation of liabilities is being steadily and punctually carried out; and, unless any unforeseen circumstances, as for example famine, intervenes between this and 1st January 1894, there is no doubt that the liabilities will be completely cleared off, and from that date forward there ought to be, with good management, an accumulation of a very serviceable surplus each year wherewith to carry out improvements and meet any hard times that may be in store for the State in the future. With this object of repayment of debt and eventually laying up store for the future, economy is now practised. The main source of revenue comes, of course, from the land. But there is a useful item of Rs. 40,000 (British currency) which the State gets each year as salt compensation from Government, and also at present Rs. 35,000 (British currency) for Abkari. The state is fortunate, too, in that in one or two directions its revenue is easy and certain of collection. In his para 257 the Dewan has given a comparative statement of receipts and expenditure for the year Samvat 1946 and 1947. Besides Land, the chief sources of income are:—Salt; Farm for retail of opium; Abkari; Law and Justice; Stamps; Registration; and Octroi duties. On the expenditure side, the chief items are:—Repayment of debts; Palace expenses, Modikhana and Provisioning Department; Pension and Parvarshi; Military Irregular Levies; Police; Public Works Department; Municipality; General Administration; Cost of village servants, Education, Medical relief, Tribute to Government; Charities. The aim of the present Administration has been to cut down expenses as far as possible and make both ends more than meet, and so far, this has been successfully done in a very satisfactory way, and for this result every credit is due to the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, who has kept a very watchful eye on the income and expenditure of the State and who has again displayed marked ability as a financier. On the income side, it may first be generally noted, that there was on the whole an increase. The decrease in Law and Justice is attributable to a falling off in fines in criminal cases and fees in divorces. The decrease in Octroi is mentioned later on separately. The increase under Land-Revenue is due to larger collections of arrears. The details of increase in Extraordinary Receipts and the nature of these receipts are given by the Dewan. The chief item of increase is on account of recovery of old debts other than land revenue due to the State, *viz.*, Rs. 18,680. As to expenditure, the total for the year Samvat 1947 was Rs. 4,72,502 against Rs. 5,91,372 in Samvat 1946, but when items of repayment of debt are included in both years, the disbursements come to Rs. 7,17,760 for Samvat 1947 and Rs. 6,47,562 for Samvat 1946. The closing cash balance at the end of Samvat 1947 was Rs. 91,336 and the cash balance on the 1st June 1892, *i. e.*, at the close of this official report year was Rs. 1,42,262. The largest item of disbursement is the item of repayment of State debts. Since the last Annual Report, when it was reported that Rs. 2,28,700 had been paid, a further sum of Rs. 1,42,012 has actually been paid and Rs. 25,000 more will be paid before this report goes in. These figures give a total slightly in excess of what was budgetted for in Samvat 1948. Public Works show a necessary increase and are treated of more fully elsewhere. The expenditure under "General administration" needs a word. The following establishments come under this head; the offices of the Special Political Agent, the Dewan, the Revenue Adhikari, and Toshakhana.

Finance.
Dewan's paras 254 to 296.

The increase of Rs. 1,131 per month is certaintly moderate when it is borne in mind that the salaries and allowances of the Special Political Agent and his establishment, are all additional, and that the pension contributions of five British officers are included. The net result is that at a trifling additional cost of Rs. 1,131, the State gets the services of several British officers. This result has, of course, only been obtained by careful reduction of cost in various directions. It is satisfactory to note that very substantial decrease is noticeable under heads, "Palace expenses," "Parwarshi" and "Pensions," "Police," "Provision Department," "Irregular Levies." Mr. Chimanlal Durgaram is the Treasury officer; he is directly under the Dewan and he has done excellent service during the year.

70. The subject calls for no particular remarks. Measures for the destruction of natural salt deposits were taken as usual.

Salt
Dewan's paras. 297 to 299.

71. The period of the old opium farm expired on 31st December 1891, and the new right to retail opium in the State was sold at a somewhat enhanced rate. The old sale rights were sold for Rs. 20,556 per annum, and the new farm realized Rs. 23,150 per annum for 3 years. The rules which obtain in British Districts for the sale and control of the drug are enforced in Cambay. The number of opium shops in the State is 28 as against 33 for the previous year.

Opium.
Dewan's paras 300 to 304.

72. There were 13 cases of smuggling detected and in each case a conviction was obtained.

73. The nature of the Abkari arrangements in the State was stated in last year's report and remains the same during the year of report. The provisions of the Abkari Act of 1878, so far as they are applicable to the State, were formally brought into force in this State. There were 14 shops for the sale of country liquor, 1 for sale of Toddy and 1 for Europe liquors, as against 17, 3, and 1 respectively last year. Bhāng and Gānja call for no special remarks.

Abkari.
Dewan's paras 305 to 310.

74. There has been a small increase of revenue in this direction. Although there was a decrease in the use of General Stamps, the increase in Court-Fee Stamps more than counterbalanced this.

Stamps.
Dewan's paras 311 to 315.

75. Practically there were no minting operations during the year, although two private offers were made during that period; they were however rejected. There is a sufficiency of Cambay money in circulation and therefore minting operations for some time to come are unlikely. From the accumulation of some years of "*budla*" or defective coins, 757 fresh coins were struck; this represents the extent absolutely of the minting operations. There is no regular mint establishment.

Mint.
Dewan's paras 316 to 318.

76. With regard to the levy of customs duty, the terms of the agreement of 1st April 1884, between the British Government and the State, are strictly observed. The revenue of the Customs Department is very trifling and is derived from levy of port dues and fees in regard to clerical labour concerning manifests and bills of lading.

Customs.
Dewan's paras 319 to 321.

77. Recently I submitted in accordance with orders of Government a separate report on this subject and government disposed of that report by Government Resolution No. 3750 of 8th June 1892; there is therefore nothing to be said now beyond re-iterating that the levy is of the nature of legitimate municipal demands and falls exclusively on the consumers in Cambay town. The income in the year of report shows a decrease of Rs. 2,808. This is accounted for in two ways:—(1) the State share of grain imported into Cambay paid nothing,

Octroi duties.
Dewan's paras 322 to 327.

while in the previous year, grain imported by cultivators and grain-dealers under the Katchā Jamābandi, was taxed. (2) In the year of report there was no intercalary month, as in the previous year. The schedule of taxable articles has already been once revised and will, again, shortly, be further revised. Refund rules will also be made somewhat more liberal.

78. Large Takávi advances have been made during the year, chiefly for seed for wheat growing. The Takávi advances amount to Rs. 8,072 in value, as against Rs. 2,975-8-0 last year.

Takávi advances.
Dewan's paras 328 and 329.

Ferries.
Dewan's paras 330 to 332.

79. Call for no particular remarks beyond such as were made in last year's report.

Chapter VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

80. Mr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, continues to hold the confidence of the people. The State Hospital and Dispensary has been much sought after by the sick, and they have received every attention at the hands of Mr. Dhanjibhai and his Assistants. The daily average attendance was 309·2 and this, I think, may be taken to be about what it will stand at. Although there was no very serious epidemic such as an outbreak of Cholera or Small pox, still the year was not a healthy one. Influenza visited Cambay and caused much sickness; while fever was very prevalent. The present Dispensary is very inadequate and a suitable building is in course of construction and nearly completed. When the establishment moves into the new quarters, there will be wider scope for the treatment of indoor patients. A good sprinkling of patients from outside Cambay come to avail themselves of medical relief at the State Dispensary. As to districts, the Hospital Assistant paid visits, taking medicine with him when occasion arose for his services. The State Hospital and Dispensary is thoroughly well looked after by Mr. Dhanjibhai and great credit is due to him for the improvement effected.

Medical relief.
Dewan's paras 333 to 342.

81. The number of both births and deaths shows an increase during the year. The increase was greater in births than in deaths relatively speaking, but nevertheless the number of deaths exceeded the number of births registered. The birth rate per mille was 29, and the death rate per mille 33. At this rate Cambay would soon be depopulated but I have little doubt that things are not as represented by these figures. It is much more difficult to get anything like a correct return of births than of deaths. Burning and burying grounds can be watched, and practically every death can be registered. This, however, is impossible with births in a place like this; the people do not realize the necessity for reporting such domestic occurrences and, unless reported, the authorities have no thorough means of knowing. There is naturally not so much publicity on the occurrence of a birth as of a death. Death is nearly always marked by loud mourning, and the body has to be disposed of and carried to its last resting place; hence there can be practically no concealment. I think it may be taken as a fact that the registration of vital statistics is improving but it is very far from perfect still.

Births and deaths.
Dewan's paras 343 to 349.

82. Vaccination operations during the year showed a decrease of 174 cases. The decrease is small but still it is a decrease; and last year, too, a decrease had to be reported. It is difficult to state absolutely the cause of this falling off, but I cannot help thinking that want of energy on the part of the vaccinator is answerable for something.

Vaccination.
Dewan's paras 350 to 355.

Chapter VII.—Instruction.

83. Progress has been made in this connection during the year of report. The State now maintains 7 schools in the city and 8 in the districts. Of the schools in the city, one is an Anglo-Vernacular school; one a girls' school; and one an Anjuman-i-Islam; the other four being Gujarati schools for boys. All the village schools are Gujarati schools for boys. The net

State schools.
Dewan's para 356.

result is that during the year of report, five new schools have been opened in the State—one in the town of Cambay and four in the villages.

Register of pupils. Dewan's paras 357 to 359.

84. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools shows an increase all round. The Anglo-Vernacular school shows a 40 percent increase; the registers of the old Vernacular schools exhibit a 7·3 percent increase; the Anjuman-i-Islam 12·4 percent; and lastly the girls' school, an increase of 28·2 percent. Th · 5 new schools have attracted 176 students; this is a small number but the movement is in its infancy, and it is confidently expected that next year these figures will show an increase.

Attendance. Dewan's paras 360 & 361.

85. As to attendance, increase is observable in the Anglo-Vernacular school and in the Gujarati schools for boys; on the other hand, there is a falling off as regards the Anjuman-i-Islam and the girls' school. The retrogression on the part of the girls' school is to be accounted for by a radical change in the arrangements for the working of that school. A new and experienced Mistress has been obtained through the good offices of Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., and she has revised the registers, doing away with figures which were misleading as to attendance returns. The percentage of attendance of the school-going population is still very low. The Mahomedans show a percentage of 12·79; the Hindoo boys 9·5 and the Hindoo girls 5·6; Mahomedan girls do not attend the State girls' school.

Working results. Dewan's paras 368 to 371.

86. The Principal Vernacular school and one branch school in the town are under the management of the Educational Department. The other 13 are under the State, but the Deputy Educational Inspector examines them once a year. In the year of report the Deputy Educational Inspector was unable to examine any school in this State, and the State had to make its own arrangements in this direction. The Anglo-Vernacular school was examined by Messrs. Mehrwanji Pestonji Darukhanawalla, B.A., L.L.B., and Dhirajlal Keshavlal Thakore, B.A. The other schools in the city were, under instructions from the Deputy Educational Inspector, examined by the Head Master of the Principal Vernacular school, and those in the districts by their respective Head Masters. The latter arrangement cannot be called altogether satisfactorily independent and, perhaps, some allowance must be made for favourable results where Head Masters examined their own schools, but making all allowances the examination results are decidedly good, as a glance at the table in the Dewan's report, para 369, will show and disclose improvement when compared with last year's results, the Gujarati branch of the Anjuman-i-Islam and the Warasda school being the only institutions that exhibit a falling off. The Warasda school is clearly a failure; and, I think, this is attributable to the fact, that this is a village with many petty Mahomedan Girassias in it and a large preponderance of Mahomedan population.

Cost. Dewan's para 373.

87. Cost of education to the State has remained practically the same, a slight decrease is observable for reasons given by the Dewan in his para 373. The income from fees has gone up slightly, and this is due to the fact that fees have been levied since November last from the pupils attending the Anglo-Vernacular School. No fees are levied in the girls' school or in the Anjuman-i-Islam.

Scholarships. Dewan's para 376 and 378.

88. A girl student of the Ahmedabad Mahalaxmi Female Training College is getting her training there at the State expense and the scholarship has been extended at the Lady Superintendent's recommendation for a year.

89. One of the Jubilee scholarships of Rs. 5 a month has been revived and awarded to the son of a Kunbi Patidar of Tarapore who is now studying at the Baroda College.

90. Schools both in the town and villages are inspected by State officials when on tour in an ex-officio way. The Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular school in Cambay is, however, the official State Inspector of village schools, and he visited all schools during the year.

Inspection.
Dewan's para 377.

91. The foregoing remarks refer to schools under the State care, but there are private schools, both in the town and in villages, which receive no aid from the State with the exception of the Borahs' Madressa at Cambay, which receives a State grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 a month. There are throughout the State 15 such private schools, teaching a total of 583 children, as against 27 schools and 784 children last year. These figures show a falling off in both directions. Probably the opening of 5 new schools has had some thing to say to this reduction.

Private tuition.
Dewan's paras 364 & 365.

92. On the whole, educational interests have advanced somewhat during the year of report and there is every hope of further advancement in future years. But there is no doubt that there is plenty of room for improvement.

General remarks.

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

93. Fifteen deaths occurred from snake bite. A reward is given for the destruction of poisonous snakes.

Destruction of poisonous Snakes.
Dewan's paras 381 to 383.

94. There is only one in the State, and that at Cambay. There has been no alteration in Postal arrangements.

Post Office.
Dewan's paras 384 to 387.

95. The work of arranging State records is being systematically carried out, and a temporary establishment is employed. Progress is satisfactory. Classification, arranging, and indexing up to date have been accomplished in regard to the records of the offices of the Revenue Adhikari; the late Assistant Revenue Adhikari; the late Wahiwatdar and the late Mamlatdar; the grain Kothar; and the Huzur Khangi. Village records have been arranged and sorted up to Samvat 1943 (1886-1887). In regard to Persian records, those of the late Nawab's office from Hijri 1269 to 1291, and of the Bakshi Khana from 1214 to 1283, have been completed. As we are now at the close of Hijri 1309, the Persian records are still in considerable arrears.

State records
Dewan's paras 388 to 390.

96. This institution has been busily employed during the year, and the work turned out far exceeds previous year's figures. The Durbar Official Gazette is printed in this Press.

Durbar Press.
Dewans paras 391 and 392.

97. Horse breeding, as I remarked in May last report, is practically a dead letter. The conditions of the country are against it. Four Australian rams were bought during the year. They have been distributed in the districts. Results will be known about next November.

Horse and Sheep breeding.
Dewan's paras 402 to 406.

98. Is in good order.

English Cemetry.
Dewan's para 407.

99. The work that has fallen to the lot of most Heads of Departments has been heavy and it is on the increase. All the British officers originally lent to the state *viz.*, Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan and Mr. T. G. Foard have done thoroughly well and justified their selection, and in addition to them, I would specially mention Khan Saheb Mehrwanji Pestonji, the Chief Judicial officer; Mr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai, Chief Medical Officer; Daroga Mr. Abanmya Rahimudin, Daroga Mr. Faisal Hussain, Daroga Mr. Mirza Baksheali, and Mr. Chimanlal Durgaram. To all these officers, my thanks are due for most able and thorough assistance. Nor must I forget to mention Mr. Lalloobhai Mahipatram, an official from the Judicial Department, who here occupies the position of my Sheristedar. He has performed his duties thoroughly well and diligently.

SPECIAL POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Cambay, 14th July, 1892.

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR, Bo. S. C.,
Special Political Agent,
Cambay.

Appendix No. A.

STATEMENT showing the work of SPECIAL CRIMINAL APPEALS done by the Court of His Highness the Nawab, presided over by the Special Political Agent, Cambay, during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Name of the Tribunal.	Number of Appeals received.						Number of miscellaneous applications for revision received.			Number of appeals and miscellaneous applications disposed of.										Number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.		Number of miscellaneous applications undisposed of	Remarks.
	Balance of appeals at the beginning of the year.		Appeals received during the year.		Total number of appeals.		Balance of miscellaneous applications.	Applications received.	Total No. of applications	Sentence confirmed.		Sentence modified.		Sentenced reversed.		Total number of appeals decided.		Total number of applications disposed of.	Average duration.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Major W. P. Kennedy Special Political Agent, Cambay ...	1	1	6	7	7	8	1	4	5	4	5	...	...	3	3	7	8	5	5	...	...	...	

SPECIAL POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Cambay, 14th July, 1892.

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR.
Special Political Agent, Cambay.

Appendix No. B.

STATEMENT showing the work of SPECIAL CIVIL APPEALS done by the Court of His Highness the Nawab, presided over by the Special Political Agent, Cambay, during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Name of the Tribunal.	Number of Civil Appeals received.				Number of Appeals decided.						Number of Appeals pending at the end of the year.		Remarks.
	Balance of appeals at the beginning of the year.	Appeals received during the year.	Miscellaneous appeals received.	Total number of appeals.	Appeals rejected or dismissed.	Appeals in which decisions were modified.	Appeals in which the decisions of the Appellate Court were confirmed.	Appeals in which decisions were reversed.	Total number of appeals decided.	Number of miscellaneous appeals decided.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Major W. P. Kennedy, Special Political Agent, Cambay ...	3	18	7	28	6	1	11	4	21	7	.....	.....	

SPECIAL POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Cambay, 14th July, 1892.

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR.
Special Political Agent, Cambay.

PART II.

THE DEWAN'S REPORT.

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No. 568 of 1892.

CAMBAY, DEWAN'S OFFICE;

30th June, 1892.

Administration Report, for 1891-92.

Introduction.

This report embraces the official year which, under the standing orders relating to this State, expired on the 31st ultimo. But since the accounts of the State are kept according to the Samvat year, *i. e.* from Dewali to Dewali, the figures of receipts and expenditure necessarily relate to the Samvat year 1947 which ended, with the last Dewali, on 1st November 1891. Thus the materials on which the report is based refer to two different periods or years.

2. This is the second report of the New Administration; and evidently, what may, perhaps, be termed the exceptional period has nearly passed away. The annual official narrative of administrative work must, therefore, inevitably decline in general interest and rapidly approach the form and brevity which best suit a settled government.

3. The usual statements specified below accompany:—

I. Political relations of Native states.

II. Native chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their courts.

III. Civil divisions of territory under political control.

IV. Population of Native States.

V. Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Military Forces.

VI. Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police.

VII. Statement showing the results of the working of the Police.

VIII. Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries.

IX. Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial.

X. Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with.

XI. Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts.

XII. Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in Jail.

XIII. Civil Work:—

Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

XIV. Do. Results of applications for execution of decrees.

XV. Registration of documents.

XVI. Statement showing agricultural stock.

XVII. Statement shoving income and expenditure.

Political.

4. The State of Cambay comprises an area of some 350 square miles and has a population, according to the Census of 1891, of 89,722 souls, of which the chief city or Capital claims more than a third, or 31,390.

Area and population.

Tribute.

5. The State pays a tribute of (British) Rs. 21,924-4 to the Imperial Government.

Relations with other Governments.

6. The relations of the State with the British Government and with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose territories adjoin Cambay, were, as usual, cordial and satisfactory.

7. H. H. the Nawab Saheb paid his annual visit, as usual, to the tomb of Mahmadsha Bokhari, near Dholera in the district of Ahmedabad, in the month of December, and was absent from the capital for 16 days. His general health was fair during the year.

Domestic occurrences.

8. There were no domestic occurrences in the Durbar family during the year under report.

His Highness' mother, Jenabé Bahoo Begum Saheb.

9. His Highness' mother, Jenabé Bahoo Begum Saheb, spent the year in peace and happiness and conferred her blessings upon him, whenever, according to the usual custom of this Durbar, he went to pay his respects to her on every *Chāndrāt* (or new moon), as also on *Eed* and other Mahomedan holidays of note. Her financial condition has improved since the settlement of her differences with the Durbar, reported on in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the last Administration Report; and Rs. 8,366 out of her debts were paid off during the year under review.

Darbar in honour of the birthday of Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress of India.

10. According to the usual custom of the State, the birthday of Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen of England and Empress of India, was celebrated on the 24th of May 1892, by a grand Darbar which was held in the Dewankhana of the State. The Special Political Agent, Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo., S. C., was invited by His Highness the Nawab Saheb to the Darbar and attended. H. H. the Nawab Saheb's brother, Khansaheb Nujumkhan, and other relations, the members of the New Administration, the principal Sowkars of Cambay, and the officers of the Military and the Biradari and Sirbandi, crowded the large hall. The usual Imperial salute of 31 guns was fired, and the troops of the State paid all due Military honours, after which the Darbar was brought to a close, as such Darbars usually are, by the distribution of garlands of flowers, *attar* and *pansupari* to the guests.

Visit of the Commissioner, N. D.

11. In the month of March 1892, the Commissioner, N. D., J. K. Spence, Esquire, paid a flying visit to Cambay and saw almost all the principal offices and, also, inspected the public schools where sweetmeats were distributed to the pupils by the Darbar to celebrate the event. His Highness the Nawab Saheb paid him a visit at the Kothee and held a Darbar in honour of the return visit which the Commissioner paid.

Political supervision and control.

12. The State was throughout the year under the Political supervision and control of the Special Political Agent, Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo., S. C., to whom His Highness the Nawab Saheb has delegated his authority.

New Administration.

13. The New Administration comprises the following principal Departments and Officers.

No.	Departments.	Names.	Designation.	Remarks.
1	Huzoor—represented by the Special Political Agent, under whose controlling authority the administration is conducted ... ... Also special appellate Court in Civil, Criminal and Political matters within limits fixed by Government.	Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo. S.C,	Special Political Agent.	Transferred from the British service.
2	Judicial (appellate, Civil and Criminal) ... ... Financial ... ... General ... ... Educational ... ... Political ... ... Registration ... ... Marriage and Divorce ... Supervision over other Departments	Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal.	Dewan.	Do.
3	Revenue ... ... Magistrate, 1st class for the District...	Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan.	Revenue Adhikari.	Do.
4	Police ... ... Military ... ... Biradari ... ... Sirbandi ... ... Artillery	T. G. Foard, Esquire.	Superintendent of Police.	Do.
5	Judicial, (original Civil and Criminal)	Merwanji Pestonjee, Darukhanawala, Esq. B. A., L. L. B.	Subordinate Judge 1st class and Sessions Judge within limits fixed by Government	
6	Medical ... ... Jail	Dhanjibhai Motabhai Vakil, Esq.	Chief Medical officer of the State.	
7	Municipality and Grass supply	Ajam Fakrudin Najmoodin.	Municipal and Grass Ganji Daroga.	Up to 25th May 1892, after which the Municipal work was taken from him and he was left in charge of the grass supplying Department only.
8	Import and Sudhrai collections...	Ajam Fazal Husein Jivabhai	Daroga of Makat or Import and Sudhrai duties.	
9	Customs	Ajam Mirza Baxi Alli	Daroga of Furja.	
10	Public Works	Ajam Aban Mia alias Jehrudin Rehmudin.	Daroga of Public Works Department.	
11	Treasury	Ajam Chimanlal Durgaram.	Daroga of Treasury	Transfered from the British service.
12	CityMagistrate, 1st class ...	Ajam Kazi Meer Mahomed Husein.	City Magistrate, 1st class.	
13	City Magistrate, 2nd class...	Ajam Dhanjibhai Hormasji.	City Magistrate, 2nd class.	
14	Khangi Department	Ajam Badrudin Rahimudin.	Khangi Daroga, Incharge of H. H's personal villages.	
15	Educational...	Ajam Hiralal Manilal Dhru.	Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Cambay.	

14. The officers at the heads of departments perform all ordinary work in the exercise of their own discretion. Their functions and obligations have been defined by the Special Political Agent, to whom all matters of difficulty or doubt are referred direct, or through the Dewan, as occasion may require.

15. Owing to the accumulation of arrears for several years past, the pressure of business in the different departments of the State, especially in the Dewan's office, continued to be heavy throughout the year.

16. All the items contained in the programme of work laid down for the New Administration, except the introduction of the Survey rates, have received their due share of attention and have been practically carried out, as reported in paragraph 23 of the last year's report, so it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again. Suffice it to say, that the revision of classification of land was done by the Revenue Survey Department, under the personal supervision of the Deputy Superintendent, T. G. Fernandez, Esqr., during the months of January and February 1892, and his report on the subject is awaited by the Special Political Agent.

Survey operations

Chapter II.—Land Revenue.

Vide paras 24-29 of the last year's Administration Report.

17. The general description of the country and its inhabitants, and the method of realizing the land revenue, continue to be the same as were reported last year.

18. The number of villages and hamlets in the State in the year under report, as contrasted with that of the preceding year, is given in the following table :—

Year.	Khalsa.		Private or Khangi.		Alienated.		Total.		Remarks.
	Villages & Towns.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	
1,947	74	17	9	...	5	...	88	17	The khalsa villages include the city of Cambay and two deserted villages. Two of the hamlets are deserted.
1,948	74	18	9	...	5	...	88	18	
Increase ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	„	1	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	

19. A new hamlet has been established this year near Virkuá between Golana and Warsada where there has been a large area of culturable land lying unoccupied for generations past. About 20 families have come and settled there from the village of Bhookpur, in the Dhandhuka Talooka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, since the month of April last. Three of the leading settlers or Patels were given the usual presents of turbans when the initiatory ceremony of "*Toran*" was performed by them. At their special desire, and with the permission of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, the settlement is called "*Kennedy Pura.*"

Village Patels.

20. The efficiency of the Village Revenue Officials, *i. e.*, the Mukhis and their Deputies and the Village Accountants, and the individual changes which have taken place during the year ending 31st May, are shown in the following table:—

Office.	Total number in the State.	Revenue offences punished by		Percentage of Village officers punished during the year.	Vacancies during the year.		Vacant on June 1st.
		Fine, &c.	Dismissal.		By death or resignation.	By dismissal.	
Revenue Patels and their Deputies ...	139	1	1	1·4	36	1	3
Village Accountants...	41	35	4	95·1	5	4	...

Status of the Patels and their Deputies.

21. An appreciable advance has been made in the improvement of the status of these useful servants of the State by requiring the Tulatees or the Village Accountants to obtain their signatures on all correspondence that they send up to the Revenue Adhikari and to inform them of all the orders that they receive from him. The Patels or Mukhis were heretofore consulted by them on village affairs only when it suited their convenience to do so. Now the Mukhis, if intelligent, can make their voices heard by the Revenue Adhikari. This must considerably increase their importance, but how far they will avail themselves of the declaration of their right, can be seen by experience alone.

Efficiency of ditto.

22. At present the Superintendent of Police regrets to find them very inattentive to police and criminal work.

Remuneration of ditto.

23. The question of their remuneration has been deferred pending the introduction of the Revenue Survey.

Jamābandi.

Jamábandi.

24. The Jamābandi was begun on the 14th of April and completed on the 31st of May 1892, the work having been done at three different places which were selected as centres of groups of villages in the State. So long as the Bhgávati system has to be unavoidably continued in the 28 Bara villages, pending the introduction of Revenue Survey, it will not be possible to finish the Jamābandi settlement at an earlier date, because the State share of the *rabi* crops cannot be ascertained before they attain their maturity, which they usually do in the month of April.

Its results.

25. The table given below will show the results of the Jamābandi settlement for the year Samvat 1948, as contrasted with that of the year, 1947:—

Year.	Land Revenue.			Total.	Veros.	Total Revenue.
	Fixed.		Miscellaneous.			
	Assessment.	Value of grain.				
1,947	2,63,130	58,371	21,131	3,42,632	29,956	3,72,588
1,948	2,66,041	69,696	14,684	3,50,422	25,275	3,75,697
Increase ...	2,911	11,325	.....	14,237	.....	14,237
Decrease ...	... .	.....	6,447	6,447	4,681	11,128
					Total increase.	3,109

26. The net increase of Rs. 3,109 which has taken place despite the loss of revenue sustained in consequence of the abolition of objectionable taxes and *veros*, is to be attributed to the causes given in detail in the following statements :—

Causes of increase.

Under Fixed Land Revenue.

Causes of Increase.	Amount.	Total.
By land taken up for cultivation	6,588	
„ cultivation of Bighoti crops in Bhágvati lands	5,458	
„ Increase in out-turn of wheat	6,758	
„ Increase in price of wheat	4,568	
„ Increase in realization of land revenue	468	
„ Alienated land made khalsa...	353	
„ Minor causes	95	
	.....	24,288

Causes of Decrease.	Amount.	Total.
By land thrown up	8,965	
„ transfer to head "Miscellaneous"	596	
„ reduction of Salami on alienated land	265	
„ transfer of land to head "Alienation"	73	
„ minor causes	152	
		10,051
Net increase	.....	14,237

Under Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Causes of Decrease.	Amount.	Total.
Items not ascertained at the time of Jamábandi	3,720	
Decrease in realization from the sale of fruits, manure, &c.	365	
Tree tax on alienated land abolished	471	
Revenue from miscellaneous products	2,735	
		7,291
Causes of Increase.		
Increase in unauthorised cultivation and in Kasumbi and Rabi crops...	249	
Transfer from head "Fixed Land Revenue"	596	
Total...	.....	845
Net decrease ...	.....	6,446

Under Veros or Cesses.

Causes of Decrease.	Amount.	Total.
By Taxes abolished :—		
Tax on hides	2,426	
Ditto on potters' wheel	506	
Post tax...	12	
Fees for giving permission to cut crops and trees	421	
Bhat Jamani	265	
Dhed Vero...	934	
Dhul Dhoya farm	101	
	4,665	
By Veros remitted on account of death or desertion not ascertained at the time of Jamábandi	38	
„ Ferry tolls	136	
„ Minor causes	28	4,867
Causes of Increase.		
By revenue from the Ijárá for collecting "Oos" or salt earth ...	150	
„ Increase in the realization from Bhang and Ganja farm	36	186
Net decrease	.....	4,681
Net increase after deducting the decreases under Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Veros, from the increase under Fixed Land Revenue	.....	3,110

Bhágvati system.

27. The number of villages in which the Bhágvati, or the system of payment in kind, was in force during the year of report, was the same as that of the preceding year, *viz.* 28.

Revenue realized from the Bhagvatai Villages.

28. While the total value of the grain representing the State share of produce, is given in a lump sum in the statement of Jamábandi, the details regarding the quantity, as well as value of the different kinds of grain, composing that share, will be found in the following statement :—

Year.	Quantity of Grain.				Value.	Remarks.
	Maunds Wheat (red.)	Maunds Wheat (white.)	Maunds Linseed	Maunds Coriander seed.		
					Rs.	
1947... ...	30,946	1,668	290	3·36	58,371	The maund consists of 40 seers of 40 tolas ; and the prices have been calculated at fixed rates for purposes of estimate, which is somewhat lower than the current market prices.
1948... ...	35,851	684	409	3·6	69,696	
Decrease ...	.....	984	.....	·30	.....	
Increase ...	4,905	.....	119	.....	11,325	

Wheat crop.

29. White wheat is going out of favour, as its out-turn is not so large as that of the red wheat, owing, as it might be supposed, to deterioration of seed.

30. An inquiry into the subject will be instituted in due course, as it is a measure of interest as well as importance both to the State and the cultivators, and steps would be taken for the importation of exotic seed, should the supposition turn out to be a fact.

Remissions.

31. The total of remissions granted during the year Samvat 1948 amounted to Rs. 4,303 on account of the causes mentioned below:—

By abolition of Veros and taxes	Rs. 3,509
By reduction of rate of Salami	„ 181
By remission of assessment on land taken up but left uncultivated through inability	„ 316
Miscellaneous causes	„ 297
Total ...	4,303

32. As against the above amount, no remission has as yet been granted out of the revenue demand for the year Samvat 1948.

Revenue Collections.

33. In addition to the value of grain entered in the statement in paragraph 25 above, the collection of revenue for the year 1948 was made in cash to the extent specified in the following table up to the end of the month of *Vaishakh*, corresponding with 26th May 1892, as compared with 1890-91.

	For 1891-92.			For 1890-91
	Land Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	
Demands as settled at the time of Jamābandi	2,80,726	25,275	3,06.001	
Do. subsequently settled	1,479	25	1,504	
Total ...	2,82,205	25,300	3,07,505	3,66,997
Collections made up to *Vaishakh*, or about the end of May	2,63,848	23,628	2,87,416	3,09,220
Collections likely to be made till the end of the year...	13,400	1,600	15,000	48,984
Balance likely to remain uncollected at the end of the year	4,957	72	5,029	8,793

34. The preceding statement shows that there was a sum of more than Rs. 20,000 remaining uncollected at the end of the year of report, out of which amount, it is expected that Rs. 15,000, or three-fourths will be collected during the remaining five months of the budget year, and that a small balance of Rs. 5,000 may remain uncollected for the satisfactory reason that as little pressure as possible is exercised towards poor cultivators who are unable to pay the State dues at once, but who mean to do so by and by.

Outstanding Balances.

35. The following table exhibits the state of the outstanding balances of revenue for past years and the collections made on account of the same during the years 1947 and 1948.

	Out-standing Balances	Recovered in 1947.			Balance at the end of 1947.	Recovered in 1948.			Balance at the end of May1892
		In-cash.	Written off.	Total.		In-cash.	Written off.	Total.	
Due up to the end of the year 1946 ...	1,78,646	40,719	26,027	66,746	1,11,900	15,811	4,747	20,558	91,342
„ „ 1947 ...	20,769	.....	.....	.....	20,769	9,940	.....	9,940	10,829
Total ...	1,99,415	40,719	26,027	66,746	1,32,669	25,751	4,747	30,498	1,02,171

36. The above statement will be sufficient to show that the aggregate amount of arrears of revenue due to the State at the end of 1946, or about the time that the New Administration was introduced, amounted to over one and three quarter lacs of rupees (Rs. 1,78,646), which has now been reduced to Rs. 91,342; that the recoveries made from the outstanding balances up to the end of May last amounted to Rs. 56,530; and that Rs. 30,774 were adjusted and written off as bad debts on account of death or desertion of cultivators and other causes described in Appendix C.

Balance due on account of previous years.

37. There was a balance of Rs. 20,769 on account of the year 1947, out of which Rs. 9,940 have been recovered in the current year up to the end of May, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,829, which, added to the previous balances, raises the total of arrears to Rs. 1,02,171, which, from enquiries made into the subject, may be divided into the following classes:—

Ditto for 1947.

Balances.	On account of 1946 and previous years.	On account of 1947.	Total.
Recoverable	58,170	5,401	63,571
Irrecoverable	8,388	1,515	9,903
Doubtful or disputed	24,784	3,913	28,697
Total... ...	91,342	10,829	1,02,171

28. The recoverable balances of Rs. 63,571 will, it is hoped, be collected in the course of the next three or four years, without undue pressure; and instalments, spreading over this period, have been accordingly fixed with due regard to the circumstances of those defaulters, who are found to be unable to pay off the arrears all at once.

Recoverable balances.

39. The irrecoverable balances of Rs. 9,903 will have to be written off before the close of the year 1948, as they are due in the accounts of the *Khatedars* who are dead, or have deserted the State, without leaving any property behind from which the State demands can be recovered.

Irrecoverable balances.

40. The larger portion of the doubtful or disputed balances of Rs. 28,697, is due on account of Salami charged on the lands of Girasias of Warasada, Changda, Khaksar, Pandad, and on lands belonging to the Swami Narayan Maharaj, and three or four other persons, the settlement of whose claims is still under consideration. When the settlement of the land they claim, will have been made, the amount found due by them will be recovered, and the rest will be written off.

Balances doubtful or disputed.

Incidence of taxation.

41. Neither the total assessment upon the culturable land, nor the assessment upon the unoccupied cultivable area can be obtained, pending the introduction of the Revenue Survey. And in the absence of this information the incidence of taxation has necessarily to be based upon the area actually under cultivation.

Total population of the City and 73 Khalsa Villages, in the State, according to the Census taken in February, 1891			82,768
Total amount of land revenue exclusive of Salami	Rs.		3,04,392
Revenue derived from Veros, exclusive of ferry tolls, &c.	„		25,008
Incidence of land revenue per head of population of fully assessed area.	„	3 10	10
Ditto of revenue derived from Cesses, and *Veros*	„	0 4	10
Total incidence per head	„	3 15	8
Turned into British currency	„	3 3	0

42. The amount of pressure which it was necessary to exercise up to the 31st ultimo, in order to recover the land revenue for the current year (1948), may be inferred from the particulars given in the following statement, the corresponding figures for 1947 being also exhibited therein for the sake of comparison :—

Extent of pressure exercised for the recovery of revenue.

Year.	Total number of occupancies.	No. of notices served.	Percentage of notices served to total occupancies.	Distraints.				No. of occupancies transferred		Revenue payers.		Number of persons confined.	Remarks.
				Number of cases.	Percentage to total occupancies.	Amount realized.		Number.	Percentage to total occupancies.	Number.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		
						By sale of property.	By sale of occupancy.						
1947	13,664	4,280	31·32	22	·18	299·1	293	...	...	...	...	...	No interest is charged on amount overdue.
1948	14,584	4,369	29·95	4	·02	47·8	83·9	...	...	...	...	7	
Less.	...	...	1·37	18	...	252	209·1	...	...	...	...	...	
More	920	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

43. From the above it will be seen that there was an increase of only 89 in the number of notices served, and a decrease of 18 in the cases of distraint, showing that the extent to which the compulsory process of recovery was carried, was about the same in the year 1948, as in the preceding one. As to the cases of arrest and confinement, six of the defaulters lived beyond the jurisdiction of the State and the seventh person in a Jewai village. They collected and carried away their share of the produce of their fields, and evaded the payment of the State demand; and their tenants declined to pay the latter on the ground that they had discharged their liability to the principal holders. The influence which these holders possess has been found to be so great as to prevent everybody in the village from bidding for their right and title to the land. But no sooner were they arrested and ordered into the Civil Jail pending the payment, than they caused the whole of the amount due by them, including arrears, to be paid up by their agents.

Distraint.

Arrest of defaulters.

Alienations.

44. The value of alienations of land amounted to Rs. 1,71,697 in the year 1946, which sum was, however, reduced to 1,50,695 in 1947, when the accounts for that year were closed; the causes of the decrease being those given below :—

Decrease.	Rs.
By the abolition of Kucha Jamābandi rates	20,354
By resumption of alienated land...	800
Total	21,154

Increase.	Rs.
By the transfer of Sarkari land to alienations...	59
Reduction in Salami...	93
Total	152
Net decrease	21,002

45. The total of alienations, amounting to 1,50,695 at the end of the year Samvat 1947 has since been reduced to Rs. 1,49,581 in 1948 or the current year, the decrease of Rs. 1,114 being atributable to the following causes:—

Decrease.	
By resumption of alienated lands	Rs. 1,287
„ relinquishment of Inami lands	185
„ increase in Salami...	129
„ minor causes	37
	1,638
Increase.	
By the transfer of Sarkari land to alienations	110
„ reduction in Salami	399
„ minor causes	15
	524
Net decrease	1,114

46. The work of the settlement of alienations has been almost completed; and it is very questionable whether it would be expedient and proper now to go into the subject of title; for such a measure would be regarded as a breach of faith by the alienees and the general public.

Enquiry into alienee's title impracticable.

47. It appears from the Settlement papers that there are about a dozen holders of *Inami* lands who possess Sanads or grants on which their claims are founded, but that the main body of the alienees rely upon prescription, and have taken the benefit of the Settlement rules of 1945 (1888-89), and have been paying the Settlement quit-rent for several years past. The people of Kusba, Tarapoor and other places, who had taken their stand against the introduction of the Settlement, have almost all yielded and accepted the Settlement without making any fresh effort to obtain a total exemption from payment. The *Salami* that became due by them has been charged to their account and realized. The only cases that remain unsettled are those of the Girassias referred to in para 49 below.

48. *Sanads.* The work of issuing Sanads to alienees in confirmation of their title, has been deferred, pending the introduction of the Survey settlement, because the area of alienations, as well as the amount of quit-rent chargeable for the same, will necessarily be changed when the Survey rates have been introduced.

49. *Girassias' disputes.*—The disputes, adverted to in paras 59-61 of the last year's Administration Report, have not as yet been settled; and the Girassias concerned refuse to pay the Salami upon the alienated lands held by them. They have applied to the Special Political

Agent for the settlement of their cases by a new Punch composed of two members, one of whom has been nominated by themselves, and the other by the State, with the Special Political Agent as Sir Punch or Umpire. The gentleman named by them, Mr. Ratilal Chhotalal, has signified his intention to join his work during the monsoon, with the permission of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in whose service he is employed, and the work has therefore been held in abeyance. When these disputes will have been settled, the work of the Summary Settlement will reach its termination.

Revenue or Possession Cases.

50. The people of this State continue to avail themselves very freely of the method of speedy redress provided for in the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, (No. III of 1876,) as will be seen from the table given below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Balance of previous year...	.....	7	7	.....
Admitted during the year	40	80	40	.....
Total ...	40	87	47	.....
Decided during the year.—				
(*a*) Possession awarded	22	37	15	.....
(*b*) Withdrawn by Rajinama	3	6	3	.....
(*c*) Application rejected	8	41	33	.....
Total ...	33	84	51	.....
Balance in hand	7	3	...	4
Total ...	40	87	51	4

51. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of these 84 cases, was 25, as against 23 in the previous year.

51. *A* 20 Applications for assistance in realizing rent from sub-tenants were received and disposed of, as against 11 last year.

Boundary Disputes.

52. There were three boundary disputes between this State and the adjoining British districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad, at the beginning of the year under report, *viz.*, (1) between Mitli in Cambay and Boroo in the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate; (2) between Mitli and Tarakpur on the Cambay side, and Pipli in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate on the opposite side; and (3) between Boodhej in Cambay and Gorad in the Matar Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate.

53. Dispute No. 3 has since been settled by the Cambay Durbar withdrawing its claim. The settlement of dispute No. 2, the Collector of Ahmedabad proposes to entrust to the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who will be assisted in the matter by the Collector's Head Surveyor on the one side, and by the Revenue Adhikari of this State on the other, and whose decision both the parties agree to accept as final. It is expected the work will be taken up by that officer in the next fair season.

54. About the settlement of dispute No. I, correspondence has been going on with the Collector of Ahmedabad and the Deputy Superintendent of the Gujarat Revenue Survey, but, in the meanwhile, the people of Boroo have made a further encroachment upon the land of Mitli.

Irrigation.

55. The marginal table will show the existing means of irrigation and water supply in this State.

Details.	Wells.		Tanks.		Remarks.
	Pucka.	Kacha.	Pucka.	Kacha	
For irrigation... ...	619	129	1	71	The people of the villages situated on the bank of the Sabarmatee use the water of that river for all purposes, and the people of Nagra use the water of the Alang canal for irrigating their rice fields.
,, drinking purposes.	214	87	1	43	
,, cattle and for washing purposes ...	42	8	5	334	
Out of use	150	36	...	4	
Total ...	1,025	260	7	455	

During the year under report very considerable progress was made for the improvement of the water supply by sinking 8 new wells and repairing 7 old ones, and by excavation and repair of 3 tanks. The State contributed Rs. 2,615 for materials required for these works, while the labour was provided by the inhabitants of the villages concerned. Similarly 5 new wells are under construction in the course of the year 1948.

Improvement in the Alang canal.

56. The question of the improvement of the Alang river, either as an irrigation canal, or as a drainage work, is under consideration by the Public Works Department of the British Government, since it affects more or less the interests of that Government as well as of this State. A provision of Rs. 4,000 for its improvement has been made in the current year's budget, but the whole of the amount will not be utilized until the conclusion of the correspondence on the subject.

Waste land.

57. The following table will show the area (in Bighas) of land lying waste during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year.

Year.	Extent of cultivable area.	Relinquished.	Taken up.	Decrease by abolition of kacha Jamābandi.	Waste land remaining at the end.	Percentage of cultivable land lying waste.
1890-91 ...	24600	12118	2577	4515·5	29625	24·08
1891-92 ...	29625	4003	1371	.....	32256	25·78
Increase ...	5025	.....	.....	.....	2631	1·7
Decrease ...	.....	8115	1206	4515·5	.....	.....

58. The difference between the figures for 1890-91 (1947) as given above, and those shown in the last year's Administration Report, para 66, is to be ascribed to the fact that the former have been brought down to the end of the year (after the accounts for the same had been closed), while the latter relate to the period up to which the information was available, *viz.*, 31st May 1891, when the report was written.

59. The increase in waste land is attributable to the reversion of a large quantity of land to the State on account of death, desertion, or poverty of holders in the year of report as well as in previous years. The remedy for the extension of cultivation lies in the introduction of the Survey rates. It is expected, also, that a good deal of land lying waste along the Alang canal would be taken up, as soon as the cause of its submersion under water during the rainy season, should be removed by repairing the breaches in the bank of the canal, and by excavating its bed at certain points where the accumulation of silt for a long series of years forms an obstruction to the easy flow of storm water.

Reclamation.

60. Nothing more need be said in connection with the reclamation of the land formerly occupied by salt pans, than that the measures taken for that purpose by the Late Administration have proved a failure; and that the expenditure of some Rs. 2,500 is a dead loss to the State. (Vide para 67, last year's Administration Report.)

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

61. A general inspection of these marks was made by the Revenue Adhikari and the Tajvijdars or General Duty Karkuns under him, and those marks which they found to have got out of repair were repaired by the occupants themselves. A detailed inspection is not practicable in the absence of Khurdas according to the Survey measurements.

Receipt Books of Ryots.

62. During his tour through the State, the Revenue Adhikari examined and compared 952 Receipt Books of Ryots in the year under review, as against 678 last year. He found that they had been properly written up and given to the cultivators at the right time. Instructions have been issued to the General Duty Karkuns to compare once a year the Receipt books of all *Khatedars* within their respective circles, and they will finish this work, as far as it refers to the current season, before the close of the year.

Chapter III.—Protection.

Legislation.

63. Pressure of work in other directions left to the New Administration but little time, during the year reviewed, to go deep into the ambitious course of legislation; nevertheless, the most crying deficiencies have been supplied

(1) by the amendment, or rather the interpretation, of certain clauses of the Summary Settlement law;

(2) by the introduction of certain sections of Act I of 1871 and I of 1891 (relating to cattle trespass), modified so as to suit the particular circumstances of the State;

(3) by the abolition of the practice under which an enquiry used to be instituted into the executor's title before admitting his document for registration;

(4) by the introduction of the rules or canons for the establishment of the Sirdars' court;

(5) Ditto. the Small Causes Court founded on Act IX of 1887;

(6) by the promulgation of rules for the registration, possession, and carrying of arms in the Cambay State;

(7) Ditto. ditto. relating to house building, privies, drains, encroachments, and projections within the Municipal limits of the city of Cambay.

64. Draft bills for the amendment of the Registration and the Limitation laws have been framed and are undergoing consideration.

Military.

65. The so called Military Force of the State consisted of 471 men, rank and file, as per particulars specified in the margin. The inutility of this body as a Military Force having been described at considerable length in paras 75-85 of the last year's Administration Report, it is unnecessary to repeat the same matter again. The last cold season proved disastrous to the old and infirm members of this body, and 23 men of the infantry and 2 of the cavalry, or Mooglai Paga, died during the year; 9 men of the former were dismissed; 3 were transferred to other departments, and 1 resigned; so that their number was reduced by 38

Cavalry or Mooglai Paga ...	42
Artillery	7
Infantry	422
Total ...	471

in the course of the year; and the balance remaining at its close was 433. The number of the men of the artillery was the same at the end as at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, 7; while that of the cavalry, or Mooglai Paga, was reduced to 40, and of the Infantry to 386.

66. The services of some of the levies were utilized for the purpose of guarding the wheat crops in the Barra villages; as also for protecting the grass *kvorans* of the State from the depredations of the Bharwads or graziers.

67. The cost of maintaining the irregular levies amounted to Rs. 38,467 during the year under report, as against Rs. 42,479 last year.

Police.

68. The sanctioned strength of the Police Force of the State, as it stood at the beginning of the year under report, consisted of 191 men, rank and file, the particulars of which are noted in the margin. This number was, however, reduced to 177, as certain changes were found to be necessary in all branches of service. The marginal figures will show how the Force stood at the end of the year. The decrease of 4 men in the City Mounted Police, and of 19 men in the District Mounted Police, and the increase of 9 men in the Foot Police, are to be accounted for in the following manner:—

Police Superintendent ...	1
Chief Constable..	1
Naib Fouzdar	1
City Mounted Police... ..	27
District Mounted Police ...	25
Foot Police...	136
	191

Police Superintendent ...	1
Chief Constable...	1
Naib Fouzdar	1
City Mounted Police... ...	23
District mounted Police ...	6
Foot Police..	145
	177

69. (*a*) *City Mounted Police.*—This branch of the Police Force, even with the reduction of 4 men, might, at the first sight, seem to be unduly large; but when it is taken into consideration that, out of the total number of 23 Sowars, 14 have been set apart for the escort of His Highness and Officers of the State; and that only the remaining 9 men are always available for Police duties, it would be evident that the number is not out of all proportion to the requirements of the city, especially as these men have to provide escorts for treasure to Borsad and back once a month, and sometimes oftener; to go to the Railway terminus at Petlad on emergent State service; and to patrol roads for some miles outside the City. Experience has, however, shown that His Highnesss the Nawab Saheb rarely, if ever, uses the 7 men set apart for his escort, and this number, with His Highness' permission, will, therefore, be reduced gradually as vacancies occur.

70. (*b*) *District Mounted Police.*—When the strength of this branch was originally fixed last year, it was borne in mind that a special provision should be made for the protection of wheat crops in the Barra villages where the State revenue is collected in kind. But it was soon found out that the Sowars so employed, though classed as Police, and though principally employed on the duty of guarding the crops, were yet practically a burden on the State, for the duty of watching crops lasted only for a few months, while for the rest of the year, there was neither Police nor other work enough to fully occupy so many men. Their number was reduced, therefore, from 25 to 6.

71 (*c*). *Foot Police.*—Out of the 145 men composing this branch, 10 men have been set apart as guards for the palace and pleasure houses of His Highness; 13 for public offices; and 18 for the Jail and for gangs of prisoners employed on extra-mural work.

72. This leaves 104 men for other Police duties. Out of this number 16 are stationed at outposts in the districts; 7 are employed on inspection work of Villages around the Capital,

where the men from the outposts cannot afford to go without much loss of time; and 81 remain in the city. But from this last number have to be supplied men for relieving temporarily those who may be absent on account of sickness, or on leave; and there are not unfrequently 8 or 9 vacancies, so that the number available for Police work in the city with its population of 31,390 souls, was about 70 at the end of the year under report.

73. There were 10 Police Chowkies in the city, with 40 Police men in charge of them; and there were 7 outposts in the districts, including the 2 additional outposts established at *Pandad* and *Kalumsar*, which occupied the services of 16 Foot Police men and 8 Sowars during the year under review.

74. The Police force was composed as follows at the end of the year under report:— 1 European Police Superintendent; 1 Parsee Chief Constable; 20 Mahomedan, and 8 Hindu minor officers, and 91 Mahomedan, 23 Hindoo and 2 Parsee Constables, and 23 Sowars, making a total of 169. Besides these there were 8 vacancies, *viz.* 1 among minor officers, and 7 among constables, which raised the total to 177.

75. Of the total number of 28 subordinate minor officers, 15 or 53·6 percent, and of the 139 men, 24 or 17·2 per cent can only read and write; and 10 or 35·7 per cent of the former and 19 or 13·6 per cent of the latter, are able to make an intelligent report of a crime. On the whole, taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage of individuals possessing such knowledge is 23·3.

76. Out of the 175 subordinate officers and men, 17 men resigned the service, 21 were dismissed, 1 deserted, 78 were punished with fine, and 34 with extra drill; 7 were degraded 11 suspended, and 2 were judicially tried and punished.

77. 1 Mounted Policeman was rewarded with promotion, and 1 officer and 1 Sowar, received pecuniary rewards, against 4 officers and 9 men last year.

78. The conduct of the Force "during the period under report has been fair," writes the Superintendent of Police; but with respect to their detective abilities he regrets to say that "they are very poor indeed," and the results of the year's operation corroborate him. For the amelioration of the force in this connection, the Superintendent suggests the introduction of fresh blood at an additional expenditure of Rs. 850 per annum. This suggestion is a good one, and the expenditure requisite for putting it in practice seems very moderate. This measure, however, will more appropriately find a place in the next year's Administration Report.

79. As to the drill and discipline of the force, the Superintendent reports that "the whole of the Force both Foot and Mounted have been put through a proper course of drill and, with the exception of a few recruits, they are all efficient."

"20 new fusils were received in the month of April last, and as soon as the necessary belts and bayonet-frogs are received the men will be instructed in the manual exercise."

80. The total number of crimes reported to the Police was 379 against 236 last year. But the latter figure cannot be accepted as accurate, since it covers a period of the last 4½ months of the Late Administration, during which the register of crimes kept in the Police office was imperfect and unreliable. There can be no fair comparison, therefore, between it and the crimes reported during the year under review.

81. 27 Crimes reported to the Police and struck off the register as false by order of the Magistrate 1st class, against 16 similiar cases struck off last year, should be deducted from the above figures, in order to determine the extent of crime. Thus the number of crimes would be reduced to 352 and 214 respectively, during the current and the last year.

82. Out of the 352 cases, 248 involving 400 accused persons were sent up to Magistrates for enquiry, as against 214 cases and 406 accused persons committed last year; 7 cases were considered to be false and reported to Magistrates for orders; and 97 remained undetected at the end of the year, as against 24 last year.

83. Out of the 400 accused persons sent up, 201 were convicted, as against 197 out of 406 last year. 193 persons were acquitted or discharged (including 102 persons the cases against whom were compromised) as against 196 last year. The cases of 6 accused persons remained pending at the end of the year, as against those of 13 persons last year.

84. The percentage of convictions to the total number of persons arrested and sent up was 50·25, as against 48·5 last year. The percentage of convictions to the number of accused persons actually tried by Magistrates was 68·8 as against 66·8 last year.

85. In 196 cases, property to the extent of Rs. 8,195 was alleged to have been stolen, as against Rs. 8,575 worth of property in 107 cases last year. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 3,409 in the year under review, as against Rs.2,438 recovered last year, giving a percentage of 45·5 during the period under report, as against 28·4 in the previous year.

86. Broadly speaking there were 41 offences against human body:— 1 being murder, 2 culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 2 attempt to commit suicide, and the remainder hurt, grievous hurt, &c. There were 163 offences against property, of which 75 were cases of theft; 29 of theft combined with house breaking; 45 of mischief; and the remainder of house trespass, &c. There were 4 cases against coinage, 13 against the Arms Act, while the remaining cases related to other matters.

87. In the case of murder and in one out of two cases of attempt at murder, the accused persons were acquitted and discharged; the second case of attempt at murder was pending trial at the end of the year; while the two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder resulted in conviction. The other offences were of ordinary character, and do not call for special remarks.

88. The Bhurwads of Khanpur, in the Matar Taluka of the Kaira District, used to cause extensive damage to crops in the Cambay territory by grazing their cattle in them. The mischief which they caused resulted in heavy losses to Cambay subjects; and it was found absolutely necessary to establish two temporary outposts, one at Indnidge and another at Matlakoi, for checking their raids. These outposts lasted from 1st February 1892 to 1st April 1892, and from 8th September 1891 to 21st March 1892 respectively, and had a most desirable effect, for no complaints now reach the Police from that quarter.

89. The Bhurwad nuisance has been almost stamped out from this State, as the following extract from the Police Superintendent's Administration Report (para 24) will show. :—

"As they (Bhurwads) and the Rubbarees were found to be such a pest to the other subjects of the State, it was deemed advisable to adopt stringent measures to keep them in check. A notification was, therefore, issued in the Durbar Gazette, calling upon all Bhurwads and Rubbarees to furnish bail. In the month of September last, they were all called upon to

execute bonds in their own recognizances for the sum of Rs. 100, with one surety for a similar amount. The conditions of the bonds were, that they should make secure pens for their cattle, and that, if their cattle were found grazing in crops, the owner and his surety would be called upon to forfeit the amount of their bonds. During the last touring season I visited every village in the State, and inspected the cattle pens in each village, when I found that, although the Bhurwads and Rabbarees had executed bonds, their cattle pens were in the same condition as before, and that the Mukhies, although personally warned by me to see that the orders on this subject were strictly carried out, were quite indifferent about the matter. I called the attention of the Revenue Adhikari to the fact and, with his assistance, succeeded in getting the Mukhies to give attention to the subject."

90. Satisfactory Police arrangements were made on the occasion of Mahomedan and Hindu festivals as the following extracts (para 34), from the Police Superintendent's report will show :—

"The Mohorrum, Ramzan, Bakri Eed, Dewali, Dussera, and other festivals passed off quietly."

"It had been the custom for people to carry arms during the Mohorrum, but as several faction fights had taken place from time to time, it was deemed advisable to withdraw the privilege. A prohibitory notice was issued before the commencement of the Mohorrum, warning all persons against carrying arms during the ten days of the festival; and all persons with the exception of the relations of His Highness, were called upon to register their Taboots, Buraks, &c. The Sunnis did not take kindly to the prohibition to carry arms during the festival, as they had been always allowed to dance round their Zulfikars with naked swords, but every thing passed off quietly. 636 Taboots, 66 Buraks, 147 Tigers, 7 Turbes, 232 Panjās and Nishans, 12 horses, 48 Ellums, 12 Zulfikars and 12 Musjids were registered during the Mohorrum."

91. Satisfactory arrangments have been made for keeping strict surveillance over suspicious characters; and registers or rolls of their antecedents are kept by the Chief Constable in the city, and by the Mukhies in their respective villages.

92. Service registers of the Police Force in the form used in the British Districts have been introduced and are being filled up; those relating to Foot Police having been completed by the end of the year.

93. Summer clothing was supplied to the Force, with the exception of the six Sowars composing the Mounted Police in the district.

94. A provision of Rs. 1,500 has been made in the current year's budget for building outposts for the District Police at places where accommodation in State *chowras* is not available. The Kharodi outpost, which was in a very dilapidated condition, has been rebuilt on a more suitable site. The work of building stables at Tarapur is going on; while that of rebuilding the Gomtawad outpost will be begun as soon as the line of the new road between Cambay and Petlad has been marked out.

95. *Dress and Horse Funds.*—Deductions are made from the pay of the Mounted and the Foot Police on account of dresses supplied to them, and from that of only the former on account of horse-fund, the system of deduction adopted being the same as that in vogue in British Districts. Formerly such deductions used to be credited to the State under the head of "Police Receipts," but they have, since the reorganization of the Police Force, been formed into

separate or "Excluded funds", and placed at the disposal of the Police Superintendent to be applied to the purposes for which they are intended.

96. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Police Force amounted to Rs. 40,764, as against Rs. 46,275 in the previous year. By deducting from these figures the cost of the Jail-guard, which forms a charge against the Jail Department, the net expenditure for 1947 will be reduced to Rs. 39,024, as against Rs. 44,647 for 1946.

Village Police.

97. The number of men employed for the protection of life and property in the district of Cambay, in addition to the regular Police Force, will be seen from the table given in the margin. They do both Revenue and Police work, but their cost is debited to the Revenue Department alone. 415 men are paid in cash and 44 in land.

Description.	No. of men.	Paid in		Total.
		Cash.	Land	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Havaldars	102	3,552	...	3,552
Jewaidars	49	1,456	...	1,456
Rawanias	264	7,996	...	7,996
Do.	44	...	422	422
Total ...	459	13,004	422	13,426

98. The system of track law is in full force in this State, except in the city of Cambay; and the responsibility for compensation for property carried away by thieves and robbers, lies upon the Rawanias, as distinguished from Havaldars and Jewaidars. It is a very desirable check upon offences against property. The Rawanias were, however, not called upon to pay any compensation on this account, during the year under review.

(D) Criminal Justice.

99. Before proceeding to a review of the Criminal Branch of the Administration of Justice, it may be remarked that there were the following tribunals at work for the dispensation of justice in criminal matters during the year under report, their number having been reduced from nine to six in the preceding year, upon the establishment of the New Administration.

I. H. H. the Nawab Saheb's Court, presided over by the Special Political Agent, exercises extraordinary jurisdiction in matters of appeal and revision.

II. The Dewan's Court hears appeals against the decisions of the Magistrates and the Sessions Court.

III. The Sessions Court presided over by the Civil Judge.

IV. The Court of the Magistrate 1st Class for the District, presided over by the Revenue Adhikari.

V. The Court of the Magistrate 1st Class for the City of Cambay.

VI. The Court of the Honorary Magistrate 1st Class, presided over by Khan Saheb Najumkhan, whose jurisdiction is limited to his Jiwai villages of Wasna, Rel, and Navi Akhole.

VII. The Court of the Magistrate 2nd Class at Cambay, for Municipal cases arising in the City, and 3rd Class cases of the district.

100. The year under report commenced with a small balance of 14 cases pending in all the four Magistrates' Courts put together. The number of new cases received during the year was 498, making a total of 512 for disposal, as against 395 during the last year. Out of these, 487 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 25 cases, as against 14 last year.

101. The following summary shows the amount of criminal work done by each Magistrate:—

Name of Court.	Regular.					Miscellaneous.				
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining at the end of the year.
Magistrate 1st Class and the Revenue Adhikari	5	7	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
City Magistrate 1st Class... ...	4	223	227	209	18	...	6	6	6	...
Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrate 2nd Class	5	258	263	257	6	...	15	15	15	...
Total ...	14	498	512	487	25	...	21	21	21	...

102. The total number of offence-cases involved as accused 966 persons, of whom the cases against 929 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 37 accused persons in 25 cases at the end of the year, as against 34 accused persons in the 14 undisposed of cases on the corresponding date last year.

103. The average duration of cases disposed of—from the date of filing to the date of disposal—in all the Magistrates' Courts put together, was 6·97 days; that in the Court of the Magistrate 1st Class for the district being 3·1; that in the 1st Class City Magistrate's Court being 15·7; that in the Honorary Magistrate's Court being 5; and that in the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court being 4·1.

104. The particulars of the disposal of the original offence-cases are given in the following table:—

Disposal.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total number of persons.	Remarks.
Withdrawn or compromised	355	38·2	
Struck off...	61	6·6	
Acquitted or discharged...	188	20·3	
Convicted	292	31·4	
Committed to the Sessions Court	32	3·4	
Died	...	...	
Accused absconded	1	·1	
Total ...	929	100	

105. The ratio of the persons acquitted or discharged is 20·3 per cent, and of those convicted is 31·4 per cent to the total number of persons dealt with.

106. The total number of witnesses examined was 1,114, which gives an average of about 2·2 witnesses per case.

107. Out of the 932 persons against whom criminal complaints were preferred during the the year, 412 were arrested by the Police, 68 were apprehended on warrant; 422 appeared voluntarily or on summons; and 30 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates.

108. The nature and description of the offences will be found in appendix No. X.

Imprisoned	95
Imprisoned and fined	43
Whipped	1
Fined	164
	308

109. The marginal table exhibits the punishments awarded by the Magistrates, during the year under review.

The Sessions Court.

110. The total number of cases before the Sessions Court was 16 as against 9 last year. The trials were held with the assistance of Assessors, whose opinion was agreed to by the presiding Sessions Judge in 2 cases only.

111. The number of accused persons involved in the 16 cases was 30, of whom 29 were males and 1 female. 14 accused persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fined, as against 18 last year; and 16, including the female prisoner, were acquitted and discharged, against 9 last year.

112. The result of the trials will be seen in detail from the table given below :—

Offence.	No. of cases.	No. of accused persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining at the end of the year.
Offences against the human body.—					
(1) Murder	1	3	...	3	.....
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	2	9	7	2	.....
(3) Attempt to commit murder	1	2	...	2	.....
(4) Illegal confinement	1	1	1	...	.....
Offences against property.—					
Theft	4	4	4	...	.....
Lurking house trespass with intent to commit theft	1	1	1	...	.....
Mischief by fire with intent to cause damage to agricultural property	3	6	...	6	.....
Ditto. to a house	1	1	1	...	.....
Offences relating to documents.—					
Fraudulent destruction of a valuable security ...	1	1	...	1	.....
Ditto. marriage.—					
Marrying again during the lifetime of husband, and adultery	1	2	...	2	.....
	16	30	14	16	.....

113. The total number of witnesses examined in these 16 cases was 127, which gave an average of 8 witnesses per case.

114. The average duration of trials, from the date of receipt of the case to the date of decision, was 5·5 days, as against 7·7 last year. This calculation includes the uncertain element of delay that necessarily occurs in calling assessors and fixing a convenient day for holding the sessions, and due allowance must be made on this account.

Criminal Appeals.

The Dewan's Court.

115. The total number of criminal appeals made to this court was 34,—as against 35 in the previous year,—all of which were decided, and there was no balance in hand either at the beginning, or the end, of the year under report.

116. The total number of appellants involved in these 34 cases, was 53, as compared with 43 accused persons in 35 cases last year. The appeals of 32 accused persons were rejected and their sentences were confirmed, as against those of 21 last year; the sentences upon 16 were

modified as against 24 last year; those upon 3 were reversed as against 6 last year. Two cases were remanded for further enquiry and final disposal, as against one last year.

117. The average duration of appeals was 5·25 days in cases involving sentences of imprisonment, and 13·2 in all cases taken together, as against 19·4 last year. But, as in appeal cases, the record of the original court has to be procured after the appeal has been filed, and as a convenient day has to be fixed and notified to the appellant or his pleader before the appeal can be heard, the period, from the date of filing to the date of disposal, necessarily includes this element of unavoidable delay.

Extradition.

118. No want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring Native State of H. H. the Gaekwar, or Officers of British Districts was experienced during the year in the matter of extradition of offenders. The following tabular statements will explain themselves:—

Demands by Cambay.

On whom.	No. of demands made.		No. of demands withdrawn.		Surrenders.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
British Authorities ...	12	23	2	5	6	13	The remaining 5 persons have not been traced as yet and have therefore not been surrendered.
Native States	9	18	2	2	6	11	Ditto ditto
Total ...	21	41	4	7	12	24	

Demands on Cambay.

By whom.	No. of demands made.		No. of demands withdrawn.		Surrenders.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
British Authorities ...	5	9	...	...	5	8	One person has not been surrendered, as he has not been discovered as yet.
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5	9	...	...	5	8	

119. The trials of the 24 persons made over to this State, resulted in the conviction of 13 and the acquittal of 11. Out of the former, one was convicted of escape from confinement and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven months; and the remaining twelve were convicted of theft and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one month to one year, and two of them were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in addition.

Jail.

(a.) Criminal Jail.

120. In order to supply the desideratum in connection with the Jail, as reported in paragraph 137 of the last year's Administration Report, a sufficient amount (Rs. 6,000), consistent with the wants of that building, has been provided in the Budget for the current year (1947); and the work of building the compound-wall and making other improvements, has been in

progress for some time past, and will be finished before the end of the year (October next). Arrangements for the confinement of civil prisoners, or debtors, have been completed, while accommodation for untried prisoners,—separate from the main building though attached to its external boundary wall,—will be provided within a month or two. The next requisite is the security of the western row of cells now used for confining convicts; for the eastern one is secure enough. The former, unlike the latter, has a tiled roof and not a very strong wall at the back; and an attempt to escape through either of them would not be work of much difficulty for desperate prisoners, should the Jail-guard be found wanting in vigilance. Steps will be taken to correct these faults during the next year, if possible.

121. The statement given below exhibits the necessary particulars regarding the prisoners confined in the Jail, during the year under review :—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9
Number.	Class of Prisoners.	Remaining on 1st June, 1891			Received during the year 1891-92.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Convicted ...	48	6	54	123	10	133	171	16	187	137	12	149	34	4	38	42·18	3·61	45·79	
2	Under trial...	9	...	9	189	22	211	198	22	220	195	21	216	3	1	4	4·39	·4	4·79	

122. The particulars as regards the prisoners discharged (col. 6) may be stated as follows :—

Convicted prisoners (149.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred	...	...	...
Released on appeal	6	2	8
Ditto on expiry of sentence	121	10	131
Ditto by order of the Special Political Agent, on account of illness	1	...	1
Died in Jail	9	...	9
	137	12	149

123. Out of the 9 deaths, 4 were due to influenza, and 5 to diarrhœa both of which happened to prevail in the City from August 1891 to April, 1892.

124. Taking 46 to be the daily average number confined in the Jail, the ratio of mortality would be 19·6, as against 2 per cent during the last year, and 12·2 during the year before.

Under trial (216.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Released	81	12	93
Convicted and sentenced	107	8	115
Transferred to other Jails	7	1	8
	195	21	216

125. There was no escape, or even an attempt to escape, made by any of the prisoners, during the year under report.

126. There was one prisoner under trial, who showed symptoms of insanity, but who was nearly cured by proper care and medical treatment, and was made over to the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, as the offence charged against him was said to have been committed in that district.

127. Of the 38 convicted prisoners that remained in the Jail on the last day of the year, there were

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced to imprisonment for life ...	1	...	1
Ditto to more than 7 but not exceeding 10 years	2	1	3
Ditto 5 do. 7	1	...	1
Ditto 3 do. 5	3	...	3
Ditto 1 year do. 3	12	...	12
Ditto 6 months do. 1 year	3	2	5
Under 6 months	12	1	13
Total ...	34	4	38

128. Classified according to their castes, the convicts were

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brahmins	2	...	2
Rajpoots	2	...	2
Kolees	19	3	22
Waghrees	1	...	1
Bharwads	1	...	1
Chunara	1	...	1
Wadees	5	...	5
Mahomedans...	3	1	4
Total ...	34	4	38

129. These figures sufficiently indicate the fact that the Jail population consists chiefly of criminal tribes.

130. The average cost per prisoner per annum was as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(1)	On account of diet...	37	11	4
(2)	Do. clothing	4	11	0
(3)	Do. Jail Establishment	9	13	3
(4)	Do. Guards	34	6	4
	Total Rs.	86	9	11

131. This would give a daily average of 0-3-9 per prisoner, taking the daily average number of inmates of the Jail to be 46.

132. The total charges on account of the maintenance of the Jail amounted to Rs. 4,382, during the year under report, as compared with Rs. 3,712 spent in the previous year.

133. Against this expenditure may be set off the wages earned by the convicts, which amounted to Rs. 2,656 in the year of report, as against Rs. 2,569 in the previous year. These wages, it is to be remembered, were earned on account of the employment of prisoners on road and other outdoor work, for there is little or no indoor work for them. An attempt was made, and is still being made for the manufacture of coir matting, as there is abundance of cocoanut husks available on the spot, Cambay being a place of celebrity for trade in cocoanuts. But the demand of the State for this sort of matting is soon satisfied, and the want of demand for it among the public does not render the business profitable.

134. The official visitors paid 38 visits to the Jail, during the year of report. The premises were found by them to be neat and clean, and their recorded remarks in the Visitors' Book show that they were satisfied with the general management of the institution.

135. There were four offences against Jail discipline which were departmentally inquired into and punished by the Jail Superintendent. They consisted of, 1 bringing prohibited articles into the Jail; 1 holding conversation with strangers while employed on extra-mural work, and 2 quarrelling with each other about work entrusted to them. The punishment inflicted in all cases was confinement in stocks for periods not exceeding half an hour.

Civil Jail.

136. The two rooms, referred to in paragraph 150 of the last year's Administration Report, were used as a Civil Jail prior to the completion of separate accommodation for debtors.

137. There were 41 admissions to the Civil Jail, as against 52 during the previous year.

138. There was no female debtor in the Civil Jail last year, but there was one woman this year, who was placed in confinement for disobedience of the Civil Court's decree in her husband's favour for the restitution of conjugal rights.

139. The marginal table will show the various periods of confinement imposed upon the debtors, the average duration of which was 15·2 days. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 1·08 as against 2·17 last year. There were two persons in confinement at the end of the year, one of them being the unfortunate woman referred to in paragraph 138 above, against one last year.

5 days and under	20
5 to 15 days	10
15 days to 1 month	6
1 month to 2 months	4
2 months to 3 months, ...	...
Above 3 months	1
	41

140. There were no casualties or deaths among the debtors.

141. The debtors, as a matter of course, receive their maintenance allowances from their judgment creditors. The cost to the State on account of maintaining the Civil Jail, amounted to Rs. 306, as compared with Rs. 258 last year.

Civil Justice.

142. There were the following judicial tribunals at work during the year, namely,

(1) The Court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, presided over by the Special Political Agent;

(2) The Dewan's Court;

(3) The Civil (and Sessions) Court. Also exercises the powers of a Small Causes Court;

(4) The Sirdars' Court.

143. All original work is presented to the court of the Civil Judge, which, also, decides Sessions Cases. Appeals both Civil and Criminal are heard by the Dewan; and special appeals against the decisions of his court on the civil side, are made to His Highness' Court, that is to the Special Political Agent, who exercises extraordinary jurisdiction and powers of revision in criminal matters.

144. In addition to the above court there is one court of Mamlatdar, which is presided over by the Revenue Adhikari of this State, and which performs the functions of a Civil Court under the spirit of Act III of 1876. The results of operations of this court are shown in a separate part below that relating to regular Civil work.

145. The following figures explain the state of the original Civil work.

	1890-91	1891-92.
Number of suits pending at the beginning of the year... ...	312	340
Do. instituted during the year, including 21 re-admissions	1,942	2,381
	2,254	2,721
Number disposed of...	1,914	2,532
Number remaining in balance at the end of the year	340	189

146. Among the suits instituted and among those disposed of during the year, there were 988 and 947 suits respectively of a value not exceeding Rs. 50, which were cognizable by a Court of Small Causes.

147. In the 2,360 suits instituted during the year under report, the value of the claims did not exceed

Rs. 10 in 1,043 cases,		Rs. 1,000 in 13	cases.
Rs. 50 in 874 „		Rs. 2,000 in 2	„
Rs. 100 in 230 „		Rs. 5,000 in 2	„
Rs. 500 in 168 „		Rs. 10,000 in 0	„
		2,332	

148. There were also 28 suits the value of which could not be estimated in money, thus making the total of 2360.

149. The aggregate value of the subject matter of the suits instituted during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 97,640, as against Rs. 92,383 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,257. Divided by the number of suits actually filed (2,360), the above figure gives Rs. 41·6, as the average value of a suit during this year, as against Rs. 47·8 in the last year.

150. Classified according to subject matter, the number of suits filed during the year of report compares as follows with that in the last year :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
(*a*) Suits on account stated; for contracts in writing; and for those not in writing; and for goods sold and delivered	1805	2289
(*b*) Ditto for immovable property...	49	42
(*c*) Ditto for arrears of rent	28	12
(*d*) Ditto for damages	11	4
(*e*) Ditto for dissolution of partnership	1	0
(*f*) Ditto for certificate of heirship	1	11
(*g*) Ditto for probate	1	2
	1896	2360

151. The details of suits disposed of during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the following table :—

Name.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Disposed of without trial	82	172
Compromised	183	312
Decreed on confession	237	378
Decreed ex-parte...	895	1019
Dismissed ex-parte	22	30
On reference to arbitration :—		
For Plaintiff...	.....	1
For Defendant	.....	...
With contest:—		
For Plaintiff...	399	545
For Defendant	96	75
Total ...	1914	2532

152. The percentage of suits disposed of ex-parte to the total number of cases decided was 41·4, as against 47·3 per cent last year.

153. The total number of suits disposed of was more than that of suits filed during the year, and also more than that disposed of last year; thus showing that a great deal more work was done during the year of review, as compared with the previous one. The closing balance was 189, as against 340 at the end of the last year. Among these 189 suits, there were only 31 suits of more than one year's standing, as against the corresponding figure of 100 at the beginning of the year. The average duration of suits disposed of during the year was 36·8, as against 105 days last year.

154. The pecuniary value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,10,685, as against Rs. 1,03,550 last year. This may account, at least in part, for the increase of Rs. 947 in the receipts realized by the Civil Court on account of stamp duty.

155. *Sirdars' Court.*—To the machinery above mentioned was added a special tribunal to deal with civil and criminal cases in which relations of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Sirdars, Kheshees, and certain other members of the Durbar may be involved as defendants. A special tribunal of this sort was rendered desirable, as a concession to the traditional feelings of these Sirdars, who claimed exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, and as a means of protecting the interests of suitors, who, in consequence of such claim, found it always difficult, if not impossible, to obtain speedy and effectual justice against them.

156. The Sirdars' Court is composed of (1) the Revenue Adhikari and (2) the Civil and Sessions Judge, the senior of whom presides in the court; and (3) the Kazee of Cambay, whose assistance in the disposal of cases involving questions of Mahomedan Law and kindred matters, is of considerable value and importance.

167. The Sirdars' Court entered upon its duties on the 1st October, 1891.

158. The following statistics are given to indicate the result of work done by the court from the date of its establishment to the end of the year (31st May, 1892).

159. There were cases pending against some of the Sirdars, before the establishment of this court, which were transferred to it for disposal ... 9

New suits filed 8

17

160. Out of this number, 2 suits were decided in favour of plaintiffs; 7 were compromised and withdrawn; and 1 was dismissed by default of the plaintiff, making a total of 10 cases disposed of, and leaving a balance of 7 at the end of the year.

161. Of these 7 cases, two were postponed at the request of the parties, who had applied for time to consider over and settle the matter of their differences in an amicable manner; 1 was held over pending the presentation of a written statement by the defendant; and 2 on account of absence of the defendant from the court's jurisdiction; 2 suits had been filed only recently before the close of the year, and no action was taken in respect of them until after the conclusion of the year.

162. The value of property involved in these 17 cases was Rs. 15,516, giving an average value of Rs. 912-11-4 per suit.

163. Looking to the nature or character of these claims, there were 13 for value of goods supplied; 2 for money lent; 1 for compelling the due performance of a contract under which property, consisting of land, &c., worth about Rs. 10,000, had been settled as a gift; and 1 for fees due to a pleader.

Darkhasts.

164. There were 2,367 new applications (Darkhasts) filed for the execution of decrees, as against 1,722 filed in the last year; and the value sought to be recovered thereby was Rs. 1,14,430. There were 2,019 applications remaining undisposed of at the beginning of the year, representing a value of Rs. 2,08,573, so that the total number of applications for disposal this year was 4,386, representing a value of Rs. 3,23,003, as against 4,615 representing a value of Rs. 3,46,936 last year.

165. Out of the above number of applications, 3,760 were disposed of during the year under report with the results noted below :—

In 1,300 satisfaction was obtained in full.
In 738 satisfaction was obtained in part.
1,659 Applications were wholly infructuous.
58 Applications were transferred to the Revenue Adhikari for execution.
5 Applications were transferred to the Sirdars' Court for disposal.
626 Applications remained pending at the end of the year.

166. Judgment debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 127 cases, and were actually imprisoned in 36 cases. The corresponding numbers during the preceding year were 92 and 49.

167. The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 38,447, as compared with Rs. 56,325 in the previous year.

168. The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code was 47, as compared with 37 in 1890-91; of these 2 were successfully resisted, and in 6 relief was granted to the insolvents. 25 Applications were struck off the file, owing either to the neglect or failure of the applicants to produce evidence in support of their petitions, or to the court holding the petitions not proved. 14 Applications remained pending at the end of the year.

Execution of decrees of the Civil Court by the Revenue Department.

169. In accordance with the rules and principles adverted to in para 179 of the last year's Administration Report, the execution of decrees relating to land, paying revenue to the

State, was transferred from the Civil Court to the Revenue Adhikari. The quantity of work done by the latter officer in this connection will be seen from the following summary :—

No. of decrees received from the Civil Court up to 31st May 1892.	Disposed of.						Remarks.
	By sale of debtor's interest in land.	By fixing instalments for payment of debt.	By amicable settlement.	Called back by the Civil Court.	Returned to the Civil Court as there was no offer for the purchase of debtor's interest.	Total.	
58	6	5	20	6	13	50	8 Remained unexecuted pending the date fixed for the sale of debtor's interest.

Civil appeals.

170. The number of appeals at the beginning of the year was 186, as against 97 in the previous year. The number instituted during the year, including re-admissions, was 105, representing a value of Rs. 23,144, as against 143, representing a value of Rs. 26,052 filed in the last year. Thus the total number of appeals before the Dewan's court was 291, as against 240 in the previous year. The number of appeals disposed of was 195, and the number pending was 96, compared to 54 and 186 respectively in the last year.

171. In 120 cases, or 61·6 per cent of the total number disposed of, the decrees were confirmed; in 11 or 5·6 per cent, modified; in 19 or 9·7 per cent, reversed; while 11 cases or 5·6 per cent were remanded; and 34 cases or 17·5 per cent were compromised or otherwise disposed of. Out of the 195 appeals, 161 or 82·5 per cent were contested, and the remaining 34 or 17·4 per cent, were withdrawn or compromised.

172. The average duration of time each appeal lasted was 463·8 days, as against 69 in the previous year, owing to the disposal of old appeals, of which 48 were of more than two, and 74 of more than one year's standing.

Registration.

173. During the year 1891-92, there were 983 documents presented for registration, as against 654 in the previous year, giving an increase of 329 transactions or 50 per cent; but out of this number, 917 documents were registered or recorded during the year, as against 568 in the previous year.

and different

174. The classification of documents being somewhat intricate in this State, from that obtaining in British India, it is not sufficient merely to describe the work of registration, or rather the nature of the documents registered, as compulsory and optional. The following table is, therefore, submitted for the purpose of briefly describing the nature and value of the documents

presented for registration, and the receipts and expenditure on that account during the year under report, as contrasted with those in the preceding year.

Description.	1891-92.			1890-91.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Instruments of gift ...	8	2,045	53	9	1774	51	
Sale deeds	353	1,26,046	3,923	232	85,561	2,561	
Mortgages	517	1,40,783	2,599	351	1,03,497	1,742	
Wills	20	27,499	505	16	36,477	575	
Leases for one or more years	67	1,836	85	41	1,200	60	
Perpetual leases ...	1	30	1	.....	.....	....	
Miscellaneous deeds relating to money and movable property ...	3	880	12	5	1,919	11	
Miscellaneous deeds relating to immovable property	14	1,963	63	.....	.....	.....	
Fines and Commission fees	.....	.....	581	.....	.....	336	
Total ...	983	3,01,082	7,822	654	2,30,428	5,336	
Deduct Expenditure ...	.....	.....	545	.....	.....	427	
Net profit	.....	.....	7,277	.....	.....	4,909	

175. The number of wills registered was 20 in 1891-92, as against 16 in 1890-91, exhibiting an increase of 4 or 25 per cent. The system of depositing wills for safe custody is unknown to this State. No authority to adopt was registered either in the year under review, or in the preceding one.

176. The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 2,89,871-14-0, as against Rs. 2,05,827 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 84,044. Exclusive of wills and instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1891-92 was Rs. 316, as against Rs. 362 in the year preceding. Taking all classes of instruments together, the average registration fee levied was Rs. 7-8-0 during 1891-92, being the same as that in 1890-91.

177. There were 43 refusals to register during the year under review, as against 9 in 1890-91.

178. When documents presented for registration are found to have been insufficiently stamped, the executors are referred to the stamp office to get the deficient duty supplied. There were 6 cases so referred during the year under report as against 15 in the previous one.

179. There was no prosecution for offences against the registration rules.

180. The gross receipts of the department for the year under review (Rs. 7,822-9-6) showed an increase of Rs. 2,486-9-6 on the receipts (Rs. 5,336) for 1890-91. This result is due to an increase in the number of registrations, owing to the facilities afforded to the parties concerned by the abolition of the practice, prevailing under the Old Administration, under which an enquiry used to be instituted into the executor's title before admitting his document for registration.

181. The expenditure of the year Rs. 545-8-0 increased by the sum of Rs. 119, as, compared with the expenditure of the last year.

182. The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 7,277 in 1891-92. The total surplus stood at Rs. 4909-8-0 in the last year.

Municipal Administration.

183. The Municipal Administration of the city of Cambay was conducted by one of the Departments of the State throughout the year; and the funds requisite for the purpose were obtained from the revenue realized under the name of "Sudhrai" or "Improvement Fund;" and from fees, fines, and rent of markets. But the amount thus raised was found to be insufficient to meet the growing wants of the city, and was, therefore, supplemented by a subsidy from the general revenues of the State. The State contribution is always equal to the difference between the total expenditure of the Municipality, and the total of receipts from all Municipal sources put together; and varies from year to year, according as there is an increase or decrease in these figures.

184. The Municipal boundaries have undergone no change, but continue to be the same as were given in para 197 of the last year's Administration Report. They comprise an area of about 4 square miles with 8,507 occupied, and 4,160 uninhabited, houses; and a population of 31,390 souls, according to the General Census of February 1891.

185. The marginal figures will show the revenue of the Municipality and the grant made to it by the State, during the year 1891-92, as contrasted with the previous year. The increase in the income from "Sudhrai Fund" or octroi, is attributable to larger imports of metal pots and silk fabrics having taken place on account of marriages among Banias, while that under "miscellaneous" is due to the sale of empty boxes collected together for years past. The other items do not seem to call for explanation or remark.

Items.	1891-92.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
"Sudhrai Fund" or octroi	8,157 0 0	7,652 4 0	501 12 0	.....
Fees for giving caste dinners on public roads	189 0 0	200 0 0	.....	11 0 0
Rent of land ...	5 0 0	11 2 0	.....	6 2 0
Sale of manure ...	43 0 0	22 8 0	20 8 0	.....
Miscellaneous ..	83 0 0	11 8 0	71 8 0	.....
Rs. ...	8,477 0 0	7,897 6 0	596 12 0	17 2 0
Grant from the State	6,597 0 0	24,801 14 0	.....	18,204 10 0
Total, Cambay Rs.	15,074 0 0	32,699 0 0	.....	17,642 0 0

186. The main heads of expenditure during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, are given in the following table :—

Items.	1947. (1891-92).	1946. (1890-91).	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
I. *General Establishment.*—					
Establishment for inspection and office work	2,619	2,441	178	.....	The increase is due to the readjustment of salaries of the Municipal Daroga and Inspectors.
II. *Public Safety.*—					
(*a*) Fire Engine Establishment, and purchase of fire engine, hose, &c.	163	506	....	343	The decrease is due to the pay of the Superintendent of a Public garden having been charged to Public gardens instead of to this Establishment.

Items.	1947. (1891-92).	1946. (1890-91).	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
(*b*) Lighting Establishment, and purchase of oil, lamps, &c.... ...	2,632	3,920	.....	1,288	The decrease is due to some large iron lamp posts and lamps having been bought for a public garden in 1946.
(*c*) Chowkidars' Establishment, repairs to gates and chowkees...	473	1,188	.....	715	Due to reduction of establishment.
III. *Public Health.*—					
(*a*) Repairs to the channel for bringing water into the Neija and Narangshar tanks ...	185	164	21		
(*b*) Road watering ...	2,210	4,213	.....	2,003	The decrease is due to the purchase of 2 water-carts, and bullocks and buffaloes in the last year.
(*c*) Road sweeping ...	2,395	1,992	403	.....	Three additional carts were employed in the year of report for removing the town sweepings, which accounts for the increase.
(*d*) Public gardens ...	.....	3,143	.....	3,143	Transferred to the Public Works Department.
(*e*) Fences for road side trees	.....	269	.....	269	Watering was stopped owing to the young trees having grown big enough to live without it. Hence the decrease.
IV. *Public convenience.*—					
(*a*) Building and repairing roads	4,199	11,558	.....	7,359	The decrease is due to a large amount having been spent last year upon the Kansari road and Gangdia Nálla.
(*b*) Purchase of land for widening public roads.	140	2,892	.....	2,752	The expenditure for 1947 during which no new land was purchased, represents the payment of arrears for former years.
(*c*) Miscellaneous... ...	26	399	.....	373	The decrease is due to a large number of fences for roadside trees having been made in last year.
(*d*) Contingencies... ...	32	14	18	.....	Calls for no remark.
Total ...	15,074	32,699	620	18,245	

General observations.

187. *Conservancy.*—The work of inspection of conservancy was in the hands of four Inspectors, besides whom the Daroga went on the usual rounds, and saw to the cleanliness of the main streets and roads, but the bye-lanes and alleys were seldom, if ever, as clean as they ought to be. Their uncleanliness might be attributed to two causes: (1) the unscrupulosity of the people about throwing dust, ashes, refuse of vegetables and house sweepings in front of their houses, rather than collect and remove them to dust-bins or places appointed for the purpose; (2) to weakness on the part of Inspectors in enforcing cleanliness by prosecuting before Magistrates the delinquents that foul the purlieus of public streets and roads.

188. *Road sweeping.*—The establishment employed for this purpose has been considerably increased and strengthened, as will be seen from the table given in the margin. In addition to these men and carts, there are from 6 to 10 carts belonging to cultivators which are employed in removing town sweepings, and which are driven by Bhangees. These Bhangees are remunerated by the owners of the carts who use the sweepings as manure for their fields.

Description.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Inspectors	4	4
Sweepers and Mukadams.	36	49
Scavengers' carts	2	5

189. *Privies.*—In addition to the private privies attached to the houses of well-to-do men there are, in some of the streets in the town, general or public privies which have been built at the expense of the inhabitants of those streets, and to which outsiders are not allowed access. This sort of provision being far from sufficient, three new public latrines were added during the year under report, to prevent people from resorting to fields and open grounds for natural purposes; and more will be built by and by as funds permit.

190. The number of Bhangees employed for cleaning the privies, public or private, including those attached to the Darbar buildings, was 17, as against 14 in the last year. The privies in public streets and those attached to the private houses, are cleaned by some 75 Bhangees, who are remunerated by the inhabitants of these streets and the owners of the private privies. Including these, the total number of hands engaged for *Halalkhor* service was 92, which would be amply sufficient for the wants of the city, provided the men did their work with efficiency.

191. There are three pits or depôts where the night-soil is conveyed and deposited with a covering of ashes and earth. It is eventually used as manure for vegetable gardens, &c., after it has remained for a whole season in the pits.

192. *Construction of roads.*—Endeavours are being made for discovering and procuring materials, such as raw stones or moorrum, within the limits of this State, for the surface of the roads, the result of which will be reported on next year.

193. *Fires.*—There were six fires during the year under report, as against 2 in the preceding one; and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 535, as compared with Rs. 2,650 in the previous year. There are two fire engines, to which it is proposed to add a third one in the course of this year, as Cambay, like other old and closely built towns, has narrow streets that afford great facilities for the spreading of fire from house to house.

194. *Lighting.*—The number of lamps was increased from 234 last year to 280 in the year under report, and Kerosine oil was burnt in them. The lighting, on the whole, was better than in the preceding year, but there is still considerable room for improvement.

195. *Road watering* extended to about three miles and six furlongs of road altogether, for a period of five months. On account of the sandy nature of the soil and the absence of a compact surface, more water is required for these roads than what would be for metalled ones, but the fault is irremediable. The expenditure on this account has been reduced within proper limits.

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

Agricultural stock.

196. According to the enumeration of cattle and agricultural stock made by the Talaties for the purpose of this report, the following is the number existing at the end of the year under review, as compared with that in the previous year:—

Animals.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bullocks	11,943	11,760	...	183
Cows	5,437	5,286	...	151
Calves	6,712	7,085	373	...
Baffaloes Male	148	278	130	...
„ Female	10,662	10,539	...	123
„ Calves	7,901	7,914	13	...
Horses	966	382	...	271
Mares		313 } 695		
Foals				
Asses	1,011	1,143	132	...
Sheep and Goats	8,049	7,280	...	769
Ploughs with two bullocks	5,123	5,137	14	...
Do. four bullocks	150	86	...	64
Carts for riding	455	390	...	65
Carts used for carrying loads	2,916	3,025	109	...

197. The principal cause of difference between the figures for the current year, as compared with those for the last, lies in the fact that the enumeration has taken place at different periods during these respective years. Last year the cattle of the district were counted after the return of those taken to the Panch Mahals for grazing during the fair season, while this year they have not returned as yet. This accounts for the decrease under bullocks, cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats. The number of horses and mares returned last year, is reported to be erroneous; and to this circumstance must be attributed the decrease shown against them this year. Ploughs with two bullocks, and carts used for carrying loads, respectively, show an increase of 14 and 109, requiring, as they usually do, at least, as many pair of bullocks as their total number, or say 246 animals. But against this increase may be set off a decrease of 64 ploughs with 4 bullocks each, and another of 65 carts for riding with 2 bullocks each. The total of animals required for them would be 386, or 140 more than the number (246) wanted for use with the ploughs and carts that have increased during the year. But the numbers of these animals do not tally, because fewer animals are often maintained than would be requisite numerically for all the carts and ploughs which the cultivators possess. Spare carts and ploughs, if serviceable, are included in the reckoning in one year, but omitted from it the next, if they become unserviceable, though the number of animals in the owner's possession should continue to be the same. The increase of 109 carts is a hopeful sign of progress; and has been probably brought about by the increased traffic between Cambay and Petlad. That ploughs with two bullocks should increase is naturally to be expected. The increase in the number of asses is to be attributed to the increase in traffic above referred to. Calves are usually left behind when the parent animals are removed to the Panch Mahals for grazing purposes. This would account for the increase on the number of the former, notwithstanding a decrease in that of the latter.

Cattle diseases and treatment.

198. In the month of April 1892, Rinderpest or cattle plague broke out at Mobha—one of the Bara Villages in the western part of the State,—but the owners of the cattle treated them, as best they could, with country drugs; and neglected to report the occurrence for days, after the plague had commenced its work of destruction. The Veterinary Surgeon of the State was sent

to their relief immediately upon the receipt of a report on the subject; but unfortunately 105 animals had breathed their last before his arrival at the place. He found that sanitation and hygiene had been very much neglected; that some of the diseased cattle had been huddled together in small rooms attached to the houses of their owners, with little, if any, ventilation and with large accumulations of droppings; that others were left exposed without any shelter; and that all were without any nutritious food at all. He caused them to be segregated, and then administered them proper stimulants, vegetable tonics, gruel, kanji, and easily digestible food. Altogether 20 animals were placed under his treatment, and 10 of them became lively on the very next day, and others got better by and by. The result of the treatment was, that 18 were cured and 2 succumbed to the disease. The rooms, or places, or sheds, in which the diseased animals had been confined, were thoroughly disinfected, and the articles used for tethering, or for covering the animals were burnt.

Other diseases.

199. The Veterinary Surgeon of the State had 355 animals under his treatment during the year, *viz* 120 horses, mares, and foals; 187 bullocks, cows, and calves; 27 buffaloes; 14 sheep; 5 dogs and 2 camels.

200. The diseases for which they were treated were as follows:—30 symptoms of Rinderpest; 65 constitutional, and 184 local diseases; and 76 diseases neither general nor local. Out of the total number treated, 340 animals were cured; 3 died; the diseases of 4 were found to be incurable; and 8 animals remained under treatment at the end of the year.

201. 10 Major operations were performed during the year under report, against 5 in the previous year, and all the 10 proved successful. Minor operations were 26, against 18 last year.

Weather and Crops.

202. The season has, on the whole, proved to be a very good one, although the rain-fall, as per margin, was very much below the average. The marginal table does not include a fall of 10 cents of rain in April, nor are those days on which the fall did not amount to 10 cents, entered therein as rainy days. The regular monsoon which burst on the 23rd of July was too late, but the copious falls of July soon dispelled the imminent fears of scarcity, if not of actual famine, which had clouded the minds of the people. The rain that fell in August and September, though light, was very beneficial to the growth of the kharif crops. There was a long break, again, after the 20th of September, which threatened the maturity of crops by withering up the stalks, but the fall on the 6th of October was a timely one, and proved to be of great help not only to the Kharif, but also to the Rabi or cold weather crops. The only crop that suffered heavily on account of want of water was that of rice, which was, however, more than counterbalanced by larger yields of other crops, especially the Rabi.

	No. of rainy days.	Full of rain.
June	1	·17
July	8	12·29
August	6	3·95
September ...	5	3·69
October	1	·50
Total ...	21	20·60
Average fall during the last five years		29·47

Prices of food-grains and wages of labour.

203. The following tabular statement will exhibit the prices of the staple atricles of food at the harvest time, and the wages of labour skilled and unskilled, during the year under report, as compared with the rates of the previous year.

Name of Articles.	Price per maund of 40 seers.				Wages of labour per diem in Cambay Currency.		
	Cambay Currency.		British Currency.				
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92
					Skilled.	As. As.	As.
Bajree	1 6 6	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 4 6	Bricklayer... ...	8 to 12	8 to 12
Kodra	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 11 9	0 12 9	Carpenter	As. Rs. 10 to 1	As. Rs.a. 8 to 1-4-0
Wheat Red... ...	1 13 0	2 4 0	1 7 9	1 14 6	Blacksmith ...	Rs. Rs.a. 1 to 1-8-0	As. Rs.a. 8 to 1-8-0
Do. White ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	2 2 0	*Unskilled.*		
Rice 1st sort ...	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	3 2 9	Sawyers per pair.	As. As. 8 to 10	As. As. 8 to 10
Do. 2nd sort ...	2 14 0	2 15 0	2 5 0	2 8 0			
Do. 3rd sort ...	2 6 0	2 6 0	1 14 0	2 0 3	Labourers for masonry work ...	As. As. 3 to 4	As. As. 2 to 4
Dal Toower 1st sort.	1 12 9	1 13 9	1 7 9	1 9 3	Do. field work.	As. As. 2 to 4	As. As. 2½ to 4
Do. 2nd sort	1 9 6	1 10 9	1 4 9	1 6 9			
Math	1 3 9	1 5 6	1 0 0	1 2 3			
Gram 1st sort ...	1 12 9	1 13 3	1 7 0	1 9 0			
Do. 2nd sort ...	1 8 9	1 10 9	1 4 0	1 6 9			

204. It will be perceived that there is a general rise in prices, which may be attributed to exportation of grain to Bombay and to the famine districts in the Deccan, in order to meet the demand at those places, The exportations were heavy in the beginning of the season, and tended largely to drain off the produce, but were checked by the over collection and consequent fall of prices in the famine districts.

205. The number of carpenters has been always insufficient to meet the demand in the State. Of late greater attention has been paid to superior style of house building, creating a brisk demand for carpenters' labour, which accounts for the increase in their wages.

Forests.

206. The Babul trees, that have sprung up in some twelve villages of this State, are in a flourishing condition, but have not as yet reached that stage when they can be classed or called Babul Forests. The total area of land covered by them has now been ascertained to be 1321 Beeghas. In four villages, where their size and value demand special protection, extra men have been engaged for looking after them. In the remaining villages, they are placed in charge of the village Rawanias and Havildars, under the supervision of the Patels. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 134 during the year under report, as against Rs. 108 in the previous year.

Trades and manufactures.

207. The following statement exhibits the number and capacity of the ships, whether loaded or empty, which entered the port of Cambay during the year 1891-92, as compared with 1890-91.

Year.	Loaded vessels.	Empty vessels.	Total.	Capacity in candies.	Remarks.
1890 91 ...	552	112	664	42,691	21 vessels belong to merchants and traders living in Cambay. Only vessels of 10 to 35 tons burden usually make this port on account of the shallowness of the creek.
1891-92 ...	577	116	693	43,269	
More ...	25	4	29	568	
Less ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	

208. The increase is due to increased importation of building materials, of dates (dry and wet), and of betelnuts and agate.

Imports.

209. The table given below will show the names and value of goods imported, during the year, as contrasted with the previous year:—

Goods.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jagree	71,393	49,419	.....	21,974
Sugar and Sugar-Candy	45,490	43,643	.....	1,847
Dates, wet and dry	79,308	1,05,015	25,707	.....
Cocoa-nuts...	26,211	25,676	.....	535
Betel-nuts	4,856	7,167	2,311	.....
Food-grains	53,203	41,487	.....	11,716
Spices, condiments, groceries	11,592	8,821	.....	2,771
Oil of all sorts	19,164	16,269	.....	2,895
Timber	53,924	57,368	3,444	.....
Rafters and Bamboos	9,126	12,081	2,955	.....
Iron and Ironware	13,148	9,542	.....	3,606
Agate and carnelian	8,236	13,549	5,313	.....
Glass and crockery	2,706	8,788	6,082	.....
Sundries	48,651	36,249	.....	12,402
Total ...	4,47,008	4,35,074	45,812	57,746

210. *Jagree, Sugar and Sugar-candy, Cocoanuts, spices, and oil of sorts*—The decrease under these is to be ascribed to a part of the demand for the same in Charotar having been supplied by rail.

211. *Dates (dry and wet) and betelnuts*—are usually imported from Veraval, where the ruling prices happened to be comparatively low in the beginning of the year, offering inducements for making extensive bargains at those prices, and the Cambay merchants took advantage of the same, which accounts for the increase.

212. *Grains edible.*—The local produce was more than enough for the requirements of the State which accounts for the decrease.

213. *Timber and Bamboos*—were imported in larger quantities, as the demand for building materials was rather active in Charotar, while the balance in stock at Cambay had nearly been exhausted, and these articles could not be imported as cheaply by rail as by water.

214. *Iron and Ironwares.*—The importation of these articles was abnormally high during the last year, and was followed by a re-action this year, large quantities having been left in store, which accounts for the decrease.

215. *Agate and Carnelian.*—The demand for these articles is fortunately rising, and accounts for the increase over the last year's figure, which also exceeded that of the one previous

to it by several thousand rupees. Importation of raw in the place of burnt stones partly accounts for the increase.

216. *Glass-wares and Crockery.*—These articles acquire a wider circulation as people begin to understand their utility. Hence the increase.

217. *Sundries.*—The Petlad Branch Line competes successfully in sundries, which can be and are imported by rail during the monsoon months, when carriage by water is entirely stopped; hence the decrease during the year under review, as compared with the last two years.

218. Appendix **A** will show the ports which contributed to the Import-Trade of Cambay, as well as the quantity and value of goods imported from them during the year under review.

Exports.

219. The following statement shows the number and capacity of the ships, whether loaded or empty, which left the port of Cambay during the year 1891-92, as contrasted with 1890-91:—

Year.	Loaded vessels.	Empty vessels.	Total.	Capacity in Candees.
1890-91.	349	311	660	42,543
1891-92.	374	312	686	42,857
More.	25	1	26	314
Less.	.....	.....	.....	.....

220. The increase of 25 in the number of the loaded ships is attributable to a corresponding increase in exports (vide infra para 221); and of one in empties is due to a number of ships having been disappointed in obtaining freight at this port and obliged to seek for it elsewhere.

221. The table given below will show the names and value of goods exported during the year, as contrasted with those in the previous year:—

Goods	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco	2,52,946	2,06,415	.....	46,531
Food-grains	46,495	1,33,029	86,534	.....
Oil seeds	36,572	62,525	25,953	.....
Ghee	2,331	2,983	652	.....
Cloth	1,648	1,491	.....	157
Copper and brass ware	.....	177	177	.....
Oil (sweet and castor)	403	146	.....	257
Oil cakes	4,083	4,107	24	.....
Hides	.....	484	484	.....
Husks	5,559	4,235	.....	1,324
Sundries	9,200	10,222	1,022	.....
Total...	3,59,237	4,25,814	1,14,846	48,269

222. *Tobacco.*—The peculiar circumstances, such as abundance of crop and large stocks of previous years, that contributed to the increase of exportation during the last year, were no longer in operation during the year under review, while, on the contrary, the imposition of heavy excise duty on this drug at Turkish ports tended to check exportation to those ports, hence the decrease.

223. *Grains edible.*—The abundant crops of the year under report were more than sufficient for the local consumption; and, while checking importation from other places, gave an impetus to the Export-Trade, which accounts for the increase.

224. *Oil seeds* are subject to the same remark as above. Trade in linseed has not only largely increased, but a local exporter, who deals extensively in this article, has brought in a machine for separating the good grain from the refuse, and exports clean seed to Bombay.

225. The remaining articles used to be grouped together under the head of "miscellaneous" until last year, but their component parts have now been separated in order to determine with greater precision the individual effect which the latter have upon the general Export-Trade of this port. Five of these articles, namely Ghee, metal pots, hides, oilcakes and sundries show an increase owing to larger exportation, and three a decrease, but on the whole there is an increase of Rs. 621.

226. Appendix **B** will show the ports which supported the Export-Trade of Cambay, as well as the quantity and value of goods sent to them during the year under report.

Light boat.

227. The light boat was maintained in the same position where it was fixed, after a slight change had taken place in the bed of the creek, last year, and exhibited a steady light from 1st October 1891, to 15th June 1892, for the guidance of vessels making this port.

228. No ship was wrecked or damaged in the Cambay creek during the year under report; and no complaint in connection with the exhibition of the light was received from any quarter.

229. The cost of maintaining the light boat amounted Rs. 161, against Rs. 157 in the previous year.

Manufactures and Industries.

230. The chief manufactures of the Cambay State, the details of which were given in paras 237-242 of the last year's Administration Report, are the following:—

I. Agate or Carnelian stone work.
II. Black cloth called *Chadars*.
III. Carpets.
IV. Sarees and Dhotees.
V. Horn and Ivory work.

231. These furnish employment for about 258 skilled workmen, and about 1,415 unskilled workmen or labourers in the city of Cambay. The demand for carpets has slightly increased, while that for agate or carnelian gems or ornaments, as they are called, is reported to have decreased during the year under report, as compared with the last year. For the remaining manufactures the demand is fair. The net earnings or wages, of the skilled and unskilled labour employed in these occupations, are comparatively low, and offer but little attraction to fresh men.

Ginning Factories.

232. As was anticipated in para 247 of the last Administration Report, the largest ginning factory containing 40 gins has been sold off and removed from Cambay.

233. There were thus only two factories left, one of which contained 38 Maccarthy gins and the other 30. The former has had 4 gins of Dobson-Barlow added to it during the year, thus making a total of 42 gins. During the year under report, the quantity of Kuppas or cotton with seed brought to Cambay for cleaning, was not sufficient to furnish employment for all the gins of both the factories, although the yield of cotton was not below the average. The first factory, out of its 42 gins, could employ but 30 for a period of 34 days, with occasional stoppages when the stock of cotton ran short, and could clean only 1856-8-0 candies, as against 2,040 during the last season. Turned into maunds, this figure would amount to 37,128. The second factory, with 30 gins, found work for 50 days, and cleaned 2,607-12-0 candies or

52,152 maunds, as against 3,120 candies or 62,400 maunds last year. The out-turn of the two factories put together amounted to 4,464 candies, or 89,280 maunds, as against 5,160 candies, or 1,03,200 maunds, last year.

234. This reduction is attributable to the same cause as was mentioned in para 247 of the last year's Administration Report, *viz.*, that Cambay ginned cotton does not fetch the same price, as Broach ginned cotton does, in the Bombay market. The cotton trade has been already diverted towards Ahmedabad; and the producers find it more advantageous to convey their Kuppas to that place, as it meets there with a good demand and a ready sale in the local Spinning and Weaving factories, rather than bring it to Cambay, where the trade is confined to a few persons interested in maintaining the Ginning factories at work.

235. The first factory was kept open for work from 18th of February to 25th of May, and the second from the same date to the 26th of April, but they did actual work for 34 and 50 days respectively, as stated in para 233. The number of hands employed in the first institution during the working days varied from 10 to 15 men and 25 to 30 women; children are not employed in this factory as a rule, but boys and girls from 12 to 15 years of age are sometimes admitted, when there is pressure of work and adults are not available to meet it. The factory begins work at 6 A. M. and closes at 10 P. M., with a recess of half an hour between 12 noon and 1 P. M. The number of hands usually employed in the other factory is 20 men, 30 women, and 10 boys or girls of 16 years and upwards. The hours of business kept at this institution are the same as those observed at the sister institution; but instead of stopping work on account of recess, extra hands are put on during that time, and the factory is kept constantly at work for the whole of the 16 hours.

236. The factories pay a fee of Rs. 51 each to the State per annum.

Fairs.

237. There is no important pilgrimage in this State, although there are several mosques, and temples, especially temples of the Jain religion, in the City of Cambay itself. The following statement exhibits the fairs held, and the number of persons that attended them, during the year under report.

Place.	Name and Description of fair.	Estimated attendance.	Remarks.
1. Goodel ...	Asspal Mahadeo.	1500	There is a Shivas' temple at Goodel, which is visited on the second Monday in the month of Shrawan, and the votaries return home the same day.
2. Kanissa ...	Kamnath Mahadeo.	6000	Held on the Vatipat day in the month of Shravan. The temple stands in a Gaikwari village, but the people that visit it are, most of them, the subjects of Cambay.
3. Naggra ...	Koteshwar Mahadeo.	5000	As No. 1. This fair is held on the last day of Shrawan.
4. Cambay ...	Wadoochi Mata.	5000	Held on the 14th of Bhadarwa Sud.
5. Do. ...	Saggar.	8000	Held on the 15th of Shrawan Sud, or Cocoanut day—Is attended by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and his retinue.
6. Do. ...	Mahomadshah Bookhari.	1500	Is a Mahomedans Oorus of note, which is held on the 12th of Rajab.
7. Hariyan ...	Pirsitab.	2000	Do. 15th Shaban.
8. Cambay ...	Abu Taleb.	1500	The tomb of Baleshah Pir, where this fair is held on the 15th of Fagan Sud, is held in much veneration by a sect of Mahomedans, called DhanDhari, who reside principally at Kanodar (Palanpur Agency.)

238. None of these fairs lasts longer than one day, and no special sanitary arrangements are made. Police supervision is exercised.

Public Works.

239. As stated in para 253 of the last year's Administration Report, works of public utility were, of late, thrown into the back ground, owing to want of funds.

240. With the exception of the *Kothi*, or the old factory, in which the late Dewan used to reside, and which was rather in a dilapidated condition, there was not a State building fit to be used as a place of residence when the New Administration began. Accordingly, the Kothi has been fitted up or repaired, though partially, and made available as a residence for the Special Political Agent. Another building formerly called Najum Khan's Paga house, or Navá Makan has been adequately expanded and made available as a residence and an office for the Dewan. A third building, called Jafferally Beg's house, has been almost rebuilt, and appropriated as a residence for the Superintendent of Police.

241. The Triple Gates and the Clock-Tower upon them —works lingering for years past— have been completed, and the latter set agoing ceremoniously at a Durbar by H. H. Jaffer Ali Khan, whose name it bears.

242. The water supply in the districts, although it has now been improved to a certain extent by the sinking of 8 new wells, and the repairing of 7 old ones and of 3 tanks, could not receive a larger share of expenditure, only because the New Administration was not in possession of the complete information requisite for the purpose, when the Budget for Samvat 1947 was prepared. Accordingly, it is proposed to lay out Rs. 8,000 on this account in the year 1948, as against Rs. 3,012 in 1947, and Rs. nil in 1946.

243. The village Chowras and country tracts have received their share of expenditure, and a further provision has been made for their improvement in the course of the current year. Construction of Police Stations or out-posts, at places where Chowras do not exist at present, has also been provided for. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 12,000 has been made for the improvement of the district, as against Rs. 3,340 spent in Samvat 1947, and Rs. 1,180 in Samvat 1946.

244. As regards the capital City, the principal work undertaken is the construction of a New Hospital at a cost of Rs. 13,800. This work has made very good progress, and will, it is hoped, be completed before the close of the current Budget year. The other important work is the extension of the Jail premises and improvement of cell accommodation for the convicts. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been provided for this purpose, and the work of building a high wall round the entire premises has considerably advanced, and will be finished before the Budget year closes. The improvement of cells and the internal accommodation will, however, have to be postponed till the next year, owing to insufficiency of funds.

245. The Anglo-Vernacular School and the Vernacular School located on the upper story and in the lower rooms of the Lord Reay Library are being provided with a gymnasium for the physical training of the children.

246. The expenditure incurred under the head of the Public Works amounted to Rs. 43,874, as against Rs. 26,036 in the preceding year. If to these figures were added the expenditure on public or State gardens, which are places of public utility, the total would be raised to 49,576, and 30,250 respectively.

247. The details of the expenditure incurred during the year under review are as follows:—

	Rs.
Clock tower upon the Triple Gates...	2,611
Anglo-Vernacular School	139
Improvement of cells for convicts	85
Kothi	4,589
Najum Khan's Paga house or new Makan	12,488
Jafferally Beg's house...	6,994
Building and repairing Chowras	328
Total ...	27,234
Improvements of water supply in the district	3,012
Minor Works...	5,332
Repairing roof and tile turning	2,726
Repairs of carriages and Ruths	1,282
Repairing and watering the road from Cambay to Neija ...	636
Charges on account of State workshop, and carts and bullocks employed by the Public Works Department	2,496
Establishment	1,156
Total of Public works ...	43,874
Public gardens	5,702
Grand Total ...	49,576

248. In the year under review were brought to a state of completion most of the works begun, but left unfinished, by the Late Administration.

249. All the works were carried to completion by local talent without calling for professional assistance from outside.

Registration of Traffic.

250. Registration of Traffic between Cambay and Petlad has been kept from the 16th of October 1891, and presents the following results for the seven and a half months down to the 31st May, 1892.

	Carts loaded.	Carts empty.	Pack bullocks loaded.	Camels loaded.	Donkeys loaded.	Ponies loaded.	Passengers.
From Petlad to Cambay	15,996	6,195	608	1,366	2,417	170	1,91,075
From Cambay to Petlad	14,326	5,482	795	1,228	2,437	133	1,87,311
Total...	30,322	11,677	1,403	2,594	4,854	303	3,78,386

251. The construction of the Cambay-Petlad Road, as far as it lies beyond the limits of this State, has been for some time in progress. The Plans and Estimates for the Cambay portion of the road, measuring 5 miles and 325 yards, have been received from the Executive Engineer, Kaira. The Estimates amount to Rs. 60,368, which exceeds by about 50 per cent the amount which the Darbar had anticipated, when the subject of the construction of the road was first brought to its notice; but the increase is due chiefly to the increased cost of metal, which will have to be brought from a long distance, unless otherwise arranged for; and this question is now under investigation.

Construction of the Cambay-Petlad road.

252. The Executive Engineer, Kaira, writes to say that he is prepared to undertake the execution of the work in the fair season of 1892-93, and to complete it in the monsoon of 1893, provided Government permit it to be undertaken by their Public Works Department.

253. The large amount of this expenditure will press rather heavily on the finances of the State, which, however, being in a flourishing condition, can well bear the charge; but the expenditure in other directions will have to be considerably curtailed to provide for the large outlay.

Chapter V.—Financial.

254. The broad basis with reference to which progress is being made in the improvement of the finances of the State are:—

(*a*) To simplify and purify the taxation of the country and so to fix it, that it may last unaltered for a good period of years.

(*b*) To fix scales of expenditure for the several Departments of the State, so that the limits thus fixed may continue unchanged, also, for a considerable term of years.

(*c*) To insure in ordinary years a fair surplus over expenditure, so that the surplus may accumulate and be available in bad seasons, or be available to meet extraordinary demands.

255. As for the revenues of the State, the Land Revenue is the largest and steadiest of the items, representing, as it does at present, more than sixty percent of the income. It will be placed upon a sound footing by the introduction of the Revenue Survey rates. But the present rates of assessment are represented to be, and are, unduly high in a good many villages. They will undergo a considerable reduction when the Survey rates will come into operation. The other sources of revenues of the State are not elastic, so that the total income of the State will be materially reduced with the introduction of the Survey rates.

256. To guard against the consequences of this decrease, and to ensure eventually a reserve fund, the limits of expenditure are so regulated as to leave a surplus of not less than a lac of rupees every year. For the current year the amount so set apart has been one lac and a half, which has been appropriated towards the repayment of debts. When the debts shall have been discharged in full, as they are calculated to be in January 1894, the surplus will begin to accumulate, until a reserve of six lacs is reached. With such a handsome reserve to fall back upon in times of financial difficulty, resulting from adverse seasons, the State will always be safe and free from anxiety. The chief source of revenue of the State is land, and the yield of the land depends upon the fall of rain. Thus one year of serious failure would be ruinous to the State, unless the State has the prudence to maintain the reserve fund referred to.

257. The following Statements Nos. 1 and 2 exhibit respectively the Receipts and Expenditure for the year under report, as contrasted with those of the preceding year:—

No. 1 Receipts.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1946. 1890-91.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	Land Revenue ...	3,88,248	4,07,294	19,046	.....	Vide explanation given below in paragraph 271.
2	Law and Justice ...	16,227	14,658	.....	1,569	Ditto 263.
3	Stamps	9,986	11,081	1,095	.....	The increase is due to a larger use of Court Fee labels.
4	Registration	5,243	6,602	1,359	.....	The abolition of the former practice of instituting an enquiry into the executor's title, before admitting his document for registration, accounts for the increase in a great measure.
5	Customs Fees... ... Exchange on the same.	B. C. 1,000 250	1,324	74	.....	The fees levied for work done on Sundays and holidays are now brought to account, before being paid to the members of the establsshment who do the work; hence the increase.
6	Salt compensation ...	50,267	50,267	.....	.....	This is a fixed source of revenue and calls for no remark.
7	Excise... ... ... Exchange on the same.	B.C. 35,000 8,750	40,104	.....	3,646	The decrease is due to the monthly instalment that became due on 1st November 1891, not having been drawn on account of the intervention of Dewali holidays.
8	Opium...	20,557	20,736	179	.....	The increase is due to an increase in the amount of the new farm.
9	*Bhang* and *Ganja* ...	220	194	.....	26	A smaller sum was fetched at the auction of the farm.
10	Intoxicating Drugs ...	48	49	1	.....	.....
11	Ferries	84	93	9	.....	.....
12	Cattle pound fees and fines...	1,249	3,212	1,963	.....	The increase is due to the stricter enforcement of the Cattle Trespass Act in 1891-92, as compared with 1890-91.
13	Import duties or octroi.	39,311	36,503	.....	2,808	Vide explanation under paragraph 265.
14	Municipal Revenue ...	7,897	8,476	579	.....	Vide paragraph 185.
15	Ginning Factory Fees.	153	153	.....	.....	.....
16	Education	1,269	1,400	131	.....	The slight increase is due to an increase in the number of pupils attending the different schools.
17	Jail	2,569	3,190	621	.....	A larger number of convicts having been employed on outdoor labour during the year under report, as compared with the last year, accounts for the increase.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1946. 1890-91.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
18	Police	5,460	2,828	.....	2,632	The deductions made on account of Dress and Horse funds used to be credited to this account, together with those made from the pay of Sirbandi and Beradari. The transfer of the former to a separate fund, and the reduction in the latter, owing to a reduction in the number of men, are the causes responsible for the decrease.
19	Intestate Property, &c. Sale-proceeds of— ...	983	169	.....	814	The realizations made in 1890-91 related to property declared to be intestate in previous years. Hence the decrease.
20	Popular contribution towards the construction of the Kansari road	2,978	.....	.....	2,978	The work of the road having come to an end, there were no receipts on this account.
21	Durbar Press	.....	52	52	.....	The receipts are composed of subscriptions to the Cambay Gazette, and of paltry sums for printing work done for the public.
22	Tuggávi advances ...	.....	3,114	3,114	.....	This is a nominal receipt, which is counterbalanced by advances entered in the statement of disbursements.
23	Minor Departments ...	5,681	2,349	.....	3,332	Vide explanation given below in paragraphs 267 to 270.
24	Extraordinary Receipts.	201	31,630	31,429	.....	Ditto 273.
	Total receipts during the year	6,03,631	6,45,478	59,652	17,805	Net increase 41,847.
25	Loans	.....	1,25,000	1,25,000	.....	Represents the new loan of one lac taken from the British Government, together with the amount of exchange for turning it into Cambay currency
26	Balance of receipts over expenditure, on account of the Khangee villages of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, transferred to Toshakhana or State Treasury for payment of State debts ...	.....	19,440	19,440	.....	Requires no remark.
27	Excluded Funds ...	1,547	2,257	710	.....	Consist of (1) the Horse and Dress Funds which are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Police; (2) of the Lord Reay Library Fund; and (3) of a certain charitable fund.
	Total...	6,05,178	7,92,175	2,04,902	17,805	Before the separation of the Excluded Funds, the receipts from the above sources used to be credited to several heads.
	Opening balances...	.....	16,921	.....	.....	
	Grand Total...	6,05,178	8,09,096	.....	.....	

No. 2. Disbursements.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1946. 1890-91.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	Loans and Debts... ...	56,190	2,45,199	1,89,009	.....	The amount shown under the column of Samvat 1946 consists of Rs. 40,000 B.C. (equal to Rs. 50,000 C.C.) of Salt Compensation, hypothecated to the British Government, and Rs. 6,190 paid on account of interest on debts due to Sowcars, which were the only payments made in that year. The figure under Samvat 1947 includes all kinds of payments made for the liquidation of State debts.
	Ordinary expenditure.					
2	Palace Expenses	1,34,683	82,402	.....	52,281	Vide explanation given below in paragraph 278,
3	Provisioning Department or Modikhana and Grass Ganjee ...	73,550	63,556	.....	9,994	Do. 279,
4	Parwarshis and Pensions	22,227	17,376	.....	4,851	Vide paras 280,
5	Charities and religious grants...	6,148	5,520	.....	628	Do. 281,
6	Huckdars' allowances...	5,165	4,877	.....	288	Do. 282.
7	Levies	42,479	38,467	.....	4,012	Do. 283.
8	Police	46,275	40,764	.....	5,511	Do. 284.
9	Public Works Department	30,250	49,576	19,326	.....	Do. 285.
10	Municipal expenses for the city	31,950	15,074	.....	16,876	Do. 286.
11	General Administration.	40,165	55,504	15,339	.....	Do. 287 and 288.
12	Village Accountants, Patels and Rawanias...	16,289	16,242	.....	47	The difference is too small to call for any remark or explanation.
13	Opium and Abkari ...	.....	220	220	.....	Represents the farmer's contribution for establishment.
14	Registration Department	461	442	19	.....	.....
15	Makát or Town Duty Establishment	5,033	3,611	.....	1,422	Due to revision and reduction of establishment.
16	Customs and Ferries ...	3,591	3,112	.....	479	As above.
17	Law and justice	10,252	9,199	.....	1,053	Do.
18	Jail	2,084	2,584	500	.....	The introduction of a system of giving vegetables with other rations, and supplying Jail clothing to the prisoners, account for the increase.

No.	Discription of items.	Samvat 1946. 1890-91.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
19	Medical charges including Veterinary Surgeon's and Vaccination Establishments	5,790	6,193	406	.....	Vide paragraph 289
20	Education	8,391	7,508	.....	883	Vide para 373.
21	Printing and Stationery	3,373	3,895	522	.....	The increase is owing to the purchase of a new Royal printing machine, and to the increased demand for stationery.
22	Postage	289	204	.....	85	Is the result of ecomony and calls for no more remark.
23	Tribute paid to the British Government ...	B. C. 21,924	27,405	5,481	.....	The amount entered in 1946 is in British currency, and that in 1947 is in Cambay currency, which accounts for the difference, which is only nominal.
	Total of ordinary expenditure	5,10,370	4,53,735	41,794	98,429	Net decrease Rs. 56,635.
	Adjustments and other sums written off... ...	52,469	557	.....	51,912	
	Tuggávi advances ...	.....	5,096	5,096	.....	Call for no remark.
	Advances recoverable...	.....	8,111	8,111	.....	
	Refunds of fine, &c., ...	.....	980	980	.....	
	Extraordinary charges.	28,533	4,023	.....	24,510	
	Total Expenditure...	5,91,372	4,72,502	.....	.....	
	Excluded Funds	.....	59	59	.....	
	Repayment of Loans taken from the British Government and Sowcars	56,190	2,47,199	1,89,009	.....	
	Total payments	6,47,562	7,17,760	70,198	.....	
	Closing Balances... ...	16,922	91,336	74,414	.....	
	Grand Total...	6,64,484	8,09,096	.....	.....	

258. The financial position of the State in the year 1946, as shown by the figures of accounts kept by the Late Administration, had reached a stage at which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,47,562, against receipts aggregating Rs. 6,05,178.

259. The excess of expenditure was due, principally, to the fact that salaries of troops and other establishments were debited as such in the accounts, and *Tunkha Chithis* were issued against the future revenue demands. But the *Chithis*, with very few exceptions, were not honoured, and their holders realized nothing, neither could the State actually take any credit for the same. The next cause of the excess was that goods were bought on credit and used for State purposes.

260. Regarding the causes of increase and decrease in both the Statements, as compared with the transactions of the previous year, brief remarks have been entered in the column appropriated to that purpose, in addition to which the following general observations are offered to explain the financial position of the State in 1947, and to supply further information, where necessary.

No. 1. Receipts.

261. In the first place the figures, entered in the Statement (No. 1) of Receipts, show that the collections made during the year under report generally exceeded those of the previous year, the increase extending, as it did, to 20 out of some 27 sources of revenue.

Decrease.

262. The seven items under which there has been a decrease are:—(2) Law and Justice, (9) Bhang and Ganja, (13) Import Duties or Octroi, (18) Police, (19) Intestate Property, (20) Popular contributions for a road, and (23) Minor Departments. This decrease is to be ascribed to the following causes.

263. (2) Under Law and Justice the chief sources of revenue are, (1) fees in original suits and appeals; (2) fines imposed in Criminal cases; and (3) Marriage and Divorce fees. There has been an increase under the first head, which is attributable to the collection of arrears for past years, when parties used to be permitted to sue and to appeal without previously paying the necessary fees for that purpose, and to the abolition of the system itself. But the other two sources of revenue have sustained a diminution for satisfactory reasons, *viz.*, 1st, that an inclination or tendency has been perceivable, of late, on the part of Criminal Courts to award punishment of imprisonment, in preference to that of fine; and 2ndly, that fewer divorces were granted, and that a number of matrimonial disputes were amicably settled and withdrawn by the advice of the New Administration in the year reviewed, as compared with the last year.

264. (9) Bhang and Ganja Receipts depend upon competition more than upon any fixed laws of demand and supply. The privilege of selling these drugs is annually farmed out; and the farm, for the year under report, happened to realize in auction Rs. 28 less than that of the previous year through lack of competition, which accounts for the decrease.

265. Regarding the decrease on account of (13) Import Duties or Octroi, an explanation will be found under the head of these Duties (Vide paragraph 323).

266. As to (18) Police, (19) Intestate Property, and (20) Popular contributions for the Kansari road, there is nothing more to be added to the contents of the column of remarks.

267. (23) *Minor Departments.*—The result of comparison between the figures entered under this head is rather nominal than real. The item of Rs. 5,681 shown in the column for 1946 is composed of

(1)	Exchange on British Rupees and Copper coins	5,172
(2)	Amount paid by Dhul Dhoyas	97
(3)	Fees for stamping weights and measures	412
		5,681

268. The first amount represents the exchange realized on the Abkari and Salt compensation money, which was drawn in advance immediately after the New Admininistration began its functions, so that there can be no corresponding item of receipt in the year 1947.

269. The second item or "Dhul Dhoya fees" has disappeared from the roll of taxes.

270. The fees for stamping weights and measures, which form the third item, are levied every other year, when all the weights and measures are inspected, and tested, and re-stamped where necessary, so that there was no collection to be made on this account in 1947.

Increase.

271 Turning to the causes of increase, it may be remarked that a comparatively large increase has taken place under the head of Land Revenue, which is the principal source of income of the State. The abolition of objectionable taxes and *veros*, which annually yielded between five and six thousand rupees, would have told rather heavily against the receipts of the year under review, had it not been for the fact that the tables were turned by the collection of a far larger amount out of the outstanding balances of former years, during this year, as compared with the past.

272. Stamps, Registration, Customs, Opium, Cattle Pound fees and fines,—all contributed more in the year under report than in the last year. Even the receipts under the head of Education exceeded those for the last year, notwithstanding the substitution of fee in lieu of free system of education in the Anglo-Vernacular School in the city of Cambay. Convict labour, also, shows an increase. The collections on account of Tuggávi advances, although counterbalanced by a corresponding figure in the statement of expenditure, go a great way to produce the satisfactory impression, that the efforts made for helping the poorer classes of cultivators have been appreciated.

273. Under the head of Extraordinary Receipts are comprised Refunds and Drawbacks (Rs. 3,040); recovery of debts or advances due to the State (Rs. 18,180), deposits repayable (Rs. 5,648); collection of revenue in advance for the next year (Rs. 1,664); and adjustment of bad debts written off as irrecoverable (Rs. 3,097). These have been separated from the ordinary receipts as being sources of income that cannot be always reckoned upon for financial purposes.

274. A comparison of the receipts collected and loans taken by the State, during the year reviewed, with those of the preceding year, is given below:—

	1946 (1890-91)	1947 (1891-92)
Receipts	6,03,631	6,45,478
Loan taken from the British Government	.....	1,25,000
Surplus revenue of His Highness' Khangee villages	.....	19,440
Excluded Funds	1,547	2,257
Total...	6,05,178	7,92,175
Opening Balances...	.....	16,922
Grand Total...	6,05,178	8,09,097

275. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 41,847 in receipts for 1,947, as compared with those for 1946.

No. 2. Disbursements.

276. Foremost among the items of expenditure stands the payment made on account of repayment of loans and debts due by the State, which amounted to Rs. 5,45,000, including a new loan of one lac taken from Government in January 1891. Out of this sum of Rs. 5,45,000,—Rs. 2,28,700 had been paid up to the date of the last Administration Report, and Rs. 16,499 more were paid till the end of the year 1947. In the course of the current year (1948) payments amounting to Rs. 1,25,513 have been made up to the 31st May, and a further payment of Rs. 20,000 British, or Rs. 25,000 Cambay, will be made on the 1st proximo to the Accountant General, thus raising the total of repayments to Rs. 1,50,513, or Rs. 513 more than the amount provided for this purpose in the budget for the current year. The outstanding amount of debt will be reduced on the 1st proximo to Rs. 1,77,433, which will be entirely cleared off on the 1st January 1894, provided no untoward causes retard the financial progress, or no extraordinary charges fall upon the State in the mean time.

277. It will be observed that the decrease of expenditure has been general under almost all heads, which may be attributed partly to a real diminution of expenditure, and partly to the fact that payments for only 11 months instead of 12, were made during the year under report, owing to the 12th month (October 1891) having ended when the Treasury had been closed for the Dewali holidays.

278. *Palace Expenses*—Under this head appear (1) Darbar charges; (2) the allowances of Her Highness Bahoo Begum Saheb; (3) permanent allowances or *Nemnooks* paid in cash to His Highness' relations and dependents, to ladies of the *Zenana*, and to relations of the late Nawab, (4) the cost of establishments of His Highness, of his brothers and relations, and of the *Zenana* ladies. The different kinds of expenditure have been revised, reduced as far as possible, and duly classified. They amount to Rs. 8,625 per mensem, or Rs. 1,03,500 per annum, and are distributed among 55 recipients and 519 members of establishments belonging to them.

279. *Provisioning Department and Grass Ganji.*—Provision supplied to His Highness and his brothers and other near relations and dependents are charged to the former, and grass and gram provided for their horses and bullocks, and for all Paga horses and cattle, whether in use of Darbar, or in use for State purposes, are charged to the latter department. The expenditure on these accounts has been reduced, partly by withdrawing the *ratab* or grain allowances in cases of those dependents who did not seem to have a good claim to the continuance of the same; but principally by securing the supplies at cheaper rates when grain is plentiful in the market, and by bestowing greater care on the preservation and collection of grass from the State *beers*.

280. *Parvarshi and Pensions* have been treated under their appropriate heading (Vide paras 295 and 296).

281. Charitable and religious grants include Mohorrum expenses and cash allowances to mosques, temples, fakirs, priests, &c. These allowances are of a permanent character and have been classified, as far as possible, under their appropriate heads. The decrease is attributable to certain payments remaining in arrears, owing to the non-attendance of claimants to receive them.

282. *Huckdars' allowances* are composed of *Kothli santh* and other *Hucks*, which used to be paid out of the revenue of salt works and customs duties abolished; of compensation on account of *toddy* trees; and of allowances payable to village priests, &c. All these allowances are of a fixed and permanent nature; and the decrease is to be ascribed to the claimants having allowed their dues to fall into arrears.

283. *Levies.*—The subject of these irregular forces has its place assigned to it under the chapter on Protection (Vide paras 65 to 67.)

284. *Police* will be found treated of under the same Chapter (see para 96.) The reduction in expenditure is due to the revision of the Force as reported in paras 93 and 94 of the last year's Administration Report.

285. *Public Works.*—The expenditure under this head has been noticed in detail elsewhere (paras 239–248). It is here sufficient to observe that the outlay on Public Works has been necessarily increased to provide for some of the immediate wants of the State.

286. *Municipal Department* has been noticed separately under paras 183–195, which also give in detail the causes of increase or decrease in its expenditure.

287. *General Administration.*—Under this head falls the expenditure incurred on account of salary and allowances and pension contributions of the Special Political Agent, the Dewan, and the Revenue Adhikari and their Establishments, and the pay of the Toshakhana Establishment.

288. The figure for 1947, shows an increase of Rs. 15,339 over that for 1946, but the latter does not include a sum of Rs. 6,000, being the salary of the Revenue Adhikari of the State, whose office had been placed in charge of the Assistant Survey Superintendent,—the late Mr. H. H. Summers—as a temporary arrangement. By taking this amount into calculation, the increase would be reduced to a sum less than ten thousand rupees. As a matter of fact, the difference between the sanctioned cost of the General Administration as the same now stands, and as it stood in 1946, is Rs. 1,414 Cambay currency, equal to Rs. 1,131 Bombay currency per mensem, which increase, taking all circumstances into consideration, cannot but be regarded as very moderate.

289. The Jail and the medical charges show an increase owing to the progressive development of these departments. The details of these departments will be found under their appropriate headings in paras 120 to 141, and paras 333 to 342.

290. *Library.*—About Rs. 1,000 worth of books were purchased for the Library when it was established in the year 1946, and this circumstance accounts for the decrease in 1947.

291. *Extraordinary charges.*—The expenditure incurred under this head, in the year 1946, represents mainly the cost of the Survey Establishment of the State, and the salary and allowances of the Assistant Superintendent, the late Mr. H. H. Summers, who was in charge of it. But the amount entered under this head in 1947 is composed of an arrear payment made on account of Survey work done in the preceding year; of the cost of the establishment temporarily engaged for *Dhall* or estimating the wheat crops; of the establishment employed for the registration of traffic; of the additional men employed for taking the General Census; and of a weighing machine purchased for the State godowns or *Kotha*. Accordingly, there can be no comparison between the expenditure incurred in these two years.

292. The expenditure under the remaining heads does not seem to call for any special notice.

293. The total expenditure of the year reviewed amounted to Rs. 4,72,502, as against Rs. 5,91,372 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,18,870. If the payments made on

account of the liquidation of debts were added to these figures, the expenditure of the two years would contrast as follows :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Liquidation of debt.	Total.
1890-91	5,91,372	56,190	6,47,562
1891-92	4,72,502	2,45,199 Excluded Funds 59	7,17,760

294. At the end of the year Samvat 1947, as also on the 1st June 1892, the cash balances stood as follows, in comparison with those on the corresponding dates last year.

(1890-91) Kartuk sud 1st 1947.	(1891-92.) Kartuk sud 1st 1948.	1st June, 1891.	1st June, 1892.
16,921	91,336	1,47,945	1,42,262

Pension and Parwarshi.

295. The nature of these allowances will be seen from paragraph 261 of the last year's Administration Report. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 17,376, as against Rs. 22,227 in the year 1946. The cause of the decrease may be ascribed to the circumstance that certain persons, such as preachers, bards, female attendants on *Zenana* ladies caretakers of temples and mosques, who do render service of some sort or other to the Darbar, and whose names should, therefore, have been borne on the effective lists of the State, have been transferred to the several establishments, which they are found to belong to; and also to the fact that 15 persons, who were in receipt of Rs. 95 per mensem, died or were reduced during the year under report.

296. The number of pensioners or Parwarshidars remaining on the roll at the end of the year, including new admissions, was 219, with allowances amounting to Rs. 14,632-14-0, as against 222 persons and Rs. 18,479-14-0 per mensem on the corresponding date last year.

Salt.

297. The manufacture of salt in this State has been discontinued, and all the salt works have been closed since March 1878, by an agreement with the British Government. The annual payment of Rs. 40,000, which the British Government makes to the Cambay Darbar on this account, represents the revenue from this source.

298. The salt works were kept effectually incapable of yielding or producing salt during the year, and all salt spontaneously produced in and around these works, and at other places on the banks of the Mahi river, or elsewhere, was destroyed by means of a special establishment maintained for this purpose. The expenses incurred on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 316, as against Rs. 362 last year.

299. 9 Cases of collection of naturally formed salt were discovered during the year, in all of which the accused persons were convicted and punished, including the case in which the accused had been acquitted by the Magistrate who originally tried him, but whose decision was cancelled in appeal against the order of acquittal, and the accused was ordered to be re-tried by another Magistrate.

Opium.

300. The revenue derived by the State from the retail sale of opium, in the year under review, amounted to Rs. 20,736, as against Rs. 20,557 in the last year, the difference between the two figures being accounted for by the fact that the amount of contribution (Rs. 180) given by the opium farmer towards the charges of inspection, was included, in 1946, under the head of the Police Department, instead of under that of opium.

301. The Durbar is permitted to import 20 chests of opium duty free, in the course of 12 months, for the consumption of the inhabitants of this State. There are 28 shops licensed to sell opium, 3 in the city and 25 in the districts. The right to retail opium is farmed out, and Import passes, or permits, are obtained from the Special Political Agent in the name of the farmer, who imports the drug, either from Rutlam, or Bombay, as it suits his convenience.

302. In lieu of the duty remitted by the British Government, the farmer pays a lump sum to the Durbar upon the annual consignment of twenty chests, which forms the revenue derived from opium.

303. The last farm, which was given for a broken period and which fetched Rs. 20,556 per annum, expired on the 31st December 1891. The new farm has been given for a term of three years, beginning from the 1st of January last, for an annual payment of Rs. 23,150. The conditions and obligations imposed upon the farmer are the same as those prevalent in the neighbouring British Districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad; but the farmer receives assistance from the State for the realization of his dues from the retail shop-keepers as a revenue demand.

304. There were 13 cases of smuggling detected during the year, all of which resulted in conviction.

Excise (Abkari).

305. The provisions of the Abkari Act of 1878, so far as they are applicable to this State, were formally brought into force from the 11th of June 1891, by a notification published in the Official Gazette of this State.

306. The Abkari revenue of the Cambay State has been leased to the British Government for a term of ten years, from the 1st January 1888 to 31st December 1897, in order to place the Abkari Administration of the Cambay State on the same footing as the Administration of the Abkari revenue of the adjoining British Collectorates, and especially with a view to prevent injury to the Abkari revenue of either Government by illicit manufacture of liquor, or by the smuggling of liquor from one territory into the other. The amount fixed in the lease (*viz.*, Rs. 35,000 per annum) represents the Abkari revenue of this State, and is drawn from the Borsad Sub-treasury by monthly instalments of Rs. 2,916-10-8.

307. The accounts of production, distribution, and sale of liquor, are kept by the Collector and Political Agent, Kaira, since the beginning of the lease.

308. There were 14 shops for the sale of country liquor, 1 for selling toddy, and 1 for selling Europe liquors, in the year under report, as against 17, 3, and 1 shops, respectively, in the preceding year.

309. No cases of smuggling, or illicit manufacture of liquor, were detected during this, or the previous year.

310. *Bhang* and *Ganja*.—The amount of farm for the sale of these intoxicating drugs realized Rs. 230, during the year under report, as against Rs. 213 last year. The difference is insignificant. The sum of Rs. 194 only was collected, and the balance of Rs. 36, which remained uncollected at the end of the year, has since been paid in.

Stamps.

311. The total receipts on account of Stamp Revenue amounted to Rs. 11,267, as against Rs. 10,158 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,109. as per particulars specified in the following table:—

Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
A General stamps.				
Adhesive stamps	1,986	1,333	.....	653
Impressed stamps	5,922	4,709	.....	1,213
Other general stamps	1,137	1,896	759	.....
Total...	9,045	7,938	759	1,866
B Court Fee adhesive stamps	1,106	3,329	2,223	.....
Miscellaneous receipts	7	.....	.....	7
Total...	1,113	3,329	2,223	7
Grand Total...	10,158	11,267	2,982	1,873
Deduct.				
Charges for discount	172	187		
Net revenue...	9,986	11,081		

312. The increase is due to a corresponding increase in transactions involving the use of court fee adhesive stamps, and of general stamps other than adhesive labels, although there was a decrease in general stamps, adhesive and impressed.

313. A sum of Rs. 10 was refunded during the year on account of unused or spoiled stamps.

314. There are three stamp-vendors in the city, and they are allowed to sell stamps not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, for which they get commission at the rate of 2 per cent. Stamps of higher denominations are sold only at the Central Stamp Office, or rather impressed on a coarse kind of vellum locally manufactured for this purpose.

315. No documents were impounded, nor prosecutions had, under the stamp laws, during the year under report.

The Mint.

316. During the months of March and April 1892, when trade in cotton was in full swing, the rate of exchange between the local and British coins went down so low, that bills or Hundies on Bombay were sold under Rs. 117 of the former for Rs. 100 of the latter currency, while transactions in cash were effected at rates varying from eight to four annas per cent more than those of bills. It was then evidently profitable to coin Cambay rupees; and two of the dealers in cotton expressed their desire to bring silver from Bombay for this purpose; but their wishes were not complied with, as the measure they wanted to adopt was one which, though it could have profited themselves, would have caused a corresponding loss to the producers, as well as to the importers, by cheapening the Cambay money, as compared with the British. On the other hand there was, and still is, plenty of Cambay money in circulation; and should it ever be found necessary to increase it, in compliance with the public demand, the State could not do better than coin money on its own account.

317. But a little work was done by the Mint during the year under report, the same consisting of nothing more than the coining of rupees 757 only, out of the *Budla* or defective coins and dross of silver, which had collected together for some years past.

318. No special establishment is maintained in the Mint for coinage purposes.

Customs.

319. Under this head are comprised Port Dues, Export Duty on rice shipped to Foreign Ports, and Miscellaneous receipts collected in the Customs Office for correction of manifests and bills of lading, and for granting copies, &c.

320. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,059-8-3 (British Currency) as against Rs. 999-8-5 (in the same currency) in the previous year, as per details given in the following table:—

Year.	Port Dues.	Duty on rice exported to Foreign Ports	Fees for correction of manifests and bills of lading	Fees for granting copies, &c.,	Fines.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1890-91	965 2 0	0 11 4	4 0 0	27 3 1	2 8 0	999 8 5
1891-92	974 10 0	.....	5 3 0	79 11 3	.....	1,059 8 3
More	9 8 0	.....	1 3 0	52 8 2	.....	63 3 2
Less	.....	0 11 4	.....	.....	2 8 0	3 3 4

321. No change took place during the year under review in the Customs Administration of this State, and the revenues from this source were departmentally collected. (For Shipping trade see Chapter IV paragraphs 207 to 226)

Import Duties or Octroi.

322. Import duties are levied at different gates or entrances to the city for State, as well as Municipal purposes, and most of them are of a Municipal character. They all fall upon the consumption of the inhabitants of the city of Cambay exclusively. The Municipal share of the income thus derived, does not reach the level of the Municipal expenditure, and the deficiency is made good every year out of the State share, as mentioned in para 183.

323. The revenue derived from this source, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 36,503, as against Rs. 39,311 in the previous year, exclusive of the share set apart for Municipal purposes, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 2,808, which is attributable chiefly to two causes, *viz.*, (1) that, in the year under review, there was no intercalary month as in the preceding one, and consequently the excess collection for one month had shown a comparative increase for that year; and (2) that grains imported into the city as the State share of revenue, during the year of report, paid no duty, while the same or a larger quantity imported by cultivators and grain dealers in the previous year, under the system of *Katcha Jamábandi*, was subjected to the payment of 1,200 to 1,500 rupees on account of duty.

324. Refunds, which are allowable for a period of 12 months from the date of importation, down to a minimum limit of Rs. 2, and for 24 hours below that limit, were granted to the extent of Rs. 145-12-9.

325. In order to obviate the trouble involved in making, as well as claiming the refund, the importers are allowed to store their goods in godowns belonging to the State outside the Furja gate, from where the outside purchasers are supplied and the goods are conveyed to their destination without the intervention of any Octroi Naka.

326. The total amount of duty payable on goods imported or brought into the city after giving intimation for claiming refund, amounted to Rs. 1,071-14-8, out of which refund was claimed in respect only of Rs. 145-12-9, and paid; while the persons entitled to the drawback in respect of the remainder of the goods (worth 926-1-11) did not claim it, as the articles to which the claim related were consumed within the city.

327. The system of levying import duties or octroi, has been revised, and a new schedule of taxation has been introduced since the beginning of the year Samvat 1948. The principal characteristic of the new schedule is to tax luxuries higher, and the necessaries lower, than they used to be; and to remove some ninety petty articles from the list of dutiable goods. The measure being a tentative one, and likely to undergo a further revision at the end of the current year, it is unnecessary to enter into its details in this place. Its result will be reported next year.

Tuggávi Advances.

328. Tuggávi advances have been made to a very considerable extent this year, as will be seen from the particulars given in the following table, the total amount advanced being Rs. 8,072, as against Rs. 2,975-8-0 in the last year.

Advances made in the current year.							Balance of advances of last year outstanding on 1st June, 1891.	Total advances to be recovered during the current year.	Collections up to 31st May, 1892.	Balance on 1st June, 1892.
In how many Villages.	To how many Khatedars	For what objects.	Wheat (maunds.)	Value of wheat.	Cash.	TOTAL.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	3	For purchase of bullocks	...	...	76	76	460	536	526	10
19	256	For seed.	3,519½	7,313	...	7,313	223	7,536	7,029	507
		Total...	3,519½	7,313	76	7,389	683	8,072	7,555	517 *

* Past year ... Rs. 30
Current year... „ 487

329. It will be observed from column 3 of the table that the advances have unfortunately been taken for objects denoting poverty in the agricultural classes, rather than enterprise for purposes of improvement.

Ferries and Ferry Tolls.

330. There were the same number of ferries during the year under report, as in the one preceding it, namely two across the Mahi, and four across the Sabarmatti. The revenue derived from them amounted to Rs. 275, as against Rs. 95, in the previous year, as per particulars given in the following table:—

NAME.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. *Across the Mahi.*				
1 Kavee	.....	105	105	
2 Dhuvaran...	29	34	5	
II. *Across the Sabarmatti.*				
3 Tarakpoor	25	95	70	
4 Heyderpur	11			
5 Galiana	30	41	.....	
6 Kalodra	.....	.....	.....	
	95	275	180	

331. The causes of increase and decrease are as follows. The first ferry has been losing its importance year by year, since the capsizing of the ferry boat while conveying a marriage party to Kavee across the Mahi about 4 years ago. According to the agreement between this State and the Collector of Broach, it was farmed out by the State and produced Rs. 49 B. C. this year, while the fees collected in the preceding year were taken by the Collector of Broach.

332. The Dhuvaran ferry realized Rs. 34, as against Rs. 29 in the preceding year; as the passengers, who avoid the circuitous course between Kavee and Cambay, are attracted by it, on account of the short distance over which they have to walk in order to get in and out of the ferry boat from the land. The ferry between Kalodra in Cambay, and Ingoli in the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is farmed out every year by the Mamlatdar of that Taluka, and the fees derived from it are divided equally between the British Government and the Cambay Durbar. But the expenditure incurred during the year of report, as in the preceding year, happened to be larger than the collection from fees; and both Governments had to contribute Rs. 21-2-0 on account of their respective shares. The ferry at Heyderpore was established only last year and it, as well as that at Galiana, produced the same amount this year as in the last.

Chapter VI. Medical services and Vital Statistics.

Medical Department.

333. The medical wants, as well of the surrounding villages, as of the city of Cambay, are supplied by the State Hospital which, as reported last year, is situated near the triple gates or Tin Darwaja, in the centre of the most thickly populated quarters of the city. The building occupied by the Hospital at present is tolerably good, but is not big enough to afford sufficient accommodation for patients, for stores, and for the dispensing of medicines. The State has accordingly begun to construct a new Hospital, within the same compound, which, when completed, will afford ample convenience and accommodation for generations to come.

334. The Hospital under its present Chief Medical Officer has achieved a degree of success far in excess of all anticipations, as the following table will show:—

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Cured and discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
							Rs.	
1890-91	46	8,854	7,697	946	2	216	5,110	177·9
1891-92	164	18,326	16,555	1,553	11	207	5,572	309·2
Increase	118	9,472	8,858	607	9	.....	462	131·3
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...

335. Of the total number of patients treated, there were 12,428 or 67·2 per cent Hindus; 4,696 or 25·3 per cent Mahomedans; 1,151 or 6·2 per cent Parsees; and 215 or 1·1 per cent other classes. The total number consisted of 8,459 men, 4,504 women, and 5,527 children, which shows that the medical institution attracts members of all classes and ages, and of both sexes.

336. Out of the 164 indoor patients, there were 142 who were members of the Police Force and Beradari and Sirbandi, while 22 persons were treated from the general population of the city and the district.

337. Of the total number of patients treated, there were 16,856 from the city and 1,634 from the district of Cambay.

338. The following table shows the diseases treated during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Diseases.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Febrile or Zymotic diseases	3,332	3,562	230	.....
Constitutional Do.	951	1,345	394	.....
Local Do.	4,390	12,488	8,098	.....
Diseases neither general nor local	227	931	704	.....
Total...	8,900	18,326	9,426	.....

339. The prevailing diseases during the year were Ague, Rheumatism, Otorrhœa, Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, and Influenza which raged rather severely in the beginning of the cold season; and there was one case of small pox which was successfully treated.

340. For the purpose of providing medical relief to the people of villages, the 1st Hospital Assistant was occasionally deputed with a medical chest to those places where the prevalence of diseases like Influenza, Bronchitis, Ague, &c., rendered his presence necessary. The total number of patients treated by him at different times and places during the year under report, was 1019.

341. 2 Major and 636 Minor operations were performed at the Hospital. The Major operations consisted of (1) amputation of a leg, and (2) removal of a large tumour from a man's breast. Both turned out successful.

342. The Chief Medical Officer held Post-Mortem Examinations in 6 cases; and reported his opinion in 102 medico-legal cases, out of which 85 related to injuries to human body, and 3 to the offence of rape or attempt to commit rape; 2 cases were of insanity, pretended or real; 11 of administeration of poison; and 1 of sale, or exposing for sale, of unwholesome fruits.

Vital Statistics.

Births and Deaths.

343. The results of the registration of Vital Statistics in the city, as also in the district of Cambay, are embodied in the following summaries which, also, show the corresponding figures for the last year.

Births.

Years.	Locality.	Population.	Number of births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.			In every 100 births, there were		For every 100 male births, the females were
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1890-91.	City	31,390	306	238	544	9·7	7·6	17·3	56	44	78
	District ...	58,332	557	485	1,042	9·6	8·3	17·9	53	47	87
	Total ...	89,722	863	723	1,586	9·6	8·1	17·7	55	45	84
1891-92.	City	31,390	541	422	963	17·2	13·4	30·6	56	44	78
	District ...	58,332	843	768	1,611	14·5	13·1	27·6	52	48	91
	Total ...	89,722	1,384	1,190	2,574	15·4	13·3	28·7	54	46	86

Deaths.

Year.	Locality.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.			In every 100 deaths, there were		For every 100 male deaths, the females were
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1890-91.	City	31,390	520	459	979	16·5	14·6	31·1	53	47	90
	District ...	58,332	757	526	1,283	12·9	9	21·9	59	41	69
	Total ...	89,722	1,277	985	2,262	14·2	11	25·2	56	44	77
1891-92.	City	31,390	570	515	1,085	18·1	16·4	34·5	53	47	90
	District ...	58,332	1,025	882	1,907	17·6	15·1	32·7	54	46	86
	Total ...	89,722	1,595	1,397	2,992	17·7	15·6	33·3	53	47	88

344. There were 2,574 births registered in the State, against 1,586 in 1890-91, showing an increase of 988, for the year. The rate per thousand of population was 29, as against 18 in the previous year. The proportion of female to male children born was 86 to 100; in 1890-91, it was 84. Out of every hundred births, there were 54 males and 46 females.

345. The number of deaths recorded in 1891-92 was 2,992, as against 2,262 in the previous year, showing an increase of 730. The death rate per thousand of total population was 33, as against 25 last year. Out of every 100 deaths, there were 53 males and 47 females, as against 56 and 44 last year respectively. For every 100 male deaths, there were 88 females, as against 77 last year.

346. The rates of both births and deaths during the year under report exceed those for the last year, and show that the registration of Vital Statistics is rapidly approaching the standard of correctness. But still there is vast room for improvement. A mortality of 33 per mille against 29 births, indicates an unsatisfactory condition of human existence, which in the course of a generation, must result in the extinction of the entire population. The cause of this difference, however, is to be found partly in the fact, reported last year, that the duty of reporting the birth of a child is left to the midwife. But there are many poor families which do not call for her assistance and never care to inform the authorities about the new arrival.

347. But there is another special ground why the deaths have exceeded the births this year. Fever of a very malignant type, under which the patients generally succumbed between ten and fourteen days after the attack, prevailed for several months during this year, and carried off as many as 1,861 persons, out of 2,992 deaths, or nearly 62·2 per cent of the total mortality of the State.

348. The statement given below exhibits the causes of mortality during the year under report :—

	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Accidents.	Other causes.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
City	1	2	612	22	18	430	1,085	34·5
District ...	32	11	1,249	13	20	582	1,907	32·7
Total...	33	13	1,861	35	38	1,012	2,992	33·3

349. The above remarks, which refer to the State taken as a whole, would be equally applicable either to the City of Cambay or to the district, were the latter treated each separately as component parts of the State.

Vaccination.

350. The Vaccination Establishment of this State consists of one Vaccinator on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem (Cambay Currency) and a peon on Rs. 7, who work under the general control of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujarat Registration District. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 2,228 including 5 re-vaccinations; the number successful was 2,196; and the number unsuccessful was 27; as against 2,402, 2,344 and 58, respectively, in the previous year.

351. The following table explains the details of the vaccine operations during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year 1891-92.	Primary Vaccination.			Ages.				Re-vaccination.			Total of Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 6 years.	Above 6 years.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
City ...	364	338	702	499	191	12	702	3	...	3	705
District.	812	709	1,521	1,243	267	11	1,521	2	...	2	1,523
Total...	1,176	1,047	2,223	1,742	458	23	2,223	5	...	5	2,228
1890-91.	1,275	1,120	2,395	1,788	584	23	2,395	6	1	7	2,402
										Decrease...	174

352. The Vaccinator would attribute the above decrease to want of cases fit for vaccination, but a comparison with the normal figures given in the next table, will show that the cause of the shortcoming should be sought for in other directions, for, unless he could reach the normal standard and approximately adhere to it, the reason assigned by him would not be of any avail, seeing that the total population of the State is progressively increasing though at a very small rate from year to year. His monthly returns for the first half of the year shew very poor results, the number of children operated upon during that period being only 644, as against 1,579 vaccinated in the second half. An allowance must, of course, be made for the rainy months included in the former half year, and some credit is due to the vaccinator for the energy and activity shewn by him after he had been warned by the New Administration. He is, in the matter of his duties, under the control of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and further remarks are unnecessary.

353. The table given below will show the normal standard up to which vaccination ought to reach every year among different classes of population in this State.

Classes.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Normal figure of children to be vaccinated	Actual number Vaccinated.	More.	Less.
Hindoos	73,590	2,281	1,816	.....	465
Mahomedans...	12,712	394	212	.....	182
Parsees	137	4	1	.....	3
Other classes	3,283	102	194	92	.....
Total...	89,722	2,781	2,223	92	650

354. It will be perceived from this table, that the advantages arising from vaccination are again much less appreciated and enjoyed by the Mahomedans than by the Hindoos this year, although both classes fall short of the Normal standard; and that the custom of *Zenana* among the former, which precludes the access of the Vaccinator to their houses, is accountable for the poorer result of that class. The Parsees also do not show a better result than the last year.

355. Out of the usual grant of Rs. 15 per annum placed at the Vaccinator's disposal, for payment at annas 2 per Koss to the parents of children carried for lymphatic purposes from one village to another, Rs. 13-1-0 were availed of by him during the year under review.

Chapter VII.—Public Instruction.

Education.

City.

Anglo-Vernacular School	1	
Gujarati Schools for Boys—3 old and 1 new ...	4	
Anjuman-e-Islam	1	
		6
Gujarati School for Girls	1	
		7

Gujarati Schools in the District.

Nagra	1	
Undel	1	
Tarapur...	1	
Warsada	1	
Budhej (new)	1	
Jhinej (,,)	1	
Sayma (,,)	1	
Golana (,,)	1	
		8
Total ...		15

356. There were 10 schools at the beginning of the year, and this number was subsequently increased by 5, making a total of 15 schools, as per margin, all of which are maintained by the State at its own expense. The State, also, pays a monthly contribution of Rs. 15 to a Madressa established by the Boras of Cambay for imparting religious and secular instruction to the children of their own community.

357. The following table contains a summary of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year under report, as compared with the number on the 1st of April last year:—

	Schools.				Scholars.			
	1890-91	1891-92	Increase.	Decrease	1890-91	1891-92	Increase.	Decrease
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	1	.....	.....	55	77	22	.....
Vernacular Schools for Boys...	7	12	5	.....	882	1,123	241	.....
Anjuman-e-Islam	1	1	.....	.....	113	127	14	.....
Total for Boys...	9	14	5	.....	1,050	1,327	277	.....
Vernacular School for Girls ...	1	1	.....	.....	170	218	48	.....
Grand Total...	10	15	5	.....	1,220	1,545	325	.....

358. It is gratifying to notice that the increase is shared by all the old schools, irrespective of that brought about by the establishment of new ones. The Anglo-Vernacular School has 77 pupils, against 55 last year, shewing an increase of 40 per cent. The old Vernacular schools present 947 pupils, against 882 last year, or an increase of 7·3 per cent. The new schools (5) contain 176 students; and looking to their infancy, it is but fair to hope that they will secure a larger number of pupils next year.

359. Similarly the Anjuman-e-Islam has received an increase of 14 pupils, or 12·4 per cent. But above all the Girls' school has received the largest increase under its new mistress, its number having risen from 170 at the end of the last year to 218 at the end of the year under report, or by 28·2 per cent. And it may be confidently hoped that the pernicious custom of withdrawing girls as soon as they are 10 or 11 years old, may receive a partial check, if not an entire abatement, under the intelligent superintendence of the new Head Mistress.

360. The average number of pupils on the rolls, as also the average attendance at the different schools during the year under report, are compared with those of the last year, in the following table :—

	Average number.				Average attendance.			
	In 1890-91.	In 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	In 1890-91.	In 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	57	62·5	5·5	...	39	48	9	...
Vernacular Schools for Boys.	853	1070·0	217	...	628	811·5	183·5	...
Anjuman-e-Islam or Madressa.	107	105·3	...	1·7	60	55·5	...	4·5
Total for Boys...	1,017	1237·8	222·5	1·7	727	915	192·5	4 5
Vernacular School for girls...	174	206·	32	...	98	90·6	...	7·4
Grand Total...	1,191	1443·8	254·5	1·7	825	1005·6	192·5	11·9

361. In the Anglo-Vernacular School and in the Vernacular Schools for boys, both the average number and the average attendance compare favourably with the last year. The Anjuman-e-Islam or Madressa for the Mahomedan children, although it shows a larger number of pupils at the end of the year, has smaller figures both for the average number on the roll and the average attendance during the year under review, as compared with the preceding one. The Girls' school has had a larger average number on the rolls with a lower average daily attendance. These results fairly indicate that the Anglo-Vernacular School has maintained its credit for regularity of attendance; that the Vernacular Schools have made considerable progress in the same direction, but that the Madressa and the Girls' School have fallen back rather than improved. In the case of the latter, it may be expected that matters will improve under its new mistress. Instructions have been issued to the heads of both these institutions to remove the names of those pupils who may happen to be absent without satisfactory grounds beyond a specified period, and to encourage regularity of attendance by setting apart a certain proportion of prizes for the same.

362. The tabular Statement given below shows the number of pupils in the State schools, according to their classes :—

Schools.	Hindus, including Jains.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Other classes.	Total.
Anglo-Vernacular School	64	10	3	.....	77
Vernacular Schools for Boys...	1005	110	8	.....	1,123
Anjuman-e-Islam or Madressa	3	124	.....	.....	127
Total...	1,072	244	11	.....	1,327
Vernacular School for Girls	211	.....	7	.....	218
Grand Total...	1,283	244	18	.....	1,545

363. The Mahomedans, with a population of 1,907 of school-going age, have 244 or 12·79 per cent of their children at school, while the Hindus including Jains, with a school-going population of 11,278, send only 1,072 boys or 9·5 per cent to public schools. The girls of the former class do not attend any public school as a rule, while the latter have 211 girls at the Girls' school in the city. As there are no Girls' schools outside the limits of the city, perhaps,

it is but fair to strike the percentage of girls on the school-going population of the city only. The number so found is only 5·6 per cent. These results appertain to the schools maintained at the expense of the State.

364. If, however, to the above number be added that of the pupils attending the Boras' Madressa, and the indigenous schools scattered in the City and in the principal villages of this State, the results would be quite different. There are 15 such schools with 583 children attending them, as against 27 with 784 children last year. Out of 583 pupils, 452 are Hindus, 131 Mahomedans but no Parsee. Divided according to sexes, there are among these children 531 boys and 52 girls. These schools are kept open for eight months during the fair season by village priests or Ghamotes and other Brahmins, who earn their livelihood in this way. They do not care for assistance from the State treasury for keeping their schools up, though some of them do enjoy land in virtue of their sacerdotal offices. However, an exception should be made in favour of the Boras' Madressa, which, as has been already stated in the beginning of this part, receives a monthly grant of Rs. 15 from the Durbar. The pupils of these schools are never examined, either by any officer of the Educational Department, or by the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School during his annual tour of inspection.

365. There are no monthly registers of attendance kept in these schools, and the number above specified represents the pupils that attended on the 31st of May last, when, as usual, they were counted by officials of the State for purposes of this Administration Report.

366. In order to strike a percentage of the total number of pupils receiving instruction, both in the State Schools and in the indigenous schools, to the total population of school-going age, the following table has been prepared :—

Number.	Schools.	Hindus, including Jains.	Mahomedans	Parsees.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Anglo-Vernacular School	64	10	3	...	77
12	Vernacular Schools for Boys (State) ...	1,005	110	8	...	1,123
1	Anjuman-e-Islam or Madressa	3	124	.....	...	127
15	Indigenous Schools for boys	451	80	.....	...	531
1	Total number of boys under instruction ...	1,523	324	11	...	1,858
1	Vernacular School for Girls (State) ...	211	.....	7	...	218
1	Number of Girls attending the Boras' Madressa which is open to both boys and girls...	.....	51	.....	...	51
	Do. other indigenous Schools	1	.....	.....	...	1
	Total number of girls under instruction ...	212	51	7	...	270
	Grand Total of children	1,735	375	18	...	2,128
32	Percentage of children under instruction, to the total number of school-going population of each class, taken individually ...	15	19·8	87·8	...	.....
	Boys...	13·16	16·7	53·6	...	.....
	Girls...	1·84	2·1	34·2	...	.....

367. The percentage of the total number of children under instruction, to the total population of school-going age, is 15·8 against 14·9 in the last year, shewing an increase of ·9 per cent.

368. Only the Principal Vernacular School and one of the branch schools in the city are under the management and control of the Educational Department; while the other 13 schools

are looked after by the State authorities, but the Deputy Educational Inspector examines them once a year.

369. But pressure of public work in other directions rendered it impracticable for the Deputy Educational Inspector to make his annual Inspection of the State Schools this year, so the State had to make its own arrangements for their examination. The results of this examination are given in the following table, as compared with those of the last year :—

Name of the School.	Number on the Register.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.	Precentage of this number to number presented.	Percentage for last year.
Anglo-Vernacular School	55	37	28	76	58·3
City Principal Vernacular School	288	214	126	58·8	28·7
„ Vernacular School Branch No. I ...	372	259	190	73·8	40
„ Vernacular „ Branch No. II ...	98	73	44	60·2	33·7
„ Do. do. do. No. III ...	55	15	6	40	A new school
„ Do. Girls' School	161	61	47	77	28·8
„ Anjuman-e-Islam	121	74	63	52	
Gujarati branch	56	28	19	67·8	69·5
Persian Do.	65	46	44	95·6	Not examined last year.
District Tarapur	160	112	89	79·4	40·7
„ Undel	51	48	38	79·1	64·5
„ Nagra	40	26	17	65·3	57·1
„ Warsada	11	10	2	5	33·3
„ Jhinej	55	43	27	62·8	A new school.
„ Budhej	51	39	24	61·5	Do.
„ Sayma	58	15	11	73·3	Do.
„ Golana	28	28	18	64·3	Do.

370. The Anglo Vernacular School was examined by Messrs Mervanjee Pestonjee Darukhanavalla, B. A., L. L. B., and Dhirajlal Keshavlal Thakor, B. A., and the results arrived at by them, do credit to the Institution. Four students of this school, after having passed in the fifth standard, have gone to Nadiad and Ahmedabad to prosecute their studies in the High Schools there for the first time.

371. The other schools in the city, under instructions from the Deputy Educational Inspector, were examined by the Head Master of the Principal Vernacular School, and those in the districts by their respective Head Masters. Perhaps the result of these examinations may be slightly more favourable than what it would have been, had the examinations been conducted by the Deputy Educational Inspector himself; but making every allowance for this circumstance, the result cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory. All the schools in the district were visited, as usual, by the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School, who bears a favourable testimony as to the school at Nagra and the five new schools established this year. He also examined the Girls' school, the Anjuman-e-Islam, and the Branch Schools Nos. 2 and 3, and was gratified with the results.

372. The school at Warsada does not prosper as well as it ought to. The number of pupils is too small, considering the length of time for which it has been established (7 years). It is proposed, therefore, to transfer the establishment to another locality, where the necessity for a school is reported to be greater.

373. The expenditure incurred by the State on account of education amounted to Rs. 6,358; and the receipts from the school-fees to Rs. 1,400 during the year, as against Rs. 6,416 and 1,269 respectively, in the preceding year. The decrease in the expenditure is due to the salary of the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School not having been charged for a part of the year,

while it was charged throughout the whole of the last year. The increase in the fees is partly attributable to the introduction of fee instead of free system of Education in the Anglo-Vernacular School from 1st November 1891, and partly to the increase of pupils in other schools.

374. No fees are levied in the Girls' school and in the Anjuman-e-Islam, in order to encourage both female education and education among Mahomedan children.

375. Joitee Kuberdas, the holder of the State scholarship in the Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, though she had been originally rusticated, was subsequently granted remission of the punishment on account of her good behaviour and diligence in study; and was permitted to appear at the second year's examination in which she has come out successfully at the head of the list. The Lady Superintendent has recommended the continuation of Joitee's scholarship for a further period of one year, in order to enable her to complete her course of training; and this recommendation has been accepted by the State.

376. One of the Jubilee scholarships, of Rs. 5 per mensem, has been awarded this year to Choonilal Samalbhai, the son of a Patidar of Tarapur in this State, who has passed the Matriculation examination, and who is prosecuting his studies in the Baroda College.

377. All the schools in the district were inspected by the officers of the Administration.

378. Upon an application received from the Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College at Ahmedabad, the State contributed a sum of Rs. 20 as subscription on account of prizes to the mistresses under training in that institution.

379. Offers for the payment of grant-in-aid according to the system in force in the British Districts, were made to the masters of all the indigenous schools throughout the State, but unfortunately none of them availed themselves of the same.

380. It will be observed from the preceding summary that Education is being expanded gradually and fairly, consistently with the funds at the disposal of the State.

Chapter VIII. Miscellaneous.

Destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

381. Since writing in para 349 of the last Administration Report, that wild animals do not exist or prowl in the limits of this State, certain events have taken place which go to indicate that wolves have lately found their way into the ravines in the banks of the Mahi and the Sabarmatee rivers, which form the boundaries of this State; and, although their number is believed to be limited, they sometimes penetrate into almost all parts of the State, even the precincts of the capital city not excepted. A Jahernama offering reward for their destruction will be issued, as it is a necessary measure.

382. There were 15 deaths from the bite of poisonous snakes and other creatures, as against 4 in the preceding one. Of these 4—being the same number as reported last year—occurred in the city, and the remaining 11 in the districts, relating to which no information was available last year.

383. In consequence of the Jahernama issued for the payment of reward for the destruction of poisonous snakes, (vide para 350 of the last year's Administration Report), 87 poisonous snakes were killed in the city and its suburbs, and Rupees 20-2-0 were paid on account of reward.

Post Office.

384. There is only one Post Office in the State, which is situated in the city of Cambay and is under the management of the British Postal Department. The Postal work is increasing with the progress of education and civilization, as also with the facilities placed at the disposal of the public, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin on account of letters, cards, newspapers and parcels issued for delivery in the second week of February during the last five years, the week selected being one in the middle of the busy and active season.

Year.	No. of letters and parcels received
1888	3,213
1889	3,639
1890	3,317
1891	3,726
1892	4,085

385. The amount of Money Orders issued, and of those paid, as also that of deposits and withdrawals from the Postal Savings Bank, during the year, were more, as compared with the last year, as will be perceived from the following table :—

Year.	Money Orders.		Savings Bank.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890	24,589 11 0	53,671 10 0	8,573 8 0	4,366 9 4
1891	24,985 13 0	72,264 12 0	11,023 4 0	9,230 15 6

386. The town of Tarapur, with a population of 5,957 souls, which is next to Cambay, is served every day through the Petlad Post Office. It is understood that 5 or 6 letters addressed to Tarapur are daily missent to Cambay, because the addresses upon them naturally contain the words "Tarapur, Cambay."

387. Direct service between Cambay and Tarapur is a desideratum which may be supplied by opening a new Post Office at the latter place, and entrusting the duties connected therewith to the Master of the Vernacular School there.

State Records.

388. The systematic classification of records has been in progress, and temporary establishments have been engaged for this purpose since the beginning of the current Samvat year. The vernacular records of certain offices are being arranged under the supervision of the Revenue Adhikari, while the registration and arrangement of Persian papers of the time of the late Nawabs are going on in the Moonshi Khana.

389. The progress made in both directions up to the end of May 1892, may be regarded as satisfactory, the classification, arrangement, and indexing of records of the Revenue Adhikari's Office, and of the offices of the late Assistant Revenue Adhikari, the late Mamlatdar and the late Vahivatdar, as also those of the Grain *Kotha* and the Huzur Khangi, having been brought up to date. The village records have been arranged up to Samvat 1943 (1886-87), while the progress made in the arrangement and registration of the Persian records has been as follows:—

Huzur Devdi or His Late Highness' office from A. H. 1269 to 1291.

The Bakhshi Khana from A. H. 1214 to 1283.

390. A spacious record room, with proper shelves for the arrangement of records, is a desideratum which will have to be supplied as soon as funds permit.

Durbar Press.

391. All the Vernacular and some English printing work of the State was done by the Durbar Press.

The quantity of work done during the year ending 31st May 1892, as contrasted with the previous year, will be found in the table given below :—

	Both sides.	One side.	Total.
Super Royal	4,136	900	5,036
Whole foolscap	8,620	2,375	10,995
½ Do.	5,410	42,425	47,835
¼ Do.	20,500	39,115	59,615
⅛ Do.	.....	80,055	80,055
Packets	.....	3,120	3,120
Revenue Stamps	.....	31,812	31,812
Total ...	38,666	1,99,802	2,38,468
For 1890-91	19,075	89,730	1,08,805
Increase	19,591	1,10,072	1,29,663
Decrease	.....	.....	.....

392. The Cambay Gazette, which is issued every fortnight for the publication of the important orders, circulars, and rules made by the Durbar, has a circulation of 126 copies, out of which 19 are purchased by the public; 5 are exchanged for similar publications; 11 are distributed among British officers who have or are likely to have official correspondence with the Durbar; 6 are supplied to Native States; and 14 to public institutions; and 71 are distributed among the different Departments of the State and the Talaties of the State villages.

Library.

393. There is one such institution in the City of Cambay named "Lord Reay Library." which was established by the Durbar on the 1st of January 1890.

394. There were 1,142 books in the Library at the beginning of the year, and 93 more were added to this number, making a total of 1,235 at the close of the year. Out of the 93, 32 were supplied by the State; 48 or more than half were presented by Major W. P. Kennedy, Special Political Agent; 12 by Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, Dewan; and 1 by Sheth Jagmohandas Vandravandas of Bombay. The institution is under great obligation to these gentle men as well as to the Durbar. The total number of books at the end of the year was composed of 516 English, 635 Gujarati, and 84 Persian works.

	English.	Anglo-vernacular.	Gujarati.
Daily papers	4	...	3
Bi-weekly Do.	...	1	...
Weekly Do. Home (6) Indian (1)	7	4	10
Fortnightly	...	...	1
Monthly Periodicals	1	...	8
Quarterly Do.	1	..	...
Total ...	13	5	22

395. The number of newspapers and periodicals subscribed for during the year was 40, as against 44 in the last year. The details would be seen from the table given in the margin.

396. There were 59 members at the beginning of the year, and the same number was, maintained to the end, there being 9 new admissions against the same number of withdrawals during the year.

397. 33 members belonged to the first class, 14 to the second, and 12 to the third. Classified according to nationalities, there were among the members 2 Europeans, 37 Hindus, 13 Mahomedans, and 7 Parsees.

398. The institution is chiefly supported by the State which gives to it an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 C. C. The receipts from subscription amounted to Rs. 170 in the year of report, as against Rs. 127 in the preceding one.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Books	105	12	6
News-papers and Periodicals	845	10	0
Miscellaneous charges	25	0	0
Total ...	976	6	6
Establishment	173	8	0
Grand Total ...	1,149	14	6

399. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,149-14-6, as per particulars noted in the margin, against Rs. 2,064 disbursed by the State in the previous year. The excess of expenditure over the State grant of Rs. 1,000 was met from the subscription fund.

400. The establishment consists of 1 Librarian on Rs. 12, and 1 peon on Rs. 6 per mensem, besides an Honorary Secretary. The latter post was held by Mr. Chandravidyanand S. Pandya late Head master of the Anglo-Vernacular School up to 24th September 1891, and by Mr. Motilal Ichhashanker Pandit, one of the local pleaders, from the latter date to the end of the year.

Transit Duties.

401. No transit duties are levied at any place in the limits of this State; and in order to prevent the octroi levied in the city from degenerating into transit duties, the rules for refund are strictly enforced. These rules admit of refunds being claimed for a period of twelve months from the date of importation of goods into the city.

Horse and Sheep breeding.

402. There was only one stallion—an Arab—in use from the beginning to the end of the year; while the services of two animals were availed of for different periods of the last year.

403. The total number of mares covered this year was 16, as against 15 during the last year. Three of these mares were brought from the adjoining Gaekwar's territory, four from British Districts, four from the town, and the remaining five from the district of Cambay. Three of these mares did not foal, and they had consequently to be covered again.

404. The Durbar has at present in its stable four mares for breeding purposes besides four foals; one of the mares was sent to Ahmedabad to be covered by an English stallion there; but unfortunately she did not remain in foal and had to be crossed again by the Arab stallion of the State; two of the mares were in foal at the end of the year.

405. Scarcity of fodder does and will always form a drawback against horsebreeding in the State.

Sheep breeding.

406. 4 Australian rams have been inported by the State for breeding purposes. They were kept at Cambay that they might be under proper care and treatment, while they got themselves acclimatized to this country. They have been lately sent out to different villages in the State for service. The result of their services will be reported next year.

Cemetery.

407. The European burial ground, which stands to the South-West of the town beyond the Furja gate, and the graves therein contained, are in a state of very good repair. The annual repairs are executed by the Public Works Department of Kaira.

Conclusion.

408. From the facts and figures submitted in this and the last report, it will be seen that the State is under steady transmutation into an orderly Government. While perfect tranquility prevails in every nook and corner, fair justice is administered between man and man. The finances are in a highly flourishing condition in the circumstances of the State. Medical Agency is affording relief and comfort to a wide circle of patients. Education is being developed. Public works are steadily increasing, consistently with the funds at the disposal of the State. While on the one hand a large return of good is received by the people for the taxes they pay, on the other hand steady efforts are made for lightening the burden of taxation where it is found to be heavy. In short every thing is converging to the progressive prosperity of the subjects, and thereby to the honour and happiness of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

CAMBAY :
30th June, 189

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan, Cambay.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Population according to the census of 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production,—manufactures, and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay ...	Rs. 21,924-4-0 Bombay currency, equal to Rs. 27,405-5-0 Cambay currency.	The British Government	89,722	30	2,128	2,208	Fever, Rheumatism, Otorrhœa, Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, and Influenza.	Rs. 6,45,478 Cambay currency, equal to Rs. 5,16,382 British currency.	433	No	*Production.* 1 Jowar. 2 Bajri. 3 Kodra. 4 Paddy. 5 Wheat 6 Cotton. 7 Math. 8 Mug. 9 Chaula. 10 Arad. 11 Pulse. 12 Til. 13 Chinoo. 14 Gram. 15 Kang. 16 Tobacco. 17 Linseed. *Manufactures.* 1 Carnelian stones. 2 Blackor Mecca cloth. 3 Cotton Dhotis and Dupatas, Sarees, Silk ghats. 4 Carpets. 5 Horn and Ivory work *Mines.* Nil.

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

No.	Name of individual State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Jafer Ali Khan Saheb, belonging to the Momin Khan family.	Cambay.	Feudatory.	Mogul Mahomedan, Shiah.	44	Knows Persian and Urdu. Was educated at Cambay.	In administering his State.	Has adoption Sanad.	He has received a Sanad (No. XXIII) guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law.	Has no son.	Has delegated his authority to the Special Political Agent, Major W.P. Kennedy, Bo.,S.C, since the 11th October, 1890.

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix II.—*(Continued.)*

Principal Male members of His Highness the Nawab Saheb's family.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
1	Mirza Najum Khan Saheb	Cambay...	Brother of His Highness	Mogul Mahomedan, Shiah...	40	Knows Persian, Urdu and Gujarati. Was educated at Cambay.	
2	Mirza Bakar Ali Khan Saheb... ...	Do. ...	Step-brother of His Highness ...	Do. ...	41	Knows Gujarati, Persian and Arabic. Was educated at Cambay.	
3	Mirza Nurudin Mahomed Khan Saheb...	Do. ...	Brother of His Highness	Do. ...	33	Knows Gujarati and Persian. Was educated at Cambay.	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix II.—*(Continued.)*

Principal Officers of the State.

No	Name.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Heralal ...	Ahmedabad ...	Dewan	Brahmakshatri ...	53	Educated at Ahmedabad and Bombay; knows English, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani.	
2	Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen ...	Bardoli District, Surat... ...	Revenue Adhikari ...	Brahmin	39	Educated at Surat; knows English and Gujarati.	
3	T. G. Foard, Esquire	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England.	Police Superintendent.	European Christian...	37	Educated at Frome, Somersetshire, England; knows Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani.	
4	Merwanji Pestonji, Esqaire	Bombay ...	Civil & Sessions Judge.	Parsee	28	Educated at Bombay; has passed B. A., L. L. B., Examinations; knows English, Gujarati and Persian.	
5	Dr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai	Surat	Chief Medical Officer.	Parsee	37	Educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; knows English, Gujarati and Marathi.	
6	Fakrudin Najumia	Cambay ...	Municipal and Grass Ganji Daroga ...	Sayad	48	Educated at Cambay and Ahmedabad; knows Persian and Gujarati.	Up to 25th May 1892, afterwhich the Municipal work was taken away from him, and he was left with grass supplying.
7	Fazal Hussain Jewabhai	Ditto... ...	Daroga of Makát ...	Bora	44	Educated at Calcutta; knows Persian, Arabic, Gujarati and English.	
8	Mirza Baxiali Mirzaali	Ditto... ...	Daroga of Furja ...	Mogal Mahomedan ...	52	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati and a little of English.	
9	Abban Mia alias Jehrudin Rahimudin.	Ditto.... ...	Daroga of Public Works Department.	Mahomedan Shaikh...	32	Educated at Cambay; knows Gujarati and a little of Persian.	
10	Chimanlal Durgaram	Amod District, Broach ...	Daroga of Toshakhana.	Brahmakshatri ...	44	Educated at Amod, Broach and Surat; knows Gujarati and a little of English.	
11	Mr. Meer Mahomed Hussain	Cambay ...	1st Class Magistrate.	Sayad Shaikh ...	45	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
12	Dhanjibhai Hormasji	Ditto	2nd Ditto. ...	Parsee	44	Educated at Ahmedabad; knows Gujarati, and has a fair knowledge of English.	
13	Badrudin Rahimudin	Ditto	Khangi Daroga ...	Mahomedan Shaikh...	46	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
14	Hiralal Manilal Dhru	Ahmedabad ...	Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School...	Nagar Brahmin ...	31	Educated at Ahmedabad; knows Gujarati, Sanskrit and English.	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISION of Cambay Territory 1891-92, (ending 31st May, 1892).

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter towns.	Population								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Cambay.	Nil.	350	89,722	City of Cambay. Tarapur ...	31,390 5,957	88	1	3	21½	6	177	1,39,053 †	3,35,203	6,45,478	† Shows the cost of officials of all kinds, from the Dewan down to the lowest paid peon and Police of all kinds.

Cambay,
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Dewan.

Appendix IV.

Population of the CAMBAY STATE, 1892.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.					Number per square miles.	Classification.									Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.					
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Cambay State.	22,608	29,906	29,003	16,325	14,488	89,722	256	4	8	9	73,590	12,712	137	3,262	.....	.....	Not known.	.....	Gujarati and Urdu or Hindustani.	Not known.	

Cambay,
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KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
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Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CAMBAY STATE, 1891–92.

Arm of Service.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.								DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.						Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers and men including followers.	REMARKS.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.,	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action,	Otherwise,	Total.						European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting.		
Cavalry ...	42	...	...	2	2	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	1	39	38,467	
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	...	1	6		
Infantry ...	422	...	...	23	23	...	13	386	4	...	...	...	27	359		
Total...	471	...	...	25	25	...	13	433	4	12	...	...	29	404		

Cambay,

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KESHAVLAL HERALAL,

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Appendix VI.

Police.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the POLICE for the year 1891–92, (ending 31st May, 1892.)

Description of office.	Number	Pay of the grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent...	1	Rs. 350 B.C.	40,764	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fouzdar	1	„ 50 C.C.		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Naib Fouzdar	1	„ 30 C.C.		...	2	...	...	...	1	...	
Minor Police Officers (Foot)... ...	22	From 9 to 25		...	12	...	...	...	10	6	
Police Constables (Foot)	123	„ 6 to 8		13	88	2	...	...	19	25	Only 10 of the Subordinate officers and 19 of the Policemen are able to make an intelligent report of a crime.
City Mounted Police officers ...	4	„ 30 to 40		...	...	...	...	1	2	1	
Do. Sowars	19	Rs. 28 C.C. each.		3	12	...	1	1	3	1	
District Mounted Police officers ...	2	„ 20 C.C.		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Do. Sowars	4	„ 18 „		5	16	...	...	...	2	...	
Total ...	177	.....	.....	21	130	2	1	2	41	33	

Cambay,
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KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix VII.

Police.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1891-92, (ending 31st May, 1892.)

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Cambay State ...	214	352	406	400	406	400	197	201	196	193	48·5	50·25	48·5	50·25	Out of the 400 persons arrested, 6 were awaiting their trial before Magistrates at the end of the year 1891-92.

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAI,
Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the CAMBAY STATE, for the year 1891-92 (ending 31st May, 1892.)

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recovery of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
Cambay	8,575	8,195	2,438	3,409	28·4	41·5	

Cambay,

30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,

Dewan.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of CASES DISPOSED OF and CASES AWAITING TRIAL in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1891-92, (ending 31st May, 1892).

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1891-92.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1891-92.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.							Remarks.
		Balance.	Committed during 1891-92.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 months.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
	A *Under Indian Penal Code.*																											
1	Offences relating to Public servants	...	3	3	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Contempt of lawful authority of Public servants.	...	6	6	6	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	False evidence and offences against Public Justice	4	11	15	15	...	22	10	1	7	...	...	2	...	10	12	...	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4	Offences relating to coin	1	4	5	5	...	5	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	...	6	6	6	...	19	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Offences affecting the human body :—																											
	(*a*) affecting life	...	7	7	6	1	18	7	...	4	...	3	...	...	7	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	
	(*b*) of hurt	5	96	101	99	2	258	42	...	1	...	5	36	...	42	212	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
	(*c*) of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	18	18	17	1	27	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Offences against property :—																											
	(*a*) of theft	1	119	120	118	2	181	124	6	67	2	32	16	1	124	54	...	...	56	18	4	8	13	4	3	1	...	
	(*b*) of extortion	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	(*c*) of criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...											
	(*d*) of criminal breach of trust	1	20	21	11	10	23	4	..	...	1	1	2	...	4	8	...	...	2											
	(*e*) of the receiving of stolen property	...	7	7	5	2	11	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	6	2	...	...	3											
	(*f*) of cheating	...	5	5	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1										
	(*g*) of mischief	1	73	74	74	...	156	24	...	...	...	3	21	...	24	132	...	...	1	...	1	...	1							
	(*h*) of criminal trespess	...	21	21	21	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	36	...	...	...											
8	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks :—																													
	(*a*) of Documents...	...	4	4	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...											
9	Offences relating to Marriage	1	11	12	11	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...											
10	Defamation...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...											
11	Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance ...	...	32	32	32	...	73	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	72	...	...	...											
	Total ...	14	447	461	438	23	895	251	7	86	4	44	109	1	251	609	...	...	72	20	7	12	16	7	4	2	1			
	B *Offences against other Laws.*																													
12	Opium Act	...	13	13	13	...	14	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	1	...	...	...											
13	Salt Act	...	8	8	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...											
14	Abkari Act	...	6	6	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...											
15	Arms Act	...	12	12	12	...	16	14	...	1	...	...	13	...	14	2	...	...	1											
16	Gambling Act	...	2	2	2	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	3	...	...	...											
17	Cattle Trespass Act	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...											
18	Police Act	...	9	9	9	...	14	9	1	...	...	...	8	...	9	4	...	1	1											
		...	51	51	49	2	71	57	1	1	...	...	55	...	57	11	...	1	2											
	Grand Total ...	14	498	512	487	25	966	308	8	87	4	44	164	1	308	620	...	1	74	20	7	12	16	7	4	2	1			

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of OFFENCES reported and of offences dealt with in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1891-92.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.									
	1890-91.	1891-92.							1890-91.	1891-92.							
Magistrate 1st Class (District) and Revenue Adhikari	13	12	5	2	...	4	...	4	14	15	4	2	8	...	...	1	
Magistrate 1st Class (city).	103	227	10	138	68	200	...	22	210	438	190	94	94	32	1	27	
Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers ...	2	10	...	20	...	...	...	1	3	21	1	6	14	...	...	...	
Magistrate 2nd Class (city).	255	263	19	252	...	218	...	3	596	492	221	86	176	...	...	9	
Courts abolished since the advent of the New Administration	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	395	512	34	412	68	422	...	30	865	966	416	188	292	32	1	37	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CAMBAY STATE during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

STATE.	Tribunal.	Number of applications	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																								REMARKS.
			Applications rejected.				Sentence.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.				
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																
			Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		Cases		
			1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
Cambay ...	Dewan's Court ...	34	...	...	...	...	21	32	13	21	24	16	15	8	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	

Cambay,

30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,

Dewan.

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted, or confined in the JAIL in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners, remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay...	187	54	133	161	187	51	45·79	38	4,382	Out of the 9 deaths among prisoners, 5 were due to diarrhœa and 4 to influenza.	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1891-92.									Suits disposed of in 1891-92.								Remarks.
													Nature of suits.			Nature of suits.					Nature of suits.					Average duration			
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Contested.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
	Civil Court.	312	340	1896 46	2360 21 Re-admitted	2254	2721	1914	2532	340	189	98640	12	2293	55	2147	168	13	4	...	1049	691	172	620	110685	...	16	8	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for Execution of Decrees for the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1891-92.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1891-92.			Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	Value for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Total value for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value for 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value of closing balance for 1891-92.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
1	The Civil Court, Cambay.	2,893	2,019	2,08,573 0 0	1,722	2,367	1,14,430 0 0	4,615	4,386	3,23,003 0 0	2,596	3,760	2,43,627 0 0	2,019	626	79,376 0 0	319	102	205	

Cambay,

30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,

Dewan.

Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS for the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Number.	Registry office.	Documents presented for registration.		Number of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year.		Remarks.
				Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Cambay.	654	983	351	517	232	353	16	20	5	3	50	90	568	917	2,05,827-2-6	2,89,871-14-0	9	43	77	92	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL
Dewan.

Appendix XVI.

Agriculture.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1892.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.											Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks and bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Buffaloes.			Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Carts for riding.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
					Male.	Female.	Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Cambay State ...	11,760	5,286	7,085	278	10,539	7,914	382	313	...	1,143	7,280	5,137	86	390	3,025	

For Statement XVII, Vide para 257 of the Report.

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT showing the articles of MERCHANDISE with their value, imported into CAMBAY by Sea.

Name of Port.	Jagree.		Sugar and sugar-candy		Timber.		Miscellaneous articles.		Cocoanuts.		Wet and dry dates.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	.....	Value.	No.	Value	Cwt.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bombay	...	.....	3,364	41,313	453	26,095	...	26,238	56,150	1,123	3,430¾	14,363
Surat	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	955	...	.....	...	.....
Bulsar	366	2,098	.....	.....	24	687	...	525	...	.....	...	.....
Billimora	6,672	38,990	233	2,330	...	.....	...	803	...	.....	...	.....
Bhownagar	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	2,450	12,435	310	222	741
Broach...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	143	...	.....	490	1,470
Rewadunda	½	5	.....	.....	...	.....	...	20	6,39,200	21,178	...	.....
Dahanu	...	.....	.....	.....	1,085½	21,007	...	8	...	.....	...	.....
Veraval	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29,214	88,322
Porbander	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	28	...	.....	...	.....
Other ports	1,452	8,326	.....	.....	395	9,579	...	1,513	89,275	3,065	15	119
Total ...	8,490½	49,419	3,597	43,643	1,957½	57,368	...	32,683	7,97,060	25,676	33,371¾	1,05,015

Appendix A.—*(Continued.)*

Iron and iron-wares.		Grain of all sorts.		Chunam and cement.		Drugs.		Oil of all sorts.		Glass-wares.		Betelnut.	
Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,529¼	9,537	1,651	7,054	538	1,528	812	8,270	35,142	16,101	312	8,783	236	2,620
...	.....	3	27	822	1,825	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	1,078	4,097	...	.....	8	72	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1	5	3,119¾	8,715	...	.....	72	363	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	19½	70	...	.....	...	.....	120	135	...	.....	11lb	2
...	.....	...	.....	71	213	...	.....	29	29	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	9	22	...	.....	1¾	37	...	.....	...	.....	45lb	5
...	.....	385	1,001	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	304¼	4,409
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	Cwts. lb	.....
...	.....	7,514½	20,501	...	.....	10	79	8	4	1	5	9 35	131
1,530¼	9,542	13,779¾	41,487	1,431	3,566	903¾	8,821	35,299	16,269	313	8,788	Cwt. lb. 550 7	7,167

Appendix A.—*(Continued.)*

Valees (rafters.)		Bamboos.		Carnelian stones.		Porbander stones for buildings.		Total Value.	Remarks.
Scores.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
...	.....	...	.....	262	1,469	60	41	1,64,535	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	2,807	
2,786	4,534	39,816	1,910	...	.....	.....	...	13,923	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	51,206	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	3,708	
175	131	87,100	3,144	4,329	9,825	650	138	15,093	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	21,267	
374	591	33,962	1,708	...	.....	.....	...	24,315	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	92,731	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5,904	1,476	1,504	
...	.....	2,500	63	...	.....	506	600	43,985	
3,335	5,256	1,63,378	6,825	4,591	11,294	7,120	2,255	4,35,074	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix B.

STATEMENT showing the articles of MERCHANDISE exported from the PORT of CAMBAY, during the year, 1891-92.

Name of port.	Tobacco.		Increase.	Decrease.	Food Grain.		Increase.	Decrease.	Husks.		Increase.	Decrease.	Khol or oil cakes.		Increase.	Decrease
	1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.		
Bombay	1,42,075	90,193	...	51,882	21,386	85,196	63,810	...	2,737	2,739	2	.....	...	...	.....	...
Bhownagar... ...	5,376	4,924	...	452	22,387	37,915	15,628	...	2,822	1,434	...	1,388	1,650	1,627	.....	23
Billimora	11,489	15,365	3,876	.....	384	843	459	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Bulsar	35,487	42,778	7,291	.....	8	8	.....	...	...	3	3	.....	...	...	.....	...
Mandvi	30,144	8,850	...	21,294	...	3,587	3,587	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Oomarsadi	20,242	13,974	...	6,268	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Agashi	...	980	980	.....	...	230	230	...	...	...	...	.....	2,166	2,424	258	...
Kavi	...	...	...	.....	2,129	146	.....	1,983	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Other ports... ...	8,133	29,351	21,218	.....	201	5,104	4,903	...	...	59	59	.....	267	56	.....	211.
Total ...	2,52,946	2,06,415	33,365	79,896	46,495	1,33,029	88,517	1,983	5,559	4,235	64	1,388	4,083	4,107	258	234
				Net decrease. 46,531			Net increase. 86,534					Net decrease. 1,324			Net increase. 24	

Appendix B.—(*Continued.*)

Condiments and Spices.		Increase	Decrease	Seeds of various sorts.		Increase.	Decrease	Miscellaneous.		Increase.	Decrease	Ghee.		Increase.	Decrease	Cloth.		Increase.	Decrease
1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.		
...	...	...	...	33,601	61,933	28,332	...	4,793	4,938	145	...	...	2,083	2,083	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	2,798	539	...	2,259	1,941	1,133	...	808	1,601	643	...	958	103	491	388	...
...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	34	146	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	61	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	101	1,830	1,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	659	...
22	...	...	22	149	2	...	147	2,237	1,845	...	392	730	257	...	473	1,545	252	...	1,293
22	...	...	22	36,572	62,525	28,383	2,430	9,178	10,222	2,255	1,211	2,331	2,983	2,083	1,431	1,648	1,491	1,136	1,293
			Net decrease. 22			Net increase. 25,953				Net increase. 1,044				Net increase. 652					Net decrease. 157

Appendix B.—(*Continued.*)

Castor oil.		Increase.	Decrease.	Copper and brass ware.		Increase.	Decrease	Hides and articles of hides.		Increase.	Decrease	Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.		
...	53	53	.....	...	36	36	...	...	...	.....	...	2,04,592	2,47,173	42,581	...
403	6	...	397	...	10	10	...	...	181	181	...	39,081	48,903	9,822	...
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	11,931	16,354	4,423	...
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	35,567	42,922	7,355	...
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	30,144	12,608	.....	17,536
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	20,242	14,000	.....	6,242
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2,166	3,721	1,555	...
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2,230	3,207	977	...
....	87	87	.....	....	131	131	....	....	303	303	...	13,284	36,926	23,642	...
403	146	140	397	...	177	177	...	...	484	484	...	3,59,237	4,25,814	90,355	23,778
			Net decrease. 257			Net increase. 177				Net increase. 484				Net increase 66,577	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix C.

STATEMENT showing arrears written off in Samvat 1947 and 1948.

Year.	Causes.										Remarks.
	Death or Desertion.	Reduction in the rate of Salami.	Assessment imposed on Bhagwati land left fallow.	Bighotia fields wrongly treated as Bhagwati land.	Land remaining uncultivated.	Land awarded to Girassias by Punch.	Amount erroneously charged	Found to be irrecoverable.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1947... ...	4,998 0 5	1,903 9 5	383 5 5	432 8 9	10,432 3 5	1,435 11 3	572 15 6	3,564 13 9	2,304 5 3	26,027 9 2	
1948... ...	899 9 0	2,368 11 3	.....	.....	340 15 3	50 0 0	89 15 9	987 15 0	9 15 0	4,747 1 3	

Cambay,
30th June, 1892.

KESHAVLAL HERALAL,
Dewan.

No. 595 OF 1893.

FROM,

MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY, Bo., S. C.,

Special Political Agent,

Cambay.

To,

The Secretary to Government,

Political Department,

Bombay.

SPECIAL POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,

Cambay, 17th August, 1893.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Cambay State for official year, 1st June 1892 to 31st May 1893.

2. The Dewan's report is also submitted.

3. The usual printed copies will be submitted as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,

Special Political Agent,

Cambay.

THROUGH,

The Commissioner, N. D.

THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE,

For the year 1892–93.

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The Annual Administration Report.

Chapter I.—Political.

The health of His Highness the Nawab has been good on the whole. His Highness, as usual, in December last, visited the tomb of Mahomed Shah Bokhari in the neighbouring Taluka of Dhandhuka. He also went into Camp, for change of air, at Saema, one of the State villages in March last.

His Highness the Nawab; his relations. Dewan's paras 6-9.

There were no domestic occurrences during the year under report, but on 24th June last, His Highness' second wife, Jenábe Khursed Jehán, gave birth to a daughter.

The arrangement (reported on in the 1890-91 Report) on behalf of Jenábe Bahoo Begum Saheb, H. H's mother, to clear her of debt, continues to work satisfactorily. The relations between her and her son continue to be of the best.

His Highness the Nawab's brother, Nurdin Mahmud Khan, being heavily involved in debt has asked State assistance in regard to the ordering of his affairs; and measures have been taken to ascertain the extent of his liabilities and to arrange for their gradual liquidation by raising a loan upon the security of his village.

Political relations. Dewan's para 5.

2. Political relations with neighbours have been satisfactory.

Tribute. Dewan's para 4.

3. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 21,924-4-0 to Government.

4. The personnel of the Administration has remained practically unchanged throughout the year, though there has been a slight modification in the judicial branch. The Special Political Agent was away on 3 months' privilege leave, from 28th July to 1st November 1892, during which time the Collector and Political Agent, Kaira, held charge.

Personnel, Dewan's para 12.

Area and Population. Dewan's para 3.

5. The area of the State is 350 square miles and population 89,722.

6. The year under report has been quietly progressive, the chief event being the completion of the introduction of the New Survey Settlement, the new rates having been announced by Mr. T. R. Fernandez in May last.

General.

The Commissioner, N. D., paid Cambay a visit in January last.

Chapter II.—Land Revenue.

7. Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Superintendent, Gujerat Survey, came to Cambay in May last, and completed the New Survey Settlement by announcing the new rates to all the Khatedars, and in addition to verbal explanation on the spot, every facility was given to them to fully understand the New Settlement by the publication broad-cast of printed notices explaining its minuter

Land Administration. Dewan's para 15.

details. When regard is had to the old, very uneven, and random rates of assessment, it may readily be imagined that the announcement of the new rates was received by the Khatedars in a variety of ways; but on the whole, it may be safely said, and it is also the opinion of Mr. Fernandez, who has considerable experience in this direction, that the reception of the rates was favourable. During the past year, the revenue system was on the old lines. As in the preceding year, the Bhagvati system obtained in 28 villages. The working of the new system will want careful watching and humouring as many of the Khatedars especially in the Bara villages will find it hard just at first to conform to the new order of things. During the year of report, there was one new hamlet established.

Village Patels and Mookhees. Dewan's paras 19-23.

8. With the introduction of the New Survey Settlement, a better time is in near view for these Village Officers. Hitherto their remuneration has been poor, but in future, and from the first year of the Settlement, they will be paid according to the Wingate scale. Two Mookhees were dismissed during the year, one for a criminal offence and the other for gross neglect of his Police duties. In regard to the Village Accountants, no less than 34 out of 41 were punished by fine, and 2 were dismissed. This is a heavy record against them. But Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen, the Chief Revenue Adhikari, reports that in respect of efficiency in their duties, they have greatly improved under the training they have had, and many are able to prepare the Jamabandi papers without assistance.

Jamabandi. Dewan's paras 24-27.

9. The Jamabandi of the Charotur villages was completed by 31st January last and that of the Bara villages by 20th June. The delay in the latter case was due to the employment of Tullatees in the Dhal work till 5th April, and the amount of extra work thrown on them in the preparation of the necessary papers for the introduction of the New Survey Settlement which occupied them fully up to the time of Mr. Fernandez' arrival. The result of Jamabandi of this year is to show a decrease of Rs. 34,470. This decrease is due to various reasons, but chiefly to the smaller yield of wheat owing to a bad and late season and damage from caterpillars, and the low price of the State share of the wheat; also to a substantial decrease of Vighoti crops in Bhagvati lands. Under the new assessment, the land revenue of the State shows a substantial increase, but much of this will be discounted for the next few years by the application of the sliding scale, where increased assessment is over a certain percentage, as determined on in Government Resolution No. 1075, dated 14th February 1893; also to the fact that land worth Rs. 20,000 has been thrown up on the announcement of the rates. One reason for throwing up of so much land is traceable to the fact that the cultivators in the Bhagvati villages had more land in their possession than they could cultivate, for it cost them nothing to hold land and not cultivate it. But with favourable seasons, and with careful watching and humouring and assistance, cultivators will, I think, be speedily brought to see the inadvisibliity of abandoning the land. When this comes about and when the reduced rates under the sliding scale recover, in the course of time, their real level, the income of the State from land revenue will be improved. Though the revenue, for reasons given, has decreased, cultivation has increased, for last year land worth Rs. 7,037 was taken up, and land worth only Rs. 1,792 was thrown up, so the cultivation actually increased to the extent of land worth Rs. 5,245.

Revenue Collections. Dewan's paras 32-33.

10. Up to the end of the official year under report, these collections amounted to Rs. 2,48,014 in cash and a balance of Rs. 58,456 remained to be collected; this is rather a large amount to be left uncollected, but the Tullatees were extra heavily worked in connection with the introduction of the New Survey Settlement, and this fact accounts for this state of things. As a matter of fact, Rs. 33,000 of these arrears have, up to date of writing, been collected and all that is collectable will be collected before the end of the financial year. These figures are

apart from the value of the State share in kind, of which 31,146 maunds of wheat, linseed and gram together were collected at close of year of report, when a balance of 2,265 maunds remained to be collected.

Outstanding balances. Dewan's paras 34-36.

11. The aggregate amount of arrears of revenue stood at Rs. 1,32,669 at end of Samvat 1947; to this was added a balance of Rs. 11,557 on account of 1948, making the total Rs. 1,44,226. During Samvat 1948 and 1949 Rs. 43,981 were recovered and Rs. 16,289 written off, and this left a balance at end of this official year of Rs. 83,956. The amount of arrears found to be due when this Administration came in was Rs. 1,78,646 and this has now been reduced to Rs. 67,421; by adding to this sum, the arrears of Samvat 1947 and 1948, the total amount of Rs. 83,956 is arrived at.

Incidence of taxation. Dewan's para 37.

12. The incidence of taxation per head for the year of report was Rs. 3-13-4 Cambay Currency, against Rs. 3-15-8 last year, equal to Rs. 3-1-0 and Rs. 3-3-0 respectively of British Currency.

Alienations. Dewan's paras 41-42.

13. The value of land alienations now stands at Rs. 1,49,101 against Rs. 1,49,581 for last year—a trifling reduction. All alienation claims have been settled now and nothing remains to be done in this direction. The issue of Sanads awaits the first Jamabandi according to the new Survey rates.

Girassias' disputes. Dewan's para 43.

14. The Girassia dispute arbitration referred to in para 18 of my last year's report was entrusted to Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen, Revenue Adhikari of this State and Rao Saheb Ratilal Chhotalal, whose services were very kindly lent for the purpose by His Highness the Maha Raja of Bhavnagar. I regret to say that no case has been settled. The hearing of only one case occupied the attention of the arbitrators. This case was the most important one and turned out to be a much more complicated case than anticipated. It occupied the arbitrators off and on from 19th November last and was not finished at close of this official year of report. It has, however, been finished since then so far as evidence is concerned, and only awaits the arbitrators' award. As for the other cases, seeing the difficulty and probable delay in getting at a settlement, by arbitration; and also in view of the inability of the Bhavnagar State to lend Mr. Ratilal's services for a longer time and to the inconvenience of taking up so much of Mr. Madhavram's time from his more legitimate duties, I have, at the wish of the Girassias concerned, taken their cases on to my file, and they will be heard in due course.

Boundary disputes. Dewan's para 47.

15. Of the two boundary disputes referred to in para 19 of my last report, one has been finally entrusted to the Talookdari Settlement Officer for decision, and negotiations are in train to leave the other one to the same agency for settlement. Under these circumstances, an early settlement of these disputes may be anticipated.

Mamlatdar's Court. Dewan's paras 44-46.

16. In this Court there were 130 Possession cases admitted during the year; these with 3 pending cases presented a total of 133 for disposal as against 87 last year. All of these were disposed of. Possession was awarded in 53 cases, while 70 applications were rejected and 10 were settled by "rajinama." Of rent cases, 38 applications were received and disposed of as against 20 last year.

17. During the year 5 new wells were sunk and 9 old ones repaired and 5 tanks were deepened at a cost of Rs. 3,504 to the State, and apart from the value of local village labour expended. In the last Budget a sum of Rs. 5,000 was allotted for improvement of water supply in districts and Rs. 3,570 of this have been spent up to date.

Water supply. Dewan's paras 48-49.

18. The percentage of cultivable land lying waste to total of cultivable area stands at 23·11 as against 25·78 last year. The proportion of waste to cultivated is still large and must remain so until the districts receive greater attention and a good drainage scheme is introduced, for a large proportion of the waste is due to flooding. The subject of draining the districts has, however, been initiated and preliminary Surveys are to be made for the State, through the agency of the Public Works Department of Government. This is a definite step in the right direction and doubtless with more money at its command as it will then have, the State will see the advantages of improving the conditions of the land in the districts.

Waste land. Dewan's paras 50-51.

19. For cultivators, the season was a rather disastrous one, especially so in respect of wheat cultivation, which suffered severely from late and heavy rain and also the ravages of caterpillars. Cultivators also lost heavily in their agricultural stock.

The season. Dewan's para 179.

20. The Revenue Department has been in the charge of Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen throughout the year and he has performed his duties in his usual careful way. Mr. Madhavram Harinarayen is also President of the Sirdar's Court and in the year of report has had extra work to do as an arbitrator in a difficult Giras dispute, but in spite of these extra duties, he has done excellent work in his own proper department and has increased the efficiency of it.

General.

Chapter III.—Protection.

21. As a very general rule, the law codes in force under the British Government are acted up to in this State. There are one or two local regulations—Limitation and Registration Acts being the chief—still in force in this State. These require to be amended as they are clumsy, but as yet, though the matter is in hand, nothing final has been done owing to pressure of work requiring more immediate attention. The regulations in regard to the restriction of possessing and carrying arms and to a proper registration of them are working satisfactorily under the attentive supervision of Mr. Foard, the Superintendent of Police. The registration of arms commenced in June 1892. The salient points of the arms regulation are given in the Dewan's para 76 where he quotes from the Police Superintendent's Report.

Legislation. Dewan's para 55.

The Military and Sirbandi.

22. During the year of report, death and other causes have again reduced the strength of these levies still further and at the close of the year the number stood at 392 against 433 at the commencement. The members of the Moghlai Pagah or Risala are included in the above figure, though as they are the regular body-guard of H. H. the Nawab and his brothers, and not under the Superintendent of Police in matters of discipline, they ought not to be included. I have in my No. 533, dated 16th July 1893, reported at length to Government and submitted a scheme for a further and very considerable reduction of these irregular levies; it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to refer at length to this subject in this report. As, with the introduction throughout the State of the "Vighoti" system of revenue assessment, the old

Military and Sirbandi. Dewan's paras 56-57.

"Bhagvati" system disappears, the necessity for the retention of so many of these irregular levies also disappears. The cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 39,960. I would refer Government to my No. 533, dated 16th July, 1893 for full details of these levies.

Police.

23. The regular Police force as sanctioned now numbers 172 as against 177 for last year. Of the five reductions, three have been effected in the mounted branch. The details of the force are given in the margin. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,882 as against Rs. 40,763 for last year, thus showing a reduction of Rs. 4,881, inclusive of a non-recurrent charge of Rs. 691 for muskets. As pointed out by the Dewan in his para 60, this strength comes out about the same per head and area as police of British Collectorates. The Superintendent of Police reports that the conduct of the force has improved. In the year of report, 52 men were punished by fine or extra drill as against 112, and 18 were dismissed as against 21 last year. In the year of report, 9 men resigned as against 17 the previous year.

Regular Police, Strength and cost. Dewan's para 58.

Superintendent	1
Chief Constable	1
Naib Fouzdar...	1
City Mounted	20
District Mounted	6
Foot, rank and file...	143
	172

24. During the year, 253 crimes were reported to the police as against 379 last year. From this number must be deducted 15 cases ordered by the First Class Magistrate to be struck off as false, (one after commitment and the rest before), as against 27 similar cases last year. Thus the net result shows a decrease of crime reported to the extent of 114 cases. Out of the total of 238 genuine cases, 180 involving 306 persons were sent up to Magistrates for investigation; and 58 remained undetected. This accounts for the 238 cases. The details in respect of the 180 cases show the following results; in 117 cases conviction was had; 23 offences were compounded; 28 were discharged, and 7 struck off after commitment and 5 remained pending at the close of the year. In the 180 cases in which 306 persons were sent up for trial, 163 were convicted, 126 were acquitted and discharged, including 48 persons involved in the 23 compounded cases; and 17 persons remained for trial in the 5 pending cases. The percentages work out as follow. Percentage of convictions to total number of persons arrested was 48·65 as against 50·25 last year; of convictions to the number of persons actually tried 70·25 as against 68·8 last year; of conviction in cases sent for trial 65 against 59·67 last year. Property of the value of Rs. 4,596 was reported as stolen in 135 cases, as against Rs. 8,195 in 196 cases last year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,505 as against Rs. 3,409 last year, and the percentage of recoveries was 32·7 as against 45·5. As most of the crime of theft and house-breaking and theft is committed by gangs residing in the neighbouring Gaekwad and British villages, and as the thieves naturally make off with the booty to their own territory as quickly as possible, the recovery of stolen property becomes somewhat difficult, and this fact goes a long way to account for the general low percentage of recoveries.

Working of Police. Dewan's paras 67-71.

25. Again as last year, house breaking and theft, and simple theft were the most prevalent offences, but in both there was a diminution as compared with last year, the figures being 41 and 94 respectively as against 82 and 102. Four cases of rape cropped up in the months of April and May last and occurred within the space of 28 days. This sudden and rapidly successive commission of the offence was remarkable in as much as hitherto it was an offence of rare occurrence in the annals of crime of this State. Conviction was had in only one case out of the four. The offences of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, and mischief by fire also show diminution when compared with last year, the figures being 14 and 7 for this year as against 27 and 15 last year respectively. Simple mischief, too, by trespass shows a decrease. I agree with the Superintendent of Police that the Magistrates do not deal

Crime. Dewan's paras 72-74.

as strictly as they might with the sureties of the Bharwads who are the chief offenders in these cases of simple mischief. If Magistrates were more strict, the offence in question would very soon be stamped out. There was no case of murder and only one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against two last year. On the whole, crime shows abatement in the year of report as compared with last year.

General.

26. Accommodation of a better sort has been provided during the year for the police whose duties lie in the districts by the construction of "thanas" or outposts in six villages, and these are in course of construction and approaching completion. On the whole, the conduct of the Police has been good. Discipline has been maintained and is better, and drill has been attended to. The arrangements for the Mohurrum which in this State, with its mixture of Sunni, Shiah and Hindoo population is always an occasion of anxiety, were thoroughly well managed by Mr. Foard, who has again worked admirably, never sparing himself in the performance of his duties and doing all that was possible to improve the force under him.

Village Police.
Dewan's paras 78-80.

27. There are also 449 Village Police of whom 44 are paid in land and 405 in cash. They do revenue work and assist the Regular Police in police duties. Almost without exception, these village Havaldars, Jivaidars and Rawanias as they are called, are worthless for police work. The Mukhi of Mahiari, however, is a bright exception; he rendered most excellent police service and received in consequence a "poshak" worth Rs. 50 from H. H. the Nawab.

Criminal Justice.
Magistrates' Courts.
Dewan's paras 81-92.

28. During the year of report, the Kazi, who was doing the duty of First Class Magistrate in the city, was found, after repeated warning and trial, to be incapable of performing his duties satisfactorily, and, therefore, as he had served the State for some years, he was pensioned off. Mr. Dhanjibhai Hormasji, the Second Class Magistrate, was then appointed First Class Magistrate and does all the magisterial work of the Kasba. The work of the city is not too much for one Magistrate to cope with. This is the only change that has taken place in the constitution of Magistrates' courts. With a balance of 25 cases from last year in the Magistrates' courts and 413 new cases, the courts had to deal with a total of 438 cases as against 512 last year. They disposed of 417, leaving 21 cases for all courts in arrears. The average duration of a case taken throughout in the Magistrates' courts was 9·1 days.

Sessions Court
Dewan's paras 93-97.

29. The Sessions cases were 19 against 16 of last year and 40 persons were involved in these cases. The average duration of a case from date of receipt of case to decision was 5·3 days as against 5·5 last year, including time occupied in summoning assessors and fixing dates. The work of this court was satisfactorily performed and there were no arrears.

Criminal Appeals,
Dewan's Court.
Dewan's paras 98-100.

30. During the year 21 Criminal appeals were received in the Dewan's court and all were disposed of. In the cases of 26, out of the 33 appellants, appeals were rejected and sentences confirmed; in the case of 6 appellants, sentences were modified; 1 case was referred for further enquiry and no decision was absolutely reversed. The average duration of appeals was 2·7 days as against 13·2 days last year, a very marked improvement. The work of this court was also satisfactorily performed.

H. H. the Nawab's Court
of Criminal Appeals.

31. Only Special appeals are heard in this court over which the Special Political Agent presides. During the year of report, 4 Special Appeals involving 10 persons were filed and all were disposed of, the average duration of a case being 4 days. There were 6 miscellaneous applications and all have been disposed of.

Extradition.
Dewan's paras 101-102.

32. This subject calls for no special notice. There was no friction as to demand and surrender of accused.

The Criminal Jail.
Dewan's paras 103-115.

33. The daily average of convicted prisoners, male and female was 47. There was no death in Jail during the year. Two prisoners escaped through the gross carelessness of the Jailor, who negligently allowed a ladder to remain standing against the outer wall where it had been in use the day before by workmen engaged on the construction of the wall; and who also allowed too large a number of prisoners out of their cells at the same time in the early morning while it was yet dark. The prisoners escaped last January and have not yet been apprehended in spite of all endeavours and rewards for their apprehension. There were 49 convicted prisoners in the Jail at the close of the year. The average daily cost of a prisoner was Rs. 0-4-2 per head. The health of the prisoners was good. The Jail has been greatly strengthened by the completion of a high and substantial outer wall round the compound The maintenance of the Jail cost Rs. 4,366-14-11 during the year. The Superintendent of the Jail performed his duties satisfactorily.

Four police lock-up cells have been completed during the year; they are within the Jail compound, but so placed that there is no communication between them and the Criminal or Civil Jail, except through one way, the door of which is always closed, the key being kept by the Jail authorities.

Civil Jail.
Dewan's paras 116-120.

34. There were 49 admissions to the Civil Jail during the year as against 41 last year. All were male debtors. There were no casualties among the inmates. The cost of maintenance to the State was Rs. 306.

Civil Justice.
Dewan's para 121.

35. For the disposal of Civil work the following courts exist in the State.

(1) The court of H. H. the Nawab presided over at present by the Special Political Agent, hearing second appeals.

(2) The Dewan's court or first Appellate Court presided over by the Dewan.

(3) The Civil (and Sessions) Court presided over by Khan Saheb Meherwanji Pestonji, B. A., L. L. B., who also exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge in cases not exceeding Rs. 50.

(4) Sirdar's Court presided over by Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan, with Khan Saheb Meherwanji Pestonji and Mr. Ahmed Saheb Mia Aidroos, City Kazi, as members.

All ordinary original work is done by the Civil Judge, Khan Saheb Meherwanji Pestonji, the Sirdar's Court disposing of all other original work when certain privileged Sirdars are defendants. There is a Mamlatdar's Court presided over by the Chief Revenue Adhikari.

Original Civil work.
Dewan's paras 122-132.

36. With a balance of 189 civil suits from last year, the Civil Judge had to deal with 3,141 new suits (re-admissions included) making a total of 3,330. Of these he disposed of 3,195, and a balance of 135 remains over. These figures speak for themselves and are highly creditable to the diligence of Khan Saheb Meherwanji Pestonji, who has again worked hard and well. The figures include cases cognizable by the Judge as a Judge of a Court of Small Causes. There were 2,475 such cases *i.e.*, suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

The aggregate value of the suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,436 as against Rs. 97,640 last year. The percentage of suits disposed of *exparte* to total number decided was 39 against 41·4 last year. The average duration of suits was 40·5 days as against 36·8 last year. Of the 135 suits in arrears at close of year of report, 21 were of more than one year's standing as against 31 last year.

Working of the Sirdars' Court. Dewan's paras 133-137.

37. In the Sirdar's Court, there was a balance of 7 suits from last year and 8 new suits were filed; total 15. Of these, 13 were disposed of, 7 amicably and the rest contested, leaving a balance of 2. This Court continues to work satisfactorily and justifies its establishment.

Execution of decrees. Dewan's paras 138-142.

38. Starting with a balance of 626 "Darkhasts," the Civil Judge received 2,327 new applications during the year as against 2,367 last year. Out of the total of 2,953, the Court disposed of 2,511, and a balance of 442 as against 626 last year remained over. In this branch of his duties also Mr. Meherwanji Pestonji has worked diligently and well. With the 8 decrees left over from last year and 34 new ones transferred to the Revenue Adhikari, that officer had a total of 42 decrees to deal with, and of these he disposed of 32, leaving a balance of 10.

Civil Appeals. Dewan's paras 144-146.

39. In the year of report, 77 appeals were filed, the balance for last year was 96, and of this total of 173 cases, the Dewan disposed of all but one, and this one case is accounted for in the Dewan's para 144. The result of the working of the Civil Appellate Court is very good and complete, and much credit is due to the Dewan for diligence in this direction as his duties are manifold and heavy. Of the cases disposed of, 84·3 were contested. In 103 appeals, decrees were confirmed; in 12 modified; and in 18 reversed; 12 appeals were remanded and 27 were compromised.

His Highness the Nawab's Court. Civil Appellate.

40. In this Court, only special appeals are heard. During the year, 39 such appeals were received and 32 were disposed of. There were 3 miscellaneous applications of the nature of appeals and these were settled. Of the balance of 7 regular special appeals left at close of year, explanation will be found in the column of remarks in Appendix **B.** which gives full details.

Registration. Dewan's paras 147-156.

41. The transactions of this department again show a marked increase, *viz.* 36·01 percent. The stated value of the property involved amounted to Rs. 3,91,900 as against Rs. 2,89,871 last year. The gross receipts of the department were Rs. 9,389-12-6 as against Rs. 7,822-9-6 in 1891-92, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 545 to Rs. 673.

Municipality. Dewan's paras 157-170.

42. The revenue derived from the Soodhrai fund was Rs. 13,026-4-0 showing an increase over last year's income from same source of Rs. 4,869-4-0. The increase is accounted for by reason of larger imports of metal vessels, silken fabrics, and teakwood, and stones for building purposes. The expenditure was Rs. 16,486 as against Rs. 15,074 in 1891-92. The chief causes of this increase are traceable to the provision of 40 more lamps; increase in the road-sweeping establishment; cost of extra public latrines and increase in road watering arrangements. The only noticeable item of decrease in expenditure is. to be found in the item for making and repairing roads; this decrease is traceable to the reduced value of the estimate of convict labour and to the fact that last year a considerable culvert had to be made on one of the roads; no such work being necessary this year.

Conservancy—Has received attention, an additional Inspector being appointed, one new latrine was opened and others were improved,

Road sweeping, watering and lighting have also been attended to, as will be seen by the increased expenditure under each of these heads.

Rajja Chithis—During the year "rajja chithis," or permits for building 127 new houses, and similar permits for additions and alterations to 1,827 existing houses were granted in the city of Cambay—a hopeful sign of returning prosperity. In regard to the supervision of Municipal work and this Rajja chithi department, the work this year has been performed with greater energy and regularity than hitherto, and I put this down to the fact that the duties were entrusted to Mr. Abban Mia and Mr. Faisal Hussein respectively, and credit is due to these Durogas for the intelligent way they have performed their duties.

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

43. The rain-fall during the period under report was rather excessive on the whole, and especially so at the end of the monsoon, when the heavy rain at the end of August and beginning of September did much damage to crops of Bajri, Jowar and Rice. A large part of the State in the Bara or black soil division was flooded for a long time and kharif crops there, were very seriously damaged, while rabi sowing operations were delayed. Wheat cultivation suffered severely as caterpillars got at the seeds, and all over the country there were large patches and whole fields in which not a blade of wheat came up. The heavy floods and rains were also very detrimental to agricultural stock, and villagers lost heavily in this direction. The rain-fall was 34·65. It was very scanty in June, only moderate in July and heavy in August and September. The figures given of the enumeration of agricultural stock show a very general and marked decrease. These figures cannot be relied on in all cases as a true indication of the state of things. It is certain that much of the decrease is traceable to the bad season and heavy floods and to increased disease, and to owners getting rid of some of their stock to save total loss, but these causes are not, I think, sufficient to account for the whole of the decrease. The Dewan in para 172 of his report states that when enumeration was made, some 300 cows, 500 calves, 382 buffaloes and buffalo calves, and 1,000 sheep and goats had left the State for other grazing grounds. The practice of taking away cattle to graze in more promising districts is usual. The absence of these animals combined with probably more or less superficial enumeration and with the other causes above stated, will account for the decrease in agricultural stock. Ploughs with 2 bullocks show a decrease of 56, but ploughs with 4 bullocks have increased by 63. The Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Quadros, had 394 animals under his treatment. Of these 377 were cured, 10 died, 1 case was incurable, and 6 remained under treatment. 30 major and 36 minor operations were performed during the year. Mr. Quadros has performed his duties satisfactorily.

Agriculture and Agricultural Stock. Dewan's paras 171-178.

44. The subject calls for few comments. The price of wheat of both sorts has declined, while that of bajri and kodra—the grain most used by the masses—was a trifle dearer during the year of report. Labour wages show no change.

Price of food grains and wages of labour. Dewan's paras 180-182.

45. There are no forests in the State. An attempt to raise babool trees in waste land in the Bara division which is practically treeless was made but failed. There are several extensive Koorans of grass and the storage of grass fodder is an important item in the interior economy of the State. This department was during the year in the charge of Mr. Fakroomia Nujmoodin, who performed his duties satisfactorily and economically.

Forests and grass "heers," Dewan's para 183.

46. *Imports by sea and land.*—In the year of report, 659 loaded vessels entered the Bunder during the year as against 577 last year. There was marked increased importation of jagree; oil of various sorts; building materials iron and timber; glass and crockery; sugarcandy; cocoanuts; and spices. Decreased importation is noticeable in food grains; bamboos and rafters; betelnuts and sundries. On the whole, the figures of increase exceed those of decrease by Rs. 1,02,991. An unusually long and sustained marriage season; the increased demand for building materials in the neighbourhood; and a rise in the prices of other articles are accountable for the welcome figures on the increase side. As to the decrease in food grains that is a good sign as showing that the country was more self-supporting in that direction; as for bamboos and rafters, the supply fell short of the demand.

Trade.
Dewan's paras 184-195.

47. *Exports by sea and land.*—In the year of report, 378 loaded vessels left the Bunder as against 374 last year, and 394 empty as against 312. There has been an increase in all articles of exports except cloth, and in the aggregate the increase is considerable amounting to Rs. 36,789 in value. Tobacco and food grains show the greatest increase.

Light-Boat.
Dewan's paras 196-199.

48. Calls for no special remarks.

49. During the year of report, carpet industry was brisker owing to demand from Jeddah. The manufactures also of horn and ivory bangles received an impetus on account of the unusually busy marriage season this year. The experiment in soap boiling noticed last year failed to justify any more extended undertaking.

Manufactures and Industries.
Dewan's paras 200-201.

50. The two ginning factories in the State did even less business this year than last; the reason for this being that during the year of report, the production of cotton in the State was much less than usual.

Ginning Factories.
Dewan's paras 202-207.

Fairs.
Dewan's paras 208-209.

51. Call for no special remarks.

52. The expenditure on Public Works was in 1948 Rs. 54,916 as against Rs. 49,576 in 1947. As this is a considerable spending department and takes a prominent place in the Budget, the period to which the above figures refer is the same as that covered in the State financial year, *viz.*, the Samvat year. During the year under report, however, the following chief Public Works in the city were completed, *(a)* State Hospital and Dispensary, *(b)* Outer Jail wall and other improvements to the Jail, *(c)* Additions to the Anglo-Vernacular School premises, *(d)* Repairs to the Durbar buildings, *(e)* Police Lock-ups; while in the district, sums of Rs. 2,330 and Rs. 3,504 were expended in building chowras, and improving the water supply. Since the commencement of the current financial year, *i.e*, since last Diwali, the following works have been put in hand, and expenditure incurred, *(a)* A new Court-House which is well on towards completion, *(b)* Construction of Cambay share of Cambay-Petlad road through the agency of Government Public Works Department, (*c*) 6 new Police Stations, (*d*) New village chowras, (*e*) Provision to improve water supply in districts.

Public Works.
Dewan's paras 210-212.

The most ambitious of the new works is the new Court-House. But so successfully, substantially and cheaply was the new Hospital erected that there was no doubt left about the ability of our local workmen to undertake successfully the construction of the new Court-House. Mr. Abban Mia, the State P. W. D. Daroga, made out plan, specification and estimate, and when these were passed set to work, with the result that the building is fast approaching completion, and promises without doubt to be a thoroughly sound and serviceable structure and an ornament to the town withal. The only other work calling for attention is the Cambay section of the Cambay-Petlad road; with the construction of this, the State has nothing to do

but to find the money as it is wanted, and this has been made very much easier by the concession made by Government in not insisting on the State paying in at once the full amount of the estimate for the whole work. The State has already paid Rs. 21,000 on account, and there will be no difficulty in providing all that is required as the instalments fall due. I have again to speak highly of Mr. Abban Mia, the State P. W. D. Daroga as an intelligent and zealous officer.

53. The following statistics show the traffic both ways between Cambay and Petlad, the Railway terminus and station nearest Cambay. The figures are for the twelve months under report:—

Registration of Traffic. Dewan's paras 213-214.

Loaded Carts, Petlad to Cambay	... ...	14,812
Unloaded Do.	... ...	8,663
Loaded Carts, Cambay to Petlad	... ...	15,550
Unloaded Do.	... ...	8,598
Pack bullocks loaded, Petlad to Cambay	... ...	301
„ Cambay to Petlad	... ...	245
Camels „ Petlad to Cambay	... ...	190
„ Cambay to Petlad	... ...	565
Donkeys „ Petlad to Cambay	... ...	6,859
„ Cambay to Petlad	... ...	6,178
Ponies „ Petlad to Cambay	... ...	899
„ Cambay to Petlad	... ...	1,023
Passengers Petlad to Cambay	... ...	3,01,490
„ Cambay to Petlad	... ...	2,71,989

The above figures, especially those of passenger traffic when looked into, will, I think, justify the entertainment of a Railway extension scheme from Petlad to Cambay. If this much traffic goes on now beetween the two places connected as they are at present by nothing better than heavy and rough country lanes, there is little doubt that it will increase, when a railway is opened. Traffic always does increase where railways are made.

Allowing a loaded cart 12 Bengal maunds, a pack bullock 2, a camel 4, and donkeys and ponies 1 each, the result according to above figures shows that 3,83,415 Bengal maunds were carried to and fro between Cambay and Petlad in the twelve months, while the passenger traffic aggregated 5,73,479 in the same period. As I have already said, the traffic is sure, ordinarily, and generally speaking to increase with the connection of the two places by rail, but there is a very special reason why it should very considerably increase, and this reason is that during the monsoon and owing to the bad road between Cambay and Petlad, and to the worse drainage of the country round about, causing large tracts to be flooded and occasionally made absolutely impracticable for loaded vehicles and animals, the traffic between the two places is almost absolutely stopped; with the appearance of a railway, this drawback will disappear and thus very materially add to the above figures of traffic.

There is no doubt that if Cambay were connected with the railway system, it and trade generally would be greatly benefited.

Chapter V.—Revenue and Finance.

54. Land Revenue is the chief item of income; and in the Samvat year 1948 the income from this source was greater by Rs. 5,630 than in the preceding year; the increase was due to increased cultivation and a higher value of the State share of wheat. Law and justice, Stamps and Registration, all show substantial increase of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,600, and Rs. 1,800 in round numbers respectively. Municipal revenue shows an increase of nearly Rs. 5,000 due to

Finance. Dewan's paras 215-222.

transfer of duties on certain articles from the Octroi schedule to the Sudhrai Fund. Recoveries under head of Taggavi also show an increase of over Rs. 4,000, while the last noticeable item of increase on the receipt side falls under the heading of minor Departments and was due mostly to favourable exchange between Cambay and British coins. The most noticeable items of decrease on the receipt side are in octroi Rs. 1,773 due to exemption of duty on many articles in last revision; and credit in regard to convict labour due to decreased valuation of such labour. On the expenditure side increase is noticeable in Palace expenses Rs. 21,129, due to the fact of there having been one month's expenditure more in Samvat 1948 than in Samvat 1947. There were only 11 monthly payments in Samvat 1947 as the Treasury was closed for Diwali when the twelfth payment of 1947 became due. This discrepancy of payments between the two years has affected all items where monthly payments had to be made. Increased expenditure is also noticeable under heads of "Provisioning Department," "Levies," "Public Works," "Municipal expenses," "General Administration," "Village Accountants, &c.", "Education," "Revenue and other refunds" and "Extraordinary charges." In Public Works and Education, the increase is due to increased outlay and to the establishment of more schools respectively. In Revenue refunds, the increase is due to larger refunds on account of land revenue, while that for extraordinary charges, is due to adjustment of the revenue of Bahoo Begam Saheb's village. This is a book entry being credited under Extraordinary receipts and debited under Extraordinary charges. For the other increases, the extra monthly payment is answerable. Decrease in expenditure is noticeable under Police and is chiefly due to initial heavy charges of equipment incurred in Samvat 1947. Taggavi also shows a decrease of Rs. 1,843, but these figures only go up to last Diwali; since then and during the year of report, more advances were made and are duly dealt with in the Dewan's para 243 under Taggavi Advances. On the whole the expenditure in Samvat 1948 was Rs. 47,834 more than in Samvat 1947. Half of this is accountable for by there having been only 11 monthly payments in Samvat 1947 as against 12 in Samvat 1948. The rest is due chiefly to (*a*) payment of arrears of the Bahoo Begam's allowance; these have now been settled up, and this charge will not recur, (*b*) necessary increased expenditure on the Medical, Educational and Public Works Departments.

55. *Loans.*—Out of the sum of Rs. 1,31,000 set down to be paid in liquidation of State liabilities in the current Budget year, a sum of Rs. 1,22,972 has been paid up to date and the small balance of Rs. 8,028 remains to be paid between now and next Diwali. In the financial year of Samvat 1948, a sum of Rs. 1,56,463 was actually paid in settlement of debts, though only Rs. 1,50,000 were budgeted for. On the whole, the State's income for Samvat 1948 was Rs. 6,70,966 as against Rs. 6,45,478 for Samvat 1947, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,20,336 as against Rs. 4,72,502. These figures are exclusive of loan receipts and payments. The closing balance of Samvat 1948 was Rs. 1,06,834; while on 1st June 1893, *i.e.*, at close of this official year, as distinguished from the financial year, the balance in hand was Rs. 1,47,464. Mr. Chimanlal Durgaram was Treasury Officer under the Dewan during the year and acquitted himself in a thoroughly satisfactory way and has done much to train the Treasury Establishment into efficiency in the new system of business.

56. This is rather a heavy charge on State funds, but it is impossible to curtail it without causing a great deal of real misery and hardship. Every application is from time to time carefully investigated and only reasonable ones are recognized. The pensioners are almost all Mahomedans, either old men or old women, widows of former old servants of the State. The expenditure in this direction was Rs. 15,150 as against Rs. 16,000 budgeted for.

Pension List.
Dewan's para 223.

57. This subject calls for no special remarks. The position was explained in para 69 of my report for 1890-91. There were 29 cases involving 34 individuals, against the Salt Act, and 32 persons were convicted and punished.

Salt.
Dewan's paras 224-225.

58. There were 29 shops at close of the year of report for retail sale of opium, as against 28 last year. Six cases of opium smuggling were detected during the year, in each case there was a conviction. The total amount of the drug smuggled into the State was 29 seers 32¼ tolas. The same rules as to regulation of retail of the drug as obtain in the British Districts are in force in the State.

Opium.
Dewan's paras 226-228.

59. There were 13 shops for the sale of country liquor, 2 for toddy and 1 for Europe-liquor as against, 14, 1 and 1 respectively last year. There is no alteration in the Abkari arrangements in vogue in this State. The management of the farm is in the hands of the Collector of Kaira. The present 10 years' lease with Government is but just half completed. All five prosecutions under the Abkari Act resulted in conviction of offenders.

Abkari.
Dewan's paras 229-232.

60. The Stamp Department shows an increase of income of Rs. 1,861 over last year which is chiefly traceable to increase in the demand for the various sorts of general stamps. Court-fee stamps also show an increase. There are 3 stamp-vendors in the place who are not allowed to sell stamps of higher value than Rs. 10.

Stamps.
Dewan's paras 233-237.

Mint.
Dewan's para 238.

61. The mint did no work during the year.

Customs.
Dewan's para 239.

62. There is nothing new to remark on under this head.

63. The income during the year from this source of revenue was Rs. 34,730 as against 36,503 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,773. This decrease is due to the first revision of the schedule of dutiable articles. The further revision promised in para 77 of my last report was made last Diwali, and more articles have been exempted; the effect of this will be apparent in next year's report. The refund rules have been assimilated to those of Surat.

Octroi duties.
Dewan's paras 240-242.

64. The Taggavi advances for the year of report amounted to Rs. 12,958 as against Rs. 8,072 the year before, a very large increase.

Taggavi advances.
Dewan's paras 243-245.

65. There are ferries on the Mahi and Sabarmatti rivers at various points, two on the former and four on the latter, between this State and Broach and Ahmedabad Collectorates respectively. They call for no special remarks.

Ferries.
Dewan's paras 246-248.

Chapter VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

66. The New State Hospital and Dispensary was opened on 2nd January 1893. It is a very complete institution and sufficiently commodious for the wants of the State. It contains male and female wards for in-door patients. Mr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai Vakil was in charge of the Medical Department of the State throughout the year. He continues to increase his hold on the confidence of the people. In the year of report, 253 indoor and 25,049 out-door patients sought relief at the Hospital as against 164 and 18,326 respectively last year, and the daily average of attendance was 362·4 against 309·2 last year, an increase of 53·2. Fever was very prevalent after last monsoon. Cholera showed itself twice during the year, *viz*, in September and April last, but it was not of a very severe type. The Hospital Assistant, Mr. Dadabhai Jamasji, was out in the Districts for both fever and cholera cases, and did good work. Great credit is due to Mr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai Vakil for the efficient manner in which he has

Medical relief.
Dewan's paras 249-257.

managed his department and performed his duties. It may here be mentioned that for the benefit of female sufferers, who were naturally diffident in many cases in seeking medical relief in their more serious ailments, when the Hospital staff was composed of none but men, an experienced nurse has been engaged on the Hospital-Staff as a tentative measure, and the experiment promises well in the direction of extending medical relief to the female population of the town. The lady in question, Mrs. E. A. Green, entered on her duties in June 1893, and, therefore, the arrangement and its resultscan more properly and safely be discussed in next year's report, and do not fall within the legitimate scope of this report.

Births and Deaths. Dewan's paras 258-264.

67. During the year of report, if the statistical figures are to be relied on, the death rate has risen from 33 *per mille* to 36, and the birth rate dropped from 29 to 27 *per mille*. But I am of opinion that the figures are untrustworthy as regards birth at any rate. The year was on the whole unhealthy, malignant fever carried off many people, and in fact accounted for 51·1 per cent of the total mortality in the State, and this malady together with the cholera will account for the increased rate of mortality generally. Strict rules about the prompt reporting of births and deaths have been issued and failure in this direction has been made punishable by fine, but they do not appear to have answered their purpose owing doubtless to the difficulty of detection. I am afraid, it is impossible to report any improvement in the direction of more accurate registration of births and deaths.

Vaccination. Dewan's paras 265-269.

68. Including 3 cases of re-vaccination, the number of persons vaccinated was 2,475 as against 2,228 last year, an increase of 247. The percentage of vaccination among Mahomedans is still much lower than in the case of Hindoos; the stricter observance of seclusion of their women kind is doubtless accountable for this and for the low percentage generally.

Chapter VII.—Public Instruction.

State Schools. Dewan's para 270.

69. There are now 20 schools in the State as against 15 last year, *i.e.*, 7 in the city as reported last year and 13 in the district as against 8 of last year. All the schools in the district are Vernacular schools for boys. There is only one Girls' school in the State and one Anglo-Vernacular school, both in the town of Cambay.

Register of pupils. Dewan's paras 271-274.

70. In the city schools, there is an increase of pupils on the rolls of the principal Vernacular school and Branch school No. 1. The Anglo-Vernacular and Branch schools No. 2 and 3 remain at the same figure in this respect as last year, while the Anjuman-i-Islam, and the Girls' school show a decrease; the reason of this decrease is the striking off of names of pupils who absented themselves for more than two months without leave and without giving any satisfactory reasons for such absence. The operation of this rule accounts for the 10 reduction in the Anjuman-i-Islam and for 83 out of the 98 in the Girls' school. In the districts, the schools at Undel, Tarapur, and Jinaj show an increase, but those at Budhej, Saema, Golana and Naggra a decrease. The school at Kalamsar, which replaces that at Warsada, and the five new schools are doing well.

Attendance. Dewan's paras 275-281.

71. As to attendance, the Girls' school is the only institution which shows a falling off in this direction, and the probable explanation of this is to be found in the unusually busy marriage season this year. In the table given at para 278 of the Dewan's report, it will be noticed that 2 Mahomedan girls have joined the Girls' school; these are the first who have attended

the school since its foundation. There is an increase in school attendance among all classes. Besides the State schools, there are private schools, the chief of which is perhaps the Bohras' Madressa which receives some State aid. All told there are 18 private schools, teaching 525 children. The percentage of children under instruction to total of juvenile school-going population, taking into account State as well as private schools, is 25·5 as against 22·7 per cent last year. The percentage is low still but shows an increasing tendency.

Working results. Dewan's paras 282-283.

72. The Chief Vernacular and one Branch school are under the management of the Educational Department, the other 18 being managed by the State, but all these State schools are examined annually by the Deputy Educational Inspector of Kaira and his Assistants. Para 283 of the Dewan's report gives in detail the results of the Annual Examination in the various schools. On the whole the results were good.

Scholarships. Dewan's para 285.

73. A second scholarship at the Female Training College at Ahmedabad for training school mistresses for the Girls' school has been decided on and a scholar will shortly be got to take it up. There is always some difficulty in inducing scholars to avail themselves of these opportunities. An increase to the first student, Joiti Kuberdas, has been made at the recommendation of Lady Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Female Training College and she now gets Rs. 10 per month as a scholarship. Both the Jubilee scholarships are filled; one by a student at the Baroda College and the other by the son of the Head Master of the Anjuman-i-Islam here, who also received his preliminary education in the local Anglo-Vernacular school. To provide trained masters for the State service four grants have been made to some assistant masters to enable them to gain training in the Male Training College at Ahmedabad and they are being trained since March last. Two local young men, who had passed the Public Service Examination at Nadiad, wished to receive special training in Agriculture at the Baroda Technical College; they were promised scholarships by the State, but on going to Baroda they found that the agricultural class had not been formed and that its formation was indefinite; one of these scholarships has, however, been given to a subject of this State and is available at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad.

Cost. Dewan's para 286.

74. Cost of Education has increased from Rs. 6,358 to 8,662 in the year of report. Fees realized Rs. 1,722 this year as against Rs. 1,400 last. The education imparted in the Anjuman-i-Islam and Girls' school is free.

General remarks.

75. The interests of education have been substantially advanced during the year of report, and if results do not show much progress, it is rather due to the apathy of the people than to the want of means and opportunity to hand. But some appreciable progress has been made after all and better may be expected in the course of time. The Girls' school is hardly a success, but of course, it must be persevered with. An open-air gymnasium attached to the Anglo-Vernacular school was opened during this year and instruction in gymnastics is in the hands of a qualified instructor.

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Wild animals and poisonous reptiles. Dewan's paras 288-290.

76. Nine deaths from snake-bite is the total of casualties for the year and the subject calls for no particular remarks.

Postal-Service. Dewan's paras 291-293.

77. There was no alteration in this connection during the year of report.

78. The classification of the Gujarati records of the State has been completed and "ferists" prepared. Final comparison of records with "ferists" and a few minor details only remain to be done. Considerable progress has likewise been made in regard to the Persian records, and most of the various series of correspondence, so far as they are forthcoming, have been finished. Only one year of the Bakshikhana series remains to be done, and the Chabootra and Modikhana records have been newly taken in hand and are well on towards completion. Persian, as the official language of the State, has practically been dropped since the death of the late Nawab, hence Persian records only run to 1297 or 1299. Records of all sorts were found to be incomplete more or less, and this is due to the fact that formerly any officer of any department could keep any of his official records at his private residence and they used to do so as a very general rule.

State records. Dewan's paras 294-295.

79. The work turned out during the year exceeded the previous year's out-put slightly. It is a useful institution and is used for official purposes only.

Durbar Press. Dewan's paras 296-297.

80. Horse-breeding is practically a dead letter in the State and is carried on in very desultory fashion at Head Quarters only. The natural conditions of the State do not lend themselves at all to the rearing of young stock. On one side, the Charotar country is fully cultivated and enclosed; on the other, in the Bara division, water is bad and brackish, and during the rains and hot weather, the condition of life here would be positively insupportable to young stock.

Horse and sheep breeding. Dewan's paras 306-309.

Sheep-breeding.—The experiment of breeding from Australian rams has proved unfortunate. Two of the rams succumbed to disease five months after arrival, and one died last March, and there is, therefore, only one survivor. Some of the few young stock too have succumbed and the survivors do not exhibit any marked superiority over the indigenous animal, the pasturage available for the animals is poor and this fact probably furnishes the reason for the poorness of stock.

English Cemetery. Dewan's para 310.

81. Is in good order.

General remarks in conclusion.

82. This is the third Annual Report submitted by me since the intervention of Government became necessary, and as it may be the last full report on the full annual progress and doings in the State according to the official year, it may be well to review the past. But little remains to be done to complete the original programme and that little will most certainly be accomplished in the course of the next six months. (*a*) The debts of the State have been nearly paid off and will be completely liquidated by January next. (*b*) An equitable Revenue assessment has been introduced, the Revenue system improved and subordinates trained. (*c*) The Police has been re-organized and drilled, and disciplined. (*d*) The Judiciary improved and practically all arrears of judicial work wiped off. (*e*) A regular system of accounts in recognized forms established. (*f*) The condition of the subordinate officers of the State ameliorated and arrears of pay paid up. (*g*) Educational interests advanced; where 10 schools existed in 1890, there are now 20 to be found in the State. (*h*) A scheme for the reduction of the irregular Military levies submitted and approved of, vide Government Resolution No. 4909 of 12th August, 1893. (*i*) Public Works attended to as represented by the construction of a new Hospital; a new Court-House (almost ready); improvement of Jail; completion of Clock Tower; Quarters for officers; and the necessary funds provided for the cost of the Cambay section of Petlad road. (*j*) Revision and reduction as regards Octroi duties. (*k*) State records put into order. (*l*) In the districts, Police outposts; and new chowras have

been provided, and the water supply in villages has been much improved, while a scheme for the drainage of parts of the country has been initiated. The house may, then, be said to be set in order. Without its load of debt, there is no reason why the State should not greatly thrive and introduce and carry out those larger and more general improvements, &c., necessary to its prosperity and which have only not been taken up for want of funds. Much still remains to be done in the way of improving the condition of the land by means of a complete system of drainage; in the improvement of the Bunder communications; and last but not least the connection of Cambay with the railway system. I have to report favourably and without exception, of the work of all present heads of departments during the year, as also of my Shirestedar, Mr. Laloobhai Mahipatram.

SPECIAL POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Cambay, 17th August, 1893.

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,
Special Political Agent,
Cambay.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT showing the work of SPECIAL CRIMINAL APPEALS done by the Court of His Highness the Nawab, presided over by the Special Political Agent, Cambay, during the year, ending 31st May, 1893.

Name of the Tribunal.	Number of Appeals received.						Number of miscellaneous applications for revision received.			Number of appeals and miscellaneous applications disposed of.										Number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.		Number of miscellaneous applications undisposed of.	Remarks.
	Balance of appeals at the beginning of the year.		Appeals received during the year.		Total number of appeals.		Balance of miscellaneous applications.	Applications received.	Total No. of applications.	Appeals remanded for disposal.		Appeals in which sentence is confirmed.		Appeals in which sentence is reversed.		Total number of appeals decided.		Average duration.	Number of applications disposed of.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Major W. P. Kennedy Bo. S. C. Special Political Agent, Cambay.	.....	.....	4	10	4	10	.....	6	6	1	1	3	9	.....	.....	4	10	Days. 4	6	.....	.....	...	

Special Political Agent's Office,
Cambay, 17th August, 1893.

W. P. KENNEDY, Major, Bo., S. C.,
Special Political Agent, Cambay.

Appendix B.

STATEMENT showing the work of SPECIAL CIVIL APPEALS done by the Court of His Highness the Nawab, presided over by the Special Political Agent, Cambay, during the year, ending 31st May, 1893.

Name of the Tribunal.	Number of Civil Appeals received.				Number of appeals decided.								Number of appeals pending at the end of the year.		Remarks.
	Balance of appeals at the beginning of the year.	Appeals received during the year.	Total number of appeals received.	Miscellaneous appeals received.	Appeals rejected or dismissed.	Appeals compromised.	Appeals in which decisions of the Appellate Court were confirmed.	Appeals in which decisions were reversed.	Appeals remanded for further evidence.	Appeals in which decisions were modified.	Total number of appeals decided.	Number of miscellaneous appeals decided.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo., S. C., Special Political Agent, Cambay	.....	39	39	3	3	6	17	6	.....	.....	32	3	7	.....	*Out of the 7 Appeals pending at the close of the year, 3 which were remanded to the Lower Court for further evidence were returned during the latter part of the closing month, and 4 were newly received at the close of the month.

Special Political Agent's Office,
Cambay, 17th August, 1893.

W. P. KENNEDY, Major, Bo., S. C.,
Special Political Agent, Cambay.

PART II.

THE DEWAN'S REPORT.

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No. 522 of 1893.

Cambay, Dewan's Office;

15th August, 1893.

Administration Report for 1892-93.

Introduction.

This is the third annual official narrative of the New Administration. It relates to the official year which, under the standing orders applicable to this State, expired on the 31st May, 1893. But, since the accounts of the State are kept according to the Samvat year, the figures of receipts and expenditure necessarily refer to the year 1948, which ended with the last Dewali on 20th October, 1892. Thus the materials on which the report is based refer to two different periods or years.

2. The usual statements specified below accompany :—

I. Political relations of Native States.
II. Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their courts.
III. Civil Divisions of territory under political control.
IV. Population of Native States.
V. Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Military forces.
VI. Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police.
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VIII. Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries.
IX. Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial.
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XII. Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in Jail.
XIII. Civil Work :—
Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.
XIV. Do. Results of applications for execution of decrees.
XV. Registration of documents.
XVI. Statement showing agricultural stock.
XVII. Statement showing income and expenditure (Vide Statements Nos. 1 & 2 under paragraph 215).

Chapter I.—Political.

Area and population.

3. The State of Cambay comprises an area of some 350 square miles and has a population, according to the Census of 1891, of 89,722 souls of which the chief city or capital claims more than a third or 31,390.

Tribute.

4. The State pays a tribute of (British) Rs. 21,924-4-0 to the Imperial Government.

Relations with other Governments.

5. The relations of the State with the British Government and with His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose territories adjoin Cambay, were quite as cordial and satisfactory as in the preceding two years.

6. His Highness the Nawab Saheb paid his usual annual visit to the tomb of Mohomadsha Bokhari, near Dholera in the district of Ahmedabad, in the latter part of November and was absent from the capital for 19 days. His Highness' general health was good during the year

Domestic occurrences.

7. There were no domestic occurrences in the Durbar family during the year under report. But soon after its close Her Highness Bibee Khoorshed Jehan Begum, second wife of His Highness, gave birth to a daughter on 24th June, 1893.

His Highness' mother Junabey Bahoo Begum Saheb.

8. His Highness' mother, Junabey Bahoo Begum Saheb, has now been living in peace and harmony, conferring her blessings upon him and her other sons and daughters whenever, according to the usual custom of this Durbar, they go to pay their respects to her on every Chandrat (or new moon), as also on Eed and other Mahomedan holidays of note. The financial condition of the affairs of Her Highness has been fast improving, Rs. 5,484 having been paid off on account of her debts in the year under review.

Khan Saheb Noordi Mohomed Khan, younger brother of His Highness.

9. Khan Saheb Noordi Mohomed Khan, younger brother of His Highness, having been involved in debt over head and ears, and having represented his inability to meet the demands of his creditors, the matter was placed before His Highness the Nawab Saheb by whom friendly assistance was readily given to him, and his pecuniary embarrassment was removed by the State lending its credit and raising a loan of forty-two thousand rupees upon the security of his village, and paying off his creditors.

Darbar in honour of the birth-day of Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress of India.

10. According to the usual custom of the State, the birth-day of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India was celebrated on the 24th of May 1893, when a grand Durbar was held in the Dewan-Khana of the State. The Special Political Agent, Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo., S. C., attended the Durbar by the invitation of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. Khan Saheb Najum Khan, one of the brothers, as also other relations of His Highness; the members of the New Administration, the principal Sowkars of Cambay, and the officers of the Military and the Biradri and Sirbandi crowded the large hall. After the usual Imperial salute of 31 guns had been fired, and the troops of the State had paid the Military honours, the Durbar was brought to a close, as such Durbars usually are, by the distribution of garlands of flowers, *attar* and *pansupari*.

Visit of the Commissioner, N. D.

11. In the middle of January 1893, the Commissioner, N. D., G. B. Reid, Esquire, paid a flying visit to Cambay, saw almost all the principal offices and also, inspected the public schools where sweetmeats were, distributed to the pupils by the Durbar to celebrate the event. His Highness the Nawab Saheb paid him a visit at the Kothee and held a Durbar in honour of the return visit which the Commissioner paid him.

Political supervision and control.

12. The State was under the Political supervision and control of the Special Political Agent, Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo., S. C., until 28th of July 1892, when he took privilege leave for three months, transferring his charge to the Collector and Political Agent, Kaira, until his return to office on the 1st of November last.

New Administration.

13. The New Administration comprises the following principal Departments and Officers.

No.	Departments.	Names.	Designation.	Remarks.
1	Huzoor—represented by the Special Political Agent, under whose controlling authority the administration is conducted ... ... Also Special Appellate Court in Civil, Criminal and Political matters within limits fixed by Government	Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo., S.C.	Special Political Agent.	Transferred from the British service.
2	Judicial (Appellate, Civil and Criminal) ... ... Financial... ... ... General ... ... Educational ... ... Political ... ... Registration ... ... Marriage and Divorce ... Supervision over other Departments	Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal.	Dewan.	Do.
3	Revenue ... ... Magistrate, 1st class for the District	Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan.	Revenue Adhikari.	Do.
4	Police ... ... Military ... ... Biradri ... ... Sirbandi ... ... Artillery	T. G. Foard, Esquire.	Superintendent of Police.	Do.
5	Judicial, (original Civil and Criminal	Merwanji Pestonji Darukhanawala, Esq. B. A., L. L. B.	Civil and Sessions Judge exercising powers up to the limits fixed by Government.	
6	Medical ... ... Jail	Dhanjibhai Motabhai Vakil, Esquire.	Chief Medical officer of the State.	
7	Grass supply	Ajam Fakrudin Najmudin.	Grass Ganji Daroga.	
8	Import Duties and Sudhrai collections	Ajam Fajal Husein Jivabhai.	Daroga of Makat or Import and Sudhrai duties.	Does the work of issuing Rajja Chithis or permission to build.
9	Customs	Ajam Baxi Ali Mirza Ali.	Daroga of Furja.	
10	Public Works and Municipality	Ajam Abban Mia alias Jehrudin Rehmudin.	Daroga of Public Works Department and Municipality.	
11	Treasury	Ajam Chimanlal Durgaram.	Daroga of Treasury.	Transferred from the British service.
12	City Magistrate 1st class ...	Ajam Dhanjibhai Hormasji.	City Magistrate 1st class.	The late 1st class Magistrate, Ajam Kazi Meer Mohomed Hoosein, retired on pension from 1st May 1893, when the 1st and 2nd class Magistrates' Courts were amalgamated into one and placed under Ajam Dhanjibhai Hormasji, as a 1st class Magistrate, the necessary powers having been conferred on him for this purpose.
13	Khangi Department	Ajam Badiudin Rehmudin.	Khangi Daroga, Incharge of H. H's personal villages.	
14	Educational...	Ajam Hiralal Manilal Dhru.	Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Cambay.	

14. The officers at the head of departments perform all ordinary work in the exercise of their own discretion. Their functions and obligations have been defined by the Special Political Agent to whom all matters of difficulty or doubt are referred direct, or through the Dewan as occasion may require.

Survey operations.

15. The Survey rates which were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1075, dated the 14th February, 1893, were formally announced by T. R. Fernandez, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent, Gujerat Revenue Survey, about the middle of May last and, as remarked by him, were "on the whole well received" by the cultivators, by whom, however, "all enhancements were looked upon with much disfavour, for they had evidently been under the impression that the survey rates invariably meant a reduction." The financial results of this much and long expected measure of reform will be reported on next year.

Letter to the Survey Commissioner, No. 388, dated 30th May, 1893.

Chapter II.—Land Revenue.

16. The general description of the country and its inhabitants has undergone no change, and the method of realizing the land revenue was also unaltered till the middle of May when the system of Survey Settlement was introduced as reported above in para 15.

17. The number of villages and hamlets in the State in the year under report, as contrasted with the preceding year, is given in the following table :—

Year.	Khalsa.		Private or Khangi.		Alienated.		Total.		Remarks.
	Villages & Towns.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	
1948	74	18	9	...	5	...	88	18	
1949	74	19	9	...	5	...	88	19	
Increase ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

18. A new hamlet was established this year near the villages of Haripoora and Khurodi by some of the inhabitants of Badalpore in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, who cultivate land in the limits of this State, and some 20 houses have been built by the new settlers. Two of the leading settlers or Patels were given the usual presents of turbans when the initiatory ceremony of "*Toran*" was performed by them.

Village Patels.

19. The efficiency of the Village Revenue Officials, *i. e.*, the Mukhies and their Deputies, and the Village Accountants, and the individual changes which have taken place during the year under review are shown in the following table :—

Office.	Total number in the State.	Revenue offences punished by		Percentage of village officers punished during the year.	Vacancies during the year.		Vacant on June 1st.
		Fine, &c.	Dismissal.		By death or resignation.	By dismissal.	
Revenue Patels and their Deputies. ...	139	.....	2	1·4	8	2	6
Village Accountants...	41	34	2	87·8	6	2	...

20. As many as 34 Talatees, or 82·9 percent of the total number, had to be fined for delay and irregularities in submitting periodical returns. The Revenue Adhikari reports that their work has been gradually improving and that many of them are now able to prepare the Jamabandi papers without the assistance of Karkoons. Two other Talatees were dismissed for misappropriating public money during the year.

21. Also two Mukhies were dismissed, one for neglecting his Police duty and the other for a criminal offence.

22. The Mukhies and Deputy Mukhies take more interest in their work now than they ever did before and their status is gradually improving.

23. Now that the Survey rates have been introduced into this State, their remuneration will be paid according to Wingate's scale from the first year of the Settlement.

Jamabandi.

Jamabandi.

24. The Jamabandi of Charotar villages was begun on the 1st January and that of the Bara villages on the 26th May and completed on the 31st January and 20th June, 1893 respectively. The delay in the latter case was caused by the fact that the Talatees were occupied first in the *Dhal work* which began on 20th March and ended on 5th April, and next in the preparation of the necessary papers for the introduction of the Survey Settlement which was finished on 22nd May, 1893.

Its results.

25. The table given below compares the results of the Jamabandi Settlement for the year Samvat 1949, with the Land Revenue for the previous year:—

Year.	Land Revenue.				Veroes.	Total Revenue.
	Fixed.		Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Assessment.	Value of grain.				
Total Revenue for 1948.	2,66,041	69,696	32,122	3,67,859	29,636	3,97,495
Amount settled at the Jamabandi of 1949...	2,64,927	58,813*	10,242	3,33,982	29,043	3,63,025
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	1,114	10,883	21,880	33,877	593	34,470

*For details see paragraph 29.

Causes of decrease.

26. The decrease of Rs. 34,470 is to be attributed to the causes mentioned in the following statements :—

(I.) Under Fixed Land Revenue.

	Amount.	Total.
Increase.		
By land taken up for cultivation	7,037	
Alienated land made Khalsa	240	
Minor causes	93	
		7,370
Decrease.		
By Land thrown up	1,792	
„ Transfer of land to the head of "Alienations"...	48	
„ Decrease in the quantity of the State share of wheat and other grain...	6,442	
„ Ditto in the price of ditto	4,441	
„ Decrease in the cultivation of *Vighoti* crops in *Bhagvati* land	6,448	
„ Remission of Salami	170	
„ Minor causes	26	
		19,367
Net decrease... ...	.....	11,997

(II.) Under Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

	Amount.	Total.
Increase.		
Increase in realization from the sale of fruits, manure, &c.	272	272
Decrease.		
Items not ascertained at the Jamabandi	4,847	
Absence of increase in the quantity and price of wheat over the amount taken into account at the Jamabandi of 1947	13,198	
Decrease in the Revenue from miscellaneous products	4,107	22,152
Net Decrease... ...	.....	21,880

(III.) Under Veroes or Cesses.

	Amount.	Total.
Increase.		
Minor causes	51	51
Decrease.		
Realizations from Bhang, Ganja and Ferry Tolls taken to a separate head...	333	
The *Ijara* for collecting *Oos* not being taken up this year	150	
Reduction on account of death of Khatedars	68	
Minor causes	93	
		644
Net decrease... ...	.....	593
Total decrease under all heads	.....	34,470

27. It will be perceived from the aforesaid figures that although the cultivation increased by some 5,245 Rupees worth of land, yet the land revenue happened to be less as compared with the former year (1948). This was due (1st) to the quantity of wheat and other grains forming the State share having decreased on account of the injury done to crops by caterpillars, and (2) to a fall in the market value of these products. Under Miscellaneous Land Revenue, the decrease is chiefly attributable to the absence of profits on wheat, &c., and of certain other items received after the Jamabandi for 1948 had been made. The receipts from miscellaneous sources show a decrease owing to a very considerable fall in Nazarana and fees for the transfer of occupancy rights, in fines for unauthorized cultivation, in the sale of dead trees, &c. Veroes and cesses do not call for special remarks.

Bhagvati system.

28. The number of villages in which the Bhagvati, or the system of payment in kind, was in force during the year under review was the same as last year, *viz.*, 28.

29. The quantity and the value of the different kinds of grain composing the payment of revenue in kind are given in the following table :—

Year.	Quantity of grain.					Value.	Remarks.
	Wheat (red.)	Wheat (white.)	Linseed.	Coriander seed.	Gram.		
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Part of the decrease is due to a smaller out-turn of wheat (viz Rs. 6,442) and part to a fall in prices as compared with last year (viz Rs. 4,441).
1948	35,851	684	409	3·15	.....	69,696	
1949	32,710	574	118	.....	9	58,813	
Decrease... ...	3,141	110	291	3·15	.....	10,883	
Increase... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	

30. The Bhagvati system has come to an end this year owing to the introduction of the Survey rates.

Remissions.

31. The total of remissions granted during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,038 *viz* :—

By death, desertion or poverty of holders	157
„ reduction of rate of Salami	296
„ remission of assessment on land taken up but left uncultivated through inability or want of means	168
„ remission of assessment on land transferred from Sirkari to Alienations	82
Miscellaneous causes	335
Total ...	1,038

Revenue Collections.

32. The amount of Land Revenue collected in cash and in kind up to the end of *Vaishak* (15th May 1893) is compared in the following table with the collections made up to the corresponding date last year:—

	For 1892-93.			For 1891 92.
	Land Revenue.	Cesses or Veroes.	Total.	
Demands as settled at the time of Jamabandi	2,75,169	29,043	3,04,212	
Do. subsequently settled	2,244	14	2,258	
Total ...	2,77,413	29,057	3,06,470	3,07,505
Collections made up to the end of Vaishak (15th May 1893)	2,22,261	25,753	2,48,014	2,87,416
Balance ...	55,152	3,304	58,456	20,089
Collections likely to be made till the end of the year...	45,152	3,304	48,456	15,000
Balance likely to remain uncollected at the end of the year	10,000	.....	10,000	5,089

33. The reason why the large sum of Rs. 58,456 remained uncollected at the end of Vaishak, as compared with Rs. 20,089 on the corresponding date last year, is explained as follows by the Revenue Adhikari:—

"The collection work was disturbed very much in the Bara villages this year. The monsoon crops having almost failed in these villages, the State demands were ordered to be collected at the second instalment, *viz.*, from 19th March to 1st April. But the Talatees were engaged in *Dhal* work from 20th March to 5th April, and very little collection could be made on the dates specified. The Talatees were again detained at Cambay for the preparation of the Survey Jamabandi papers; and consequently there was very little time left for the work of collection. For these reasons the balance left uncollected at the end of *Vaishak* was rather large. But it is expected that the greater portion of it will be recovered during the next four months before the close of the revenue year."

"Out of the produce of Bhagwati lands shown in para 17 above, the following quantity of grains only remained uncollected at the end of May last."

	Maunds.
"Wheat (red)	2,210
Do. (white)	33
Linseed	21
Gram	1

"But it will be recovered before the revenue year closes in October next."

Outstanding Balances.

34. The following table exhibits the state of the outstanding balances of revenue for past years and the collections made on account of the same during the years 1948 and 1949.

	Out-standing Balances.	Recovered in 1948.			Balance at the end of 1948.	Recovered in 1949 up to Vaishak.			Balance at the end of May 1893.
		In cash.	Written off.	Total.		In cash.	Written off.	Total.	
Due up to the end of year 1946	1,11,900	25,927	13,537	39,464	72,436	4,582	433	5,015	67,421
„ 1947	20,769	9,303	1,922	11,225	9,544	1,279	200	1,479	8,065
„ 1948	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,557	2,890	197	3,087	8,470
Total ...	1,32,669	35,230	15,459	50,689	93,537	8,751	830	9,581	83,956

Balance due on account of past years.

35. The above statement will show that the aggregate amount of arrears of revenue due to the State at the end of the year 1948 on account of that and previous years was Rs. 93,537. Out of this sum Rs. 8,751 were collected and Rs. 830 were written off as irrecoverable (as per statement **C**. appended), leaving a balance of Rs. 83,956 uncollected up to the end of the last Vaishak.

36. Out of this balance, Rs. 15,000 may be considered as doubtful or disputed on account of the causes specified in the margin, and the remainder, which is recoverable, will be collected by and by without putting undue pressure upon the defaulters.

Misappropriated by a Talatee who has absconded and against whom a criminal prosecution has been started	5942
Of Salami on land involved in the claims of Girassias	7884
Salami on temple lands, &c. ...	1174
	15,000

Incidence of taxation.

37. Total population of the city and Khalsa villages (73) in the State ... 82,768

Total land revenue exclusive of Salami 3,17,310

Incidence of taxation per head ... ... Cambay Rs. 3 13 4

As against the last year's ... ... „ 3 15 8

or ... ... British Rs. 3 1 0

As against the last year's ... ... „ 3 3 0

38. The amount of pressure exercised up to the 31st May 1893, in order to recover the land revenue for the current year (1949) as compared with the previous year, will be gathered from the figures given in the following statement.

Extent of pressure exercised for the recovery of revenue.

Year.	Total number of occupancies.	Number of notices served.	Percentage of notices served to total occupancies.	Distraints.				Number of occupancies transferred.		Revenue payers.		Number of persons confined.	Remarks.
				Number of cases.	Percentage to total occupancies	Amount realized.		Number.	Percentage to total occupancies.	Number.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		
						By sale of property.	By sale of occupancy.						
						Rs. a.	Rs. a.						
1948.	14,584	4,369	29·95	4	·02	47 8	83 9	...	...	...	.....	7	No interest is charged on amount over-due.
1949.	14,518	3,343	23·02	2	·01	24 5	16 7	...	...	...	.....	9	
Less.	66	1,026	6·93	2	·01	23 3	67 2	...	...	...	.....	...	
More.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	

39. There was a decrease of 1,026 in the number of notices served owing to the fact that notices could not be issued in 10 villages before the 31st May in consequence of the Talatees having been engaged in the Survey Jamabandi work at Cambay.

40. Nine defaulters had to be confined in the Civil Jail as they were found to be obstinate in withholding the payment of State demands. On the whole the collection was effected without undue pressure.

Alienations.

41. The total of alienations amounting to Rs. 1,49,581 at the end of the Samvat year 1948, has been reduced to Rs. 1,49,101 during the year under report, the decrease of Rs. 480 being due to the following causes:—

Decrease.

By resumption of alienated lands	Rs.	652
„ relinquishment of do	„	73
„ increase in Salami	„	257
„ minor causes	„	29
		1,011

Increase.

By the transfer of Sirkari land to alienations	104
Reduction in the Salami	427
	531
Net decrease	480

42. The settlement of claims to alienations has been completed, but the important work of issuing Sanads to the alienees has to be done as yet. It will be put in hand when the first Jamabandi according to the Survey rates shall have been done in order to avoid inaccuracies.

43. *Girassias' disputes.*—The disputes referred to in the last Administration Report, para 49, have been entrusted to two arbitrators, but not a single case has as yet been decided. The arbitrators have taken up the most important and the oldest case first, *viz.*, that of the Warsada Giras. The hearing of this case began on the 19th November last and was brought to a close after the end of the year under review, but has been postponed *sine die* pending decision by the arbitrators.

Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen, Revenue Adhikari of this State.

Rao Saheb Ratilal Chhotalal, Head of the Baharkhali and Educational Departments, of Bhavnagar.

Revenue or Possession Cases.

44. It will be perceived from the following table that the method of obtaining speedy relief in possession cases is resorted to by the people in an increasing proportion as they become more and more acquainted with it from year to year :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Balance of previous year...	7	3	.....	4
Admitted during the year	80	130	50	.....
Total ...	87	133	50	4
Decided during the year.—				
(a) Possession awarded	37	53	16	.....
(b) Withdrawn by Rajinama...	6	10	4	.....
(c) Applications rejected	41	70	29	.....
Total ...	84	133	49	.....
Balance in hand	3	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	87	133	49	3

45. The number of cases decided rose from 84 to 133, and the average duration of time decreased from 25 to 21, as compared with the last year.

46. Thirty-eight applications for assistance in realizing rent from sub-tenants were received and disposed of, as against 20 last year. Assistance was given in 32 cases, while 2 applications were withdrawn, and 4 rejected.

Boundary Disputes.

47. Of the two boundary disputes referred to in paras 53 and 54 of the last year's Administration Report, the settlement of one has been entrusted to the Talookdari Settlement Officer, and that of the other, respecting which correspondence has been going on with the Collector of Ahmedabad, will also be made over to him; and it may be fairly anticipated that both will be decided after the next fair season has opened.

Water Supply and Irrigation.

48. The marginal table shows the existing means of irrigation and water supply in this State.

Details.	Wells.		Tanks.	
	Paka.	Kacha	Paka.	Kacha.
For irrigation	619	129	1	71
,, drinking purposes ...	218	87	1	47
,, cattle and for washing purposes	42	8	5	334
Out of use	150	36	...	4
Total ...	1,029	260	7	456

49. During the year under report 5 new wells were sunk and 9 old ones were repaired, and 5 tanks were deepened, at a total cost of Rs. 3,504 to the State, while the unskilled labour required for the purpose was provided by the inhabitants of the villages in which these works were executed. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for further improvement of the water supply since the last Diwali, and out of this Rs. 3,570 were laid out till the end of the fair season.

Waste land.

50. The following table exhibits the area of land lying waste during the year under report as compared with the preceding one :—

Year.	Extent of cultivable area in Beegas lying waste at the beginning of the year.	Relinquished during the year.	Taken up during the year.	Balance or quantity of land remaining waste at the end of the year.	Percentage of cultivable land lying waste to the total culturable area.
1891-92	29,625	4,003	1,371	32,256	25·78
1892-93	32,256	645	3,675	29,226	23·11
Increase	2,631	.....	2,304	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	3,358	.....	3,030	2·67

51. The quantity of land taken up for cultivation was nearly six times as much as the quantity relinquished. Nearly one-fourth of the culturable area has been lying waste owing principally to defective drainage in the Bara villages but the question of its improvement has been under consideration by the Public Works Department of Kaira, a Preliminary Survey having been sanctioned by Government.

Reclamation.

52. There is nothing to record under this head beyond what has been stated in paragraph 60 of the last year's Administration Report

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

53. A general inspection of the boundary marks in all villages was made by the Tajvijdars or General Duty Karkoons, and the marks which they found to have got out of repair were repaired by the occupants themselves.

Receipt Books of Ryots.

54. During his tour through the State, the Revenue Adhikari examined and compared 244 Receipt Books of Ryots in the year under review as against 952 last year. There was nothing for him to examine in the Receipt Books in the Bara villages when he visited those villages, as the instalment of revenue had been postponed and very little, if any, money had been collected by the Talatees. The General Duty Karkoons have examined and compared the Receipt Books of Ryots in their respective circles and found them to have been properly written up.

Chapter III.—Protection.

(a) Legislation.

55. Most of the laws in force in British India, especially the important codes, are followed in this State, in order to assimilate the practices of the two governments and to avoid difficulties in matters of extradition and service of processes.

(b) Military.

56. The so called Military force of the State consisted of 433 men, rank and file, as specified in the margin, at the beginning of the year. The number has been reduced by death, dismissal, resignation and retirement to 392 down to the end of the year.

Cavalry or Moglai Paga	40
Artillery	7
Infantry or Arab Beyruks Beradri and Sirbandi	386
	433

57. The services of a large proportion of these levies were utilized during the last two years for watching wheat crops and guarding Beers or Coorans of grass, but owing to the introduction of the Revenue Survey rates in May last, the system of payment in kind has been superseded by that of payment in cash; and the necessity for deputing men for watching crops will not arise in future, while the Beers or Coorans will be looked after by temporary watchmen, and no permanent men will be required for that purpose. Accordingly a scheme has been drawn up for the reduction of the levies and submitted for sanction. The cost of the force amounted to Rs. 39,960 for 12 months in 1948, as against Rs. 38,467 for 11 months of 1947.

(c) Police.

Strength and Cost.

58. The total strength of the Police Force was 172 as against 177 last year; a reduction of three Mounted and two Foot Police men having been effected during the year under review. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,882 including Rs. 691 paid for new (M. L.) guns for the Jail guard, or Rs. 4,881 less than in 1891-92.

City Mounted Police	20
District do.	6
Foot Police	146
	172

Distribution.

59. The force was distributed as follows:—

		No.	Total.
I.	*City Mounted Police.*—		
	On General Duty in the City and Reserve	18	
	Patrol Work (Cambay-Petlad Road)	2	
			20
II.	*District Mounted Police.*—		
	On Patrol Duty in other parts of the State	6	
			6
III.	*Foot Police* —		
	Jail guard and escort for prisoners	22	
	Palace guards	8	
	In charge of Police stations in the district	29	
	Ditto in the City and Reserve	87	
	Total ...	.....	146
	Grand Total ...		172

60. The strength of the Force, viewed with regard to the area and population of the State, gives a proportion of 1 Police man to 2·03 square miles which approximates that in the districts of Kaira (2·24), Panch Mahals (2.05), and Surat (2·18); and of 1 Police man to 522 souls, as against 399 in the Panch Mahals.

Vide Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency 1891-92, page 45.

61. The Police Force was composed as follows at the end of the year:—

1 European Police Superintendent; 1 Hindu Chief Constable; 24 Mahomedan and 8 Hindu minor officers; 94 Mahomedan, and 19 Hindu Constables; and 20 Mahomedan Sowars, making a total of 167, which with 5 vacancies completed the total number 172. Thus four-fifths of the Force consist of Mahomedans and the remaining one-fifth of Hindus and others.

62. Out of the total number of subordinate minor officers 12 or one half are able to make an intelligent report of a crime. The proportion among men is about one-fifth or 19·6 percent.

Education.

63. The drill and discipline of the Force, excepting a few recruits, continue to be good and proper.

Drill and discipline.

64. Out of the 169 subordinate minor officers and men and Sowars at the beginning of the year, 9 men resigned the service, 18 were dismissed, and the services of 5 were dispensed with; 1 deserted; 41 were punished with fine, and 11 with extra drill; 8 were degraded; 12 suspended; and 2 were judicially tried and punished.

Punishments.

65. The Superintendent of Police, the Chief Constable, and 5 Constables have received pecuniary rewards in an opium case as compared with 1 subordinate minor officer and 1 sowar last year. Regarding promotion in the Force the Superintendent of Police reports:—

Rewards.

"Twelve special appointments on Rs. 15 Bombay Currency, were sanctioned in the month of July last with a view of inducing a better class of men to accept service, but only seven outsiders could be got, of whom one has been dismissed and two promoted—one to Naib Fouzdar on Rs. 30 Cambay Currency and one to Rs. 20 Cambay Currency. Three of the appointments were given to local men of the force, but on a lower scale of pay (*viz.* Rs. 12) with the prospect of rising to the maximum scale of pay. These three appointments were given to deserving men of the force with a view of letting others see that merit would be rewarded and that outsiders would not get all the plums of the service."

66. "The conduct of the force," writes the Superintendent of Police, "has improved during the year." "The force has been purged of the principal intriguers, and I am glad to report that there is now a better feeling in it, and that the men work with a better spirit."

General conduct.

67. The total number of crimes reported to the Police was 253 as against 379 last year. From this figure, 15 crimes reported to the Police and struck off the register as false by order of the Magistrate 1st Class; against 27 similar cases struck off last year, should be deducted in order to determine the extent of crime. The total number for the current year would thus be reduced to 238, as against 352 for the last.

Crimes.

68. Out of the 238 genuine cases, 180 involving 306 accused persons were sent up to Magistrates for enquiry, as against 248 cases and 400 accused persons committed last year; and 58 remained undetected at the end of the year, as against 97 last year.

69. Out of the 306 accused persons sent up, 163 were convicted, as against 201 out of 400 last year. 126 were acquitted and discharged (including 48 persons the cases against whom were compromised) as against 193 last year. The cases of 17 accused persons remained pending at the end of the year, as against those of 6 last year.

70. The percentage of convictions to the total number of persons arrested was 48·65 as against 50·25 last year. The percentage of convictions to the number of accused persons actually tried by Magistrates was 70·25 as against 68·8 last year.

Recovery of Stolen property.

71. In 135 cases, property to the extent of Rs. 4,596 was reported to have been stolen as against Rs. 8,195 worth of property in 196 cases last year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 1,505 in the year under review as against Rs. 3,409 recovered last year, giving a percentage of 32·7 during the period under report as against 45·5 in the previous year.

Nature of offences.

72. Broadly speaking there were 25 offences against human body, *viz.*, 1 culpable homicide not amounting to murder; 1 attempt to commit suicide; 4 rape; 3 grievous hurt, 14 causing hurt by dangerous weapons and 2 hurt and attempt to commit the same. There were 190 offences against property of which 109 were those of simple theft; 47 of theft combined with house-breaking; 3 of criminal breach of trust; 30 of mischief, and the remainder of house-trespass, &c. There were 3 offences against coinage, 7 against the Arms Act, while the remaining offences related to other matters.

Result of trials.

73. In the case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder the crime was brought home to only one prisoner out of the 5 who had been charged with it. The case of attempt to commit suicide broke down, as also did 3 out of 4 cases of rape for want of evidence; while the fourth one resulted in conviction. Out of the 19 cases of different degrees of hurt 9 resulted in conviction, 8 in acquittal or discharge or compromise, and 2 were pending trial at the end of the year. Regarding the offences against property the Superintendent of Police observes as follows :—

"Again, as last year, house-breaking and theft and simple theft were the most prevalent crimes, there being 41 of the former and 94 of the latter against 82 and 102 last year. Experience has clearly shown that nearly all the offences of house-breaking, whether in the city or villages, have been committed by people of the surrounding British and Gaekwar territories, in which there are many organized gangs of house-breakers, who travel long distances to accomplish their objects, and once they get away into their own territory it is most difficult for the Police to recover the stolen property. Several of these gangs have, however, been broken up during the period under report and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; and I am now more familiar with the haunts of others and better able to keep them under surveillance. As the present Administration is known to be only a temporary one I have to work at a great disadvantage, as I cannot command that amount of confidence as I should be able to do were the Administration known to be a permanent one; and I find it most difficult to get information."

74. Among the cases of mischief there were 7 of mischief by fire against 15 last year, 6 of these were committed for trial but conviction was obtained in only 2, 1 having been discharged by the Magistrate 1st Class, 3 by the Sessions Court, and 1 remained undetected at the close of the year. "The damage complained of," observes the Superintendent of Police, "was mostly caused in the Kasba *Shim* by the Rabbarees of Sakarpur grazing their cattle in crops. The majority of these cases in which a deal of labour is involved on the part of the Police are compounded when the persons concerned in them are sent for trial, and, as I pointed out in my last annual report, the Magistrates when convicting people of the offence never call

on their sureties to show cause why their bonds should not be enforced, hence, it is useless to take sureties for the good behaviour of Rabbarees and Bharwads if their bonds are not to be enforced when the parties for whom they stand surety commit themselves. The punishments awarded by the Magistrates are also very lenient, but if one or two exemplary punishments were awarded the evil would, I am sure, be entirely stamped out."

The other offences were of ordinary character and do not call for special notice.

Extra grants.

75. To increase the comfort of the Police Force is a matter of no less importance than the improvement of its efficiency; and the State makes extra grants for this purpose as occasion requires. The following extract from the Police Superintendent's report will explain the manner in which the extra grants or concessions made during the year were utilized by him:—

"The State gave an extra grant of Rs. 500 to the Clothing Fund from which the men of the Force were supplied with great coats, summer clothing and boots during the period under report."

"The State also gave a very handsome donation of Rs. 3,000 (Bombay Currency) to the Horse Fund which, added to the balance at the credit of the fund, enabled me to purchase 14 new horses for the Mounted Police, which were most sadly needed. They were all with one exception entire when purchased, but they were all successfully castrated by Mr. Quadros, the State Veterinary Surgeon, to whom my thanks are due, and are now in training. The fund has now a balance of Rs. 436-0-2 and will shortly be able to purchase two or three more horses."

Registration of Arms.

76. The measures sanctioned at the end of the last year for the Registration of Arms were successfully carried out during the year under report with the result described bolow in the words of the Superintendent of Police.

"A set of rules was drawn up by the Special Political Agent for regulating the possession of arms and persons going armed. In accordance with the rules two kinds of Purwanas have been introduced, one green, under which the head of every family is allowed to possess, free of charge, one gun, one pistol or revolver, two *jumbias* and two spears for the protection of life and property; the other red, which empowers people to go armed in Cambay limits. Unless in the case of people who have been exempted from the rules, and State servants, all persons wishing to carry arms have to procure a licence; and the following fees are levied for the undermentioned weapons, Rs. 2 for each sort of fire-arm, and Re. 1 for each sort of edged weapon *i. e.* sword, spear or *jumbia*. No licence to carry arms can be granted for a longer period than three months.

"The Chaprases which were formerly issued and recognized by the State as life licences have been recalled, and all licences to possess arms under the existing rules have to be renewed annually. During the period under report 2 prosecutions were instituted under the new rules and convictions obtained in both."

"The Registration of Arms was commenced in the month of June 1892 and completed in September, when 1584 persons came forward to register the arms in their possession. The following is the detail of the number of arms registered under the new rules. Guns 400, Pistols 180, Revolvers 11, Swords 1820, *Jumbias* 227, and Spears 88."

"All the arms belonging to the State which were lying at the different gates, and of which there was no record, were collected and deposited in the Daroo Kotha, or Arsenal, and are now issued when required for Sowarees or other purposes and, when no longer required, are returned to the Daroo Kotha."

Festivals.

77. Satisfactory Police arrangements were made on the occasion of the Mohorrum and other festivals, all of which quietly passed off.

Village Police.

Description.	No. of men.	Paid in		Total.
		Cash.	Land.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Havildars	98	3,411	...	3,411
Javaidars	48	1,431	...	1,431
Rawanias...	259	8,162	...	8,162
Ditto.	44	...	422	422
Total ...	449	13,004	422	13,426

78. The number of men employed for the protection of life and property in the District of Cambay in addition to the regular Police Force, will be seen from the table given in the margin. They do both Revenue and Police work, but their cost is debited to the Revenue Department alone. 405 men are paid in cash and 44 in land.

79. The system of track law continues to be in full force in this State except in the city of Cambay.

80. The Mukhi of Mahiari by name Rajabhai was rewarded with a "Poshak" worth Rs. 50, by His Highness the Nawab Saheb in person, for being instrumental in the recovery of stolen property from a Rawania of his village who was eventually convicted and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment; for rendering valuable assistance to the Regular Police in a murder case which occured at Kalodra in 1892; for detecting a case of house-breaking and theft which occurred at Mahiari in November 1891, arresting the culprits who were natives of Chikalia in Matar Taluka, and recovering the stolen property from them; and for again assisting the Regular Police in detecting the criminals in a case of culpable homicide which occurred at Mahiari in which six persons were concerned, all of whom he personally arrested, and of whom five were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from 1 to 7 years.

(d) Criminal Justice.

81. There were the following tribunals at work for the dispensation of justice in criminal matters:—

I. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Court, presided over by the Special Political Agent. (Exercises extraordinary jurisdiction in matters of appeal and revision.)

II. The Dewan's Court. (Hears appeals against the decisions of the Magistrates and the Sessions Court.)

III. The Sessions Court. (Presided over by the Civil Judge.)

IV. The Court of the Magistrate 1st Class for the District. (Presided over by the Revenue Adhikari.)

V. The Court of the Magistrate 1st Class for the city of Cambay.

VI. The Court of the Honorary Magistrate 1st Class. (Presided over by Khan Saheb Najoomkhan, whose jurisdiction is limited to his Jewai villages of Wasna, Rel, and Navi Akhole.)

VII. The Court of the Magistrate 2nd Class at Cambay, for trying municipal cases arising in the city, and 3rd Class cases of the district.

82. The last mentioned court was amalgamated with that of the Magistrate 1st Class for the city of Cambay from the 1st May 1893, so that, as a matter of fact, there were only six courts working at the end of the year.

83. The year under report began with a small balance of 25 cases pending in all the Magistrates' Courts put together. The number of new cases received during the year was 413, making a total of 438 for disposal, as against 512 during the last year. Out of these, 417 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21 cases, as against 25 last year.

84. The following summary shows the amount of criminal work done by each Magistrate :—

Name of Court.	Regular cases.					Miscellaneous cases.				
	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining at the end of the year.
Magistrate 1st Class and the Revenue Adhikari	1	9	10	10	...	...	1	1	1	...
City Magistrate 1st Class	18	208	226	209	17	...	31	31	31	...
Honorary Magistrate with First Class powers	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrate 2nd Class	6	192	198	195	3*	...	11	11	10	1*
*These were pending on the 1st of May, 1893, when the Court was amalgamated with that of the City Magistrate, Cambay.										
Total ...	25	413	438	417	21	...	43	43	42	1

85. The number of accused persons involved in the above cases was 806 including the 37 on hand at the beginning of the year. The complaints against 762 persons were disposed of, and those against 44 persons in 21 cases remained in hand at the end of the year, as against 37 accused persons in 25 undisposed of cases on the corresponding date last year.

86. The average duration of cases disposed of in all the Magistrates' Courts put together, was 9·1 days; that in the Court of the Magistrate 1st Class for the district being 3·4; in the 1st Class City Magistrate's Court 16·2; in the Honorary Magistrate's Court 10·3; and in the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court 5·6.

87. The particulars regarding the disposal of the accused persons in the regular cases are given in the following table:—

Disposal.	Number of persons.	Percentage to the total number of persons.	Remarks.
Withdrawn or compromised	271	35·6	
Struck off	25	3·3	
Acquitted or discharged	165	21·7	
Convicted	261	34·2	
Committed to the Sessions Court	40	5·2	
Died	.....	.....	
Absconded...	.....	.....	
Total ...	762	100	

88. The ratio of the persons acquitted or discharged is 21·5 percent, and of those convicted is 34 percent to the total number of persons dealt with.

Imprisoned	73
Imprisoned and fined	24
Whipped...	4
Fined	160
Total	261

89. The marginal table exhibits the punishments awarded by the Magistrates during the year under review.

90. The total number of witnesses examined was 1,087, which gives an average of 2·6 witnesses per case.

91. Out of the 769 persons against whom criminal complaints were preferred during the year, 313 were arrested by the Police, 58 were apprehended on warrant; 361 appeared voluntarily or on summons, and 37 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates.

92. The nature and description of the offences will be found in Appendix No. X.

The Sessions Court.

93. The total number of cases committed to the Sessions Court was 19, as against 16 last year. They were tried with the aid of assessors and the Sessions Judge agreed with the assessors' opinion in all but two cases.

94. The number of accused persons involved in these cases was 40, of whom 18, including one female prisoner, were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine, as against 14 last year; and 22, including three female prisoners, were acquitted and discharged, as against 16 last year.

95. The result of the trials will be seen in detail from the table given below :—

Offence.	No. of cases.	No. of accused persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining at the end of the year.
Offences affecting the human body (Chap. XVI).					
(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	4	1	3	
(2) Attempt to commit murder	1	1	...	1	
(3) Rape	4	5	1	4	
Offences against property (Chap. XVII).					
(1) Theft	1	1	1	...	
(2) Theft in a dwelling house and house-breaking.	4	19	11	8	
(3) Mischief by fire with intent to cause damage to agricultural produce	5	7	3	4	
(4) Ditto to house property	1	1	...	1	
Offences relating to documents (Chap. XVIII).					
Using as genuine a forged document, knowing it to be forged	2	2	1	1	
Total ...	19	40	18	22	

96. The total number of witnesses examined was 182, which gave an average of 9·5 witnesses per case.

97. The average duration of trials, from the date of receipt of the case to the date of decision, was 5·3 days, as against 5·5 last year. This calculation includes the uncertain element of delay that necessarily occurs in calling assessors and fixing a convenient day for holding the Sessions, and due allowance must be made on this account.

Criminal Appeals.

The Dewan's Court.

98. The total number of Criminal Appeals received was 21,—all of which were disposed of. There was no balance in hand either at the beginning or the end of the year.

99. The number of appellants involved in these appeals was 33 against 53 in 34 appeals last year. The appeals of 26 were rejected and their sentences were confirmed, as against those of 32 last year; the sentences passed upon 6 were modified as against 16 last year; in no case was the sentence reversed as against 3 last year; 1 case was referred for further enquiry against 2 last year.

100. The average duration of appeals was 2·7 days as against 13·2 last year.

(e) Extradition.

101. No want of reciprocity on the part of the neighbouring Native State of His Highness the Gaekwar, or from officers of the British Districts, was experienced during the year in the matter of extradition of offenders. The following tabular statements will explain themselves:—

Demands by Cambay.

On whom.	No. of demands made.		No. of demands withdrawn.		Surrenders.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
British authorities ...	11	30	2	8	7	20	In addition to the 20 accused persons 5 have since been surrendered; the remaining 5 are said not to have been traced as yet.
Native States	6	13	...	...	3	9	
Total ...	17	43	2	8	10	29	

Demands on Cambay.

By whom.	No. of demands made.		No. of demands withdrawn.		Surrenders.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
British authorities ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
Native States	3	6	...	...	3	6	
Total ...	4	7	...	...	4	7	

102. The trials of the 29 persons made over to this State, resulted in the conviction of 17 and the acquittal of 12. Out of the former, 15 were convicted of theft, and 2 of house-breaking and theft, and were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one month to three years and in two cases to fine in addition.

(f) Jails.

(a) Criminal Jail.

103. The working of the Criminal Jail during the year under review will be seen from the statement given below;—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9
No.	Class of prisoners.	Remaining on 1st June, 1892.			Received durring the year 1892-93.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Convicted ..	34	4	38	110	16	126	144	20	164	97	18	115	47	2	49	36·78	2·93	39·71	
2	Under trial ...	3	1	4	182	24	206	185	25	210	175	25	200	10	...	10	6·4	6·63	7·09	

104. The particulars as regards the prisoners discharged as per column 6 are as follows:—

Convicted prisoners. (115.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred	...	...	...
Released on appeal	...	...	...
Ditto on expiry of sentence	95	18	113
Died in Jail	...	...	...
Escaped from the Jail	2	...	2
Total	97	18	115

105. Of the two convicts who effected their escape from the Jail on the 25th January, 1893, one had been undergoing a sentence of four years on account of theft, he having been previously convicted of the same offence, and the other of five years for house-breaking by night, the unexpired terms of their respective sentences being 2 years, 1 month and 16 days, and 4 years, 5 months and 17 days on the date of escape. Neither of them has been re-taken, although rewards have been advertized for recapturing them. It was found upon a departmental enquiry that facilities were given them for scaling the compound wall by means of a ladder and scaffolding which had been placed within the Jail for the purpose of fixing glass on the top of the wall itself but which the Jailor neglected to cause to be removed when the work had been stopped for the night. He was also at fault for having taken convicts out of their cells while it was yet dark, for the purpose of making preparations for starting an extramural gang. He has accordingly been dismissed, and secret search has been going on for the detection and re-capture of the escaped prisoners.

106. The health of the prisoners has been good and no epidemic has made its appearance among them.

Under trial (200.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Released	75	15	90
Convicted and sentenced	94	10	104
Transferred to other Jails	6	...	6
Total ...	175	25	200

107. There were 10 prisoners under trial remaining at the end of the year, as against 4 in the previous year.

108. Of the 49 convicted prisoners that remained in the Jail on the last day of the year there were

	Males.	Females	Total.
Sentenced to imprisonment for life ...	2	...	2
From 7 to 10 years	2	1	3
„ 5 to 7 years...	5	...	5
„ 3 to 5 years	10	...	10
„ 1 to 3 years	12	1	13
„ 6 months to 1 year	3	...	3
Under 6 months	13	...	13
Total ...	47	2	49

109. Classified according to their castes, the convicts were

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brahmins	4	...	4
Baniyas (Jains)	1	...	1
Rajputs	2	...	2
Kolees	24	1	25
Waghrees	3	...	3
Bhurwads	1	...	1
Choonars	1	...	1
Wadees	2	...	2
Koonbees	1	...	1
Golas	1	...	1
Low Caste (Dhed)	...	1	1
Mahomedans	7	...	7
Total ...	47	2	49

110. These figures sufficiently indicate the fact that the Jail population consisted chiefly of criminal tribes.

111. The average cost per prisoner per annum was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) On account of diet...	36	1	8
(*b*) Ditto clothing	8	7	1
(*c*) Ditto Jail Establishment	10	13	1
(*d*) Ditto guards	38	12	11
Total ...	94	2	9

112. This gives a daily average of Rs. 0-4-2 per prisoner, taking the daily average number of inmates of the Jail to be 47.

113. The total charges on account of the maintenance of the Jail amounted to Rs. 4,367, during the year under report, as compared with Rs. 4,382 in the previous year.

114. Against this expenditure may be set off the wages earned by the convicts, which amounted to Rs. 1,627-3-4 in the year of report as against Rs. 2,656 in the previous year. The wages were earned on account of the employment of prisoners on road and other out-door work, there being little or no in-door work for them.

115. The official visitors paid 45 visits to the Jail during the year of report.

(b) Civil Jail.

116. There were 49 admissions to the Civil Jail this year, as against 41 during the last year.

117. There was no female debtor in the Civil Jail this year, as against one last year.

5 Days and under	...	20
5 to 15 days	...	19
15 Days to 1 month	...	5
1 Month to 2 months	...	3
2 Months to 3 months	...	2
		49
Add Balance oflast year	...	2
		51

118. The marginal table will show the various periods of confinement imposed upon the debtors, the average duration of which was 13·9 days. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 1·91 as against 1·08 last year. There was no debtor in confinement at the end of the year.

119. There were no casualties among the debtors.

120. The debtors, as a matter of course, receive their maintenance allowances from the judgment creditors. The cost to the State on account of maintaining the Civil Jail, was the same as in the last year, *viz.*, Rs. 306.

(g) Civil Justice.

121. There were the following judicial tribunals at work during the year, namely—

(1) The Court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, (presided over by the Special Political Agent).
(2) The Dewan's Court.
(3) The Civil (and Sessions) Court. Also exercises the powers of a Small Causes Court.
(4) The Sirdars' Court.

122. All the original work is presented to the Court of the Civil Judge, who also presides at the trial of Sessions cases. Appeals both Civil and Criminal are heard by the Dewan; and special appeals against his decisions on the civil side, are made to His Highness' Court, that is, to the Special Political Agent, who also exercises Extraordinary Jurisdiction and powers of Revision in Criminal matters.

123. In addition to the above courts there is a court of Mamlatdar, which is presided over by the Revenue Adhikari of the State, and which performs the functions of a Civil Court, under the spirit of Act III of 1876. The result of operations of this court is shown in a separate part with that relating to the revenue matters (Vide para 44).

124. The following figures explain the state of the original civil work :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of suits pending at the beginning of the year	340	189
Do. instituted during the year, including readmissions (57) ...	2,381	3,141
Total for disposal... ...	2,721	3,330
Number disposed of	2,532	3,195
Number remaining in balance at the end of the year	189	135

125. Among the number instituted there were 2,433 suits and among that disposed of there were 2,475 suits which did not exceed Rs. 50 in value each and which were cognizable by a Court of Small Causes.

126. In the suits instituted the value of the claim did not exceed

Rs.	10	in	1,407	cases	Rs. 1,000	in	20 cases.
„	50	in	1,069	„	„ 2,000	in	2 „
„	100	in	301	„	„ 5,000	in	4 „
„	500	in	203	„	„ 10,000	in	0 „
							3,006

Cases in which the value could not be estimated in money	78
Readmissions	57
Total ...	3,141

127. The aggregate value of the suits instituted amounted to Rs. 1,22,436 as against Rs. 97,640 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 24,796. Divided by the number of money suits (3006) the above figure gives Rs. 40·7 as the average value of a suit this year as against Rs. 41·6 in the last.

128. Classified according to their subject matter, the number of suits filed during the year of report compares as follows with that in the last year :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
(*a*) Suits on account stated; for contracts in writing, and for those not in writing; and for goods sold and delivered	2,289	2,972
(*b*) Ditto for immovable property	42	29
(*c*) Ditto for arrears of rent	12	.....
(*d*) Ditto for damages	4	19
(*e*) Ditto for dissolution of partnership	1	1
(*f*) Ditto for certificate of heirship	11	27
(*g*) Ditto for probate	2	1
(*h*) Ditto for letters of administration	.....	2
(*i*) Matrimonial suits	.....	19
(*j*) Miscellaneous suits	.....	4
Total ...	2,360	3,084

129. The details of the disposal of the suits during the year, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the following table :—

Name.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Disposed of without trial	172	442
Compromised	312	62
Decreed on admission...	378	397
Decreed *exparte*	1,019	1,246
Dismissed *exparte*	30	113
On reference to arbitration :—		
For Plaintiff	1	.....
For Defendant	.....	.....
With contest :—		
For Plaintiff	545	784
For Defendant	75	97
Transferred to other courts	.....	13
Struck off the file	.....	41
Total ...	2,532	3,195

130. The percentage of suits decided *exparte* to the total number disposed of was 39, as against 41·4 last year.

131. The total number of suits disposed of was larger than that of the suits filed during the year, and also larger than the number disposed of last year; thus showing that a great deal more work was done during the year of report, as compared with the previous one. The closing balance was 135 suits, as against 189 at the end of the last year. Among the 135 suits there were 21 of more than one year's standing, against the corresponding figure of 31 at the beginning of the year. The average duration of suits disposed of was 40·5 as against 36·8 days in the preceding year.

132. The pecuniary value of all the suits disposed of was Rs. 1,41,782, as against Rs. 1,10,685 last year.

Sirdars' Court.

133. This court was composed of Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen, Revenue Adhikari; Khan Saheb Merwanji Pestonji, Civil Judge; and Azum Ahmedmia, Kazee of Cambay.

134. The following figures indicate the result of the work done by the Court during the year under report.

Suits pending at the end of the last year	7
New suits filed	8
Total for disposal	15

135. Out of this number, 4 suits were decided in favour of plaintiff; in 2 cases the claim was dismissed; 7 suits were amicably settled, making a total of 13, and leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year. Of these 2 cases 1 was awaiting judgment and the other was postponed at the request of the plaintiffs who had applied for time to enable themselves to produce their Account Books.

136. The value of the property involved in the 15 suits was Rs. 16,071, giving an average of Rs. 1,071-6-4 per suit.

137. Looking to the nature or character of the suits there were 7 for value of goods supplied; 6 for money lent; 2 for the due performance of contract.

Durkhasts.

138. There were 2,327 new applications (Durkhasts) filed for execution of decrees, as against 2,367 last year; and the value sought to be recovered thereby was Rs. 1,27,456. There were 626 applications remaining undisposed of at the beginning of the year, representing a value of Rs. 79,376, so that the total number of applications for disposal during the year was 2,953 representing a value of Rs. 2,06,832, as against 4,386 representing a value of Rs. 3,23,003 last year.

139. Out of the above number of applications, 2,511 were disposed of during the year with the results noted below:—

In 923 satisfaction was obtained in full.
In 514 satisfaction was obtained in part.
1,035 Applications were wholly infructuous.
34 Applications were transferred to the Revenue Adhikari for execution.
5 Applications were transferred to the Sirdars' Court for disposal.
442 Applications remained pending at the end of the year.

140. Judgment debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 64 cases, and were actually imprisoned in 28 cases. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 127 and 36 respectively.

141. The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 63,211, as compared with Rs. 38,447 in the previous year.

Insolvent Judgment Debtors.

142. The number of applications received under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code was 7, as compared with 47 in 1891-92; there were 14 applications in hand at the beginning of the year so that the total number for disposal was 21. Of these 4 were successfully resisted; and in 7 relief was granted to the insolvents; 7 applications were struck off the file, owing to the neglect or failure of the applicants to produce evidence in support of their petitions, or to the court holding the petitions not proved; 3 applications remained pending at the end of the year.

Execution of decrees of the Civil Court by the Revenue Department.

143. During the year under report 34 decrees were transferred for execution from the Civil Court to the Revenue Adhikari, which, with the balance of 8 at the end of the last year, made up the total of 42 decrees for disposal. Out of this number 32 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 at the end of the year as the following tabular statement will show :—

No. of decrees pending at the beginning of the year.	No. of decrees received from the Civil Court up to 31st May, 1893.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.
			By sale of debtors' interest in land.	By fixing instalments for payment of debt.	By amicable settlement.	Called back by the Civil Court.	Returned to the Civil Court as there was no offer for the purchase of debtors' interest.	TOTAL.	
8	34	42	6	5	13	6	2	32	Out of the remaining 10 applications 8 were received in May, *i. e.* shortly before the close of the year and remained unexecuted for want of time for service of process.

Civil appeals.

Before the Dewan's Court.

144. The number of civil appeals in hand at the beginning of the year was 96, and the number instituted including readmissions was 77, making a total of 173 which all, except one—that has been postponed pending the decision of a claim by the Girassia Commission with which it is closely connected—have been disposed of. 145 (or 84·3 percent) were contested and the remaining 27 (or 15·7 percent) uncontested.

145. In 103 appeals (or 59·9 percent) the decrees were confirmed; in 12 (or 7 percent) modified, in 18 (or 10·4 percent) reversed; while 12 appeals (or 7 percent) were remanded; and 27 or (15·7 percent) were withdrawn or compromised.

146. The average duration of appeals decreased from 463 days last year to 407·9 days this year, although there were among the latter number 56 appeals of more than two, and 39 of more than one year's standing.

Registration.

147. This year 1,337 documents were presented for registration, as against 983 last year, giving an increase of 354 or 36·01 percent. Of the number presented 1,329 documents were registered as against 917 in the previous year.

148. The following table shows the nature and value of the documents received for registration, as also the Income and Expenditure of the Registration Department during the year under report, as contrasted with the previous year.

Description.	1892-93.			1891-92.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Instruments of gift	11	3,437	87	8	2,045	53	
Deeds of sale...	450	1,63,643	4,677	353	1,26,046	3,923	
Do. Mortgage... ...	743	1,98,532	2,964	517	1,40,783	2,599	
Wills	16	24,950	360	20	27,499	505	
Leases for one or more years...	101	2,778	98	67	1,836	85	
Perpetual leases	4	186	6	1	30	1	
Miscellaneous deeds relating to money and movable property	11	1,923	26	3	880	12	
Do. immovable property...	1	300	9	14	1,963	63	
Fines and commission fees ...	...	...	1,163	...	...	581	
Total ...	1,337	3,95,749	9,390	983	3,01,082	7,822	
Deduct Expenditure... ...	...	...	673	...	...	545	
Net Income			8,717			7,277	

149. The number of wills registered was 16, as against 20 in 1891-92. No wills were deposited for safe custody, nor authority to adopt registered during this, or the preceding year

150. The aggregate of the stated value of property affected by the instruments registered, amounted to Rs. 3,91,900, as against Rs. 2,89,871 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs. 1,02,029. Exclusive of wills and other instruments, in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per instrument was Rs. 295, as against Rs. 316 in the year preceding. Taking all classes of instruments together the average registration fee levied was Rs. 6-8-0 which is less by Re. 1 than the last year's average.

151. The number of refusals to register amounted to 50 during the year under report, as against 43 in 1891–92.

152. In 15 cases the documents presented for registration were found to have been insufficiently stamped, and the executors were referred to the Stamp Office to get the deficient duty supplied. The corresponding number for last year was 5.

153. A prosecution for offences against the Registration rules committed in May, 1893, was started before, but not completed till the end of the year.

154. The gross receipts of the department rose to Rs. 9,389-12-6 showing an increase of Rs. 1,567-3-0, over the receipts for 1891-92 (Rs. 7,822-9-6).

155. Similarly the expenditure rose from Rs. 545 to Rs. 673.

156. The income of the year exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 8,717, as compared with Rs. 7,277 for the last year.

Municipal Administration.

157. The Municipal Administration of the city of Cambay was as usual conducted by one of the Departments of the State throughout the year; and the funds requisite for the purpose were obtained from the revenue realized under the name of "Sudhrai" or Improvement fund; and from fees, fines, and rent of land in the city. But the amount thus raised was found to be insufficient to meet the growing wants of the city, and was, therefore, supplemented by a subsidy from the general revenues of the State. The State contribution is always equal to the difference between the actual expenditure of the Municipality and the total of receipts from all Municipal sources put together; and varies from year to year, according as there is an increase or decrease in these figures.

158. The Municipal boundaries are the same as they were last year. They comprise an area of about 4 square miles with 8507 occupied, and 4160 uninhabited houses, and a population of 31,390 souls, according to the General Census of February, 1891.

Municipal Income.

159. The marginal figures will show the revenue of the Municipality and the grant made to it by the State during the year 1892-93, as contrasted with the previous year. The increase in the income from "Sudhrai Fund" or the Municipal share in Octroi is due to larger imports of metal pots, silk fabrics, and teakwood and stones for building purposes, the demand for which is an indication of progressive prosperity.

Items.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sudhrai Fund or Octroi	13,026 4 0	8,157 0 0	4,869 4 0	.....
Fees for giving caste dinners on public roads	165 0 0	189 0 0	.....	24 0 0
Rent of land ...	5 8 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	.....
Fines for nuisances	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0	.....
Sale of manure ...	49 4 0	43 0 0	6 4 0	.....
Miscellaneous ...	107 10 3	83 0 0	24 10 3	.....
Rs. ...	13,364 10 3	8,477 0 0	4,911 10 3	24 0 0
Grant from the State	3,121 1 0	6,597 0 0	.....	3,475 15 0
Total Cambay Rs.	16,485 11 3	15,074 0 0	1,411 11 3	.....

Municipal Expenditure.

160. The main heads of expenditure during the year under report, as compared with the last year, are given in the following table :—

Items.	1948. (1892-93).	1947. (1891-92.)	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
I. *General Establishment* —					
Establishment for inspection and office work.	2,454	2,619	.....	165	The decrease is due to the abolition of the post of the Municipal Daroga and the distribution of the work belonging to it among the Public Works and the Makket Darogas who are each paid a small extra allowance for doing it.
II. *Public Safety.*—					
(*a*) Fire Engine Establishment and purchase of fire engines, hose, &c.	266	163	103	.....	Due to special repairs having been done to one of the Fire Engines and to hose belonging to it.
(*b*) Lighting Establishment and purchase of oil, lamps, &c.	3,257	2,632	625	.....	Due to the addition of 40 new lamps and the triennial painting of all lamp posts.
(*c*) Repairs to gates and Chowkees ; also gate keepers Establishment.	278	473	.....	195	Due to the abolition of the gate keeper's Establishment.
III. *Public Health.*—					
(*a*) Repairs to the channel for bringing water into the Neija and Narangshar tanks. ...	292	185	107	.....	The increase is due to extra repairs having been done to one of the banks of the tank at Neija.
(*b*) Road watering. ...	2,816	2,210	606	.....	The watering was done for a longer period in 1948 than in 1947.
(*c*) Road sweeping. ...	4,009	2,395	1,614	.....	The establishment for sweeping the roads has been increased by Rs. 89 per mensem and additional carts were temporarily employed for the removal of the Sweepings. Hence the increase.
IV. *Public Convenience.*—					
(*a*) Building and repairing roads.	2,004	4,199	.....	2,195	Owing to reduction in rate of convict labour from annas 4 to 2-6 per head per diem and to the fact that the figure for 1947 includes Rs. 1,028 for building a culvert near the Futteh Darwaja.
(*b*) Purchase of land for widening public roads.	187	140	47	.....	
(*c*) Miscellaneous... ...	25	26	.....	1	
(*d*) Contingencies. ...	36	32	4	.....	
V. Public Latrines	750	.....	750	.....	Three public latrines were built during the year 1948 and one in 1949.
VI. The Sheppard Market.	112	... .	112	.....	On account of special repairs done to the Sheppard Market.
Total ...	16,486	15,074	3,968	2,556	

General Observations.

161. *Conservancy.*—An additional Inspector has been appointed this year for the enforcement of cleanliness, and the roads and streets as also the bye-lanes are kept cleaner than they used to be, although there is still considerable room for improvement.

162. *Road-sweeping.*—The establishment employed for this purpose has been increased and strengthened as the marginal figures will show. In addition to the men and carts in regular State employ, there were from 6 to 10 private carts belonging to cultivators which were employed every day in removing the sweepings. The Bhangees, who drive these carts are remunerated by the owners of the carts, since the latter use the sweepings as manure in their fields.

Description.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Inspectors	4	5
Sweepers and Mukadams...	49	50
Scavengers' carts	5	4

163. *Privies.*—In addition to a large number of privies attached to the houses of well-to-do men, there are public latrines in many places which have been built at the expense and for the use of the inhabitants of the quarter in which they stand. Nevertheless the accommodation is far from enough, and the State built three public latrines before and one after the last Dewali and has undertaken the building of one more before the end of the year (1949).

164. The number of Bhangees employed by the State for cleaning the privies is 17, in addition to which there are 75 Bhangees in private employ so that the total number of hands engaged for Halalkhore service is 92.

165. There are now five pits or depôts as against three last year where the night-soil is conveyed and deposited and covered with ashes and earth. The soil is eventually used as manure for vegetable gardens, &c., after it has remained for a whole season in the pits.

166. *Construction of roads.*—Burnt bricks are used for the purpose of hardening the surface of the roads in the city, as metal is found to be too costly, and good *moorum* has not as yet been found out in the limits of the State or within easy reach outside.

167. *Fires.*—The number of fires during the year under report was 3, or one half of the number during the preceding year; and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 405 as against Rs. 535, in the previous year. An additional fire engine has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 716 (Cambay Currency) since the end of the financial year.

168. *Lighting.*—The number of lamps was increased from 280 to 320 in the year under report and Kerosine-oil was burnt in them. The lighting, as far as it goes, may be said to have been satisfactory, though more lamps are still wanted.

169. *Road-watering.*—Road-watering extended to above three and three-quarter miles of road for a period of nearly 6 months, as against 5 months last year.

170. *Rajja Chithis.*—During the year under review permission was given, that is, Rajja Chithis were issued for building 127 new houses and for making additions and alterations in existing buildings in 1827 cases in the city of Cambay. This may be regarded as a sure indication of returning prosperity.

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

Agricultural stock.

171. According to the enumeration of cattle and agricultural stock made by the Talaties for the purpose of this report, the following is the number existing at the end of the year under report as compared with that in the previous year:—

Animals.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bullocks	11,760	11,174	.....	586
Cows	5,286	4,746	.....	540
Calves	7,085	5,995	.....	1,090
Buffaloes Male	278	134	.....	144
,, Female	10,539	10,154	.....	385
,, Calves	7,914	7,271	.....	643
Horses	382	215	.....	167
Mares	313	259	.....	54
Foals	.....	108	108	.....
Asses	1,143	1,173	30	.....
Sheep and Goats	7,280	4,912	.....	2,368
Ploughs with two bullocks	5,137	5,081	.....	56
Do. four bullocks	86	149	63	.....
Carts for riding	390	342	.....	48
Carts for carrying loads	3,025	3,035	10	.....

172. The above figures cannot in all cases be relied upon as perfectly accurate. The cause of decrease is to be attributed chiefly to the large mortality which followed the heavy floods of September by which almost all fodder was swept away or damaged and destroyed; secondly, to the fact that the owners and breeders took that opportunity to dispose of their famished cattle for whatever they fetched in the neighbouring large towns and districts in order to save themselves from total loss; and lastly, to the fact that some 300 cows and 500 calves, about 382 buffaloes and buffalo calves, and 1,000 sheep and goats were absent from the State, having been taken away for grazing purpose, when the enumeration was made. The increase of foals is due to the fact of their having been entered separate from horses and mares which show more than a corresponding decrease. That in asses is the result of new purchases. Carts with four bullocks and those used for carrying purposes have increased at the sacrifice of riding carts.

Cattle diseases and their treatment.

Rinderpest.

173. In the month of August 1892, Rinderpest or cattle plague broke out at Undel, and the Veterinary Surgeon of the State was sent to their relief immediately upon the receipt of a report on the subject; but unfortunately 21 animals had succumbed to the disease before he reached that place. He found that sanitation and hygiene had been very much neglected; that some of the diseased cattle had been huddled together in small rooms attached to the houses of their owners, with little, if any ventilation, and with large accumulations of droppings; that others were left exposed without any shelter; and that none of them were kept on any nutritious food at all. He caused them to be segregated, and administered to them vegetable tonics, besides gruel, *kanji*, and easily digestible food. Altogether 10 animals were placed under his treatment and 5 of them became lively on the very next day; 2 died, and the remaining 3 got well by and by. The rooms or sheds in which the affected animals had been confined, were thoroughly disinfected, and the articles used for tethering, or for covering them were burnt.

General Diseases.

174. The total number of animals placed under the Veterinary Surgeon of the State for treatment will be seen from the following comparative table:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horses, Mares, and foals	120	137	17	.....
Bullocks, Cows and calves	187	159	.....	28
Buffaloes	27	34	7	.....
Sheep	14	37	23	.....
Dogs	5	14	9	.....
Camels	2	7	5	.....
Birds	.....	6	6	.....
Total ...	355	394	67	28

175. The following table will show the diseases for which the affected animals were treated:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Symptoms of Rinderpest	30	65	35	.....
Constitutional	65	98	33	.....
Local	184	201	17	.....
Diseases neither general nor local	76	30	.....	46
Total ...	355	394	85	46

176. Out of the number treated this year 377 were cured as against 340 last year; 10 died as against 3; the disease of one was found to be incurable, as against that of 4 last year; and 6 animals remained under treatment at the end of the year.

177. Thirty Major operations, of which 17 were castration of new horses purchased for the Police and of other horses, were successfully performed during the year of report, as against 10 last year. Minor operations were 36 against 26 last year.

178. The Veterinary Surgeon held Post Mortem Examinations in 7 cases.

Weather and crops.

179. The fall of rain during the year under report, although a great deal more than the average for the last five years, as specified in the margin, proved rather unfavourable than otherwise on account of the irregularity and inequality of its distribution. The monsoon burst on the 3rd of June and closed on the 25th of September. The fall in the early part of June was beneficial to Kharif-crops, but the long break, from 9th June to 10th July, which followed it, was sufficient to more than counterbalance the advantage of the early fall by withering Kodra and rice crops. The rain in July and in the beginning of August revived the standing crops and was likely to prove beneficial and seasonable, but the continuous fall in the latter part of

	No. of raining days.	Fall of rain.
Juue	5	1·79
July	12	8·68
August	19	12·64
September ...	11	11·54
October	...	.....
Total ...	47	34·65
Average fall during the last 5 years		25·20

August and in September was very heavy, and did great damage to Bajri and Jowar as well as to rice. The storm water in the Bara villages, on account of a heavy flood in the Sabarmati, could not easily find its way into the sea, but having been augmented by the discharge from the Charotar drains, inundated a large part of those villages, keeping the Kharif-crops submerged for 4 days and thereby causing them very considerable damage. The inundation delayed the sowing operations for the Rabi-crops on the one hand, while the wheat crops in many villages were subsequently injured by caterpillars on the other.

Prices of food-grains and wages of labour.

180. The following tabular statement will exhibit the prices of the staple articles of food at the harvest time and the wages of labour, skilled and unskilled, during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Articles.	Price per maund of 40 seers.				Wages of labour per diem in Cambay Currency.		
	Cambay Currency.		British Currency.				
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.
Bajri	1 8 0	1 9 0	1 4 6	1 5 0			
Kodra	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 12 9	0 13 6	*Skilled.*		
Wheat Red ...	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 14 6	1 10 0	Bricklayer ...	As. As. 8 to 12	As. As. 8 to 12
Do. White ...	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 12 9	Carpenter ...	As. Rs a. 8 to 1-4	As. Rs. a. 8 to 1-4.
Rice 1st sort ...	3 12 0	3 3 0	3 2 9	2 11 0	Blacksmith ...	As. Rs. a. 8 to 1-8	As. Rs. a. 8 to 1-8
Do. 2nd sort ...	2 15 0	2 11 0	2 8 0	2 4 3			
Do. 3rd sort ...	2 6 0	2 2 0	2 0 3	1 12 9	*Unskilled.*		
Dal Toower 1st sort.	1 13 9	2 0 0	1 9 3	1 11 0	Sawyers per pair.	As. As. 8 to 10	As. As. 8 to 10
Do. 2nd sort ...	1 10 9	1 12 0	1 6 9	1 7 6			
Muth	1 5 9	1 6 6	1 2 3	1 3 0	Labourers for masonry work ...	As. As. 2 to 4	As. As. 2 to 4
Gram 1st sort ...	1 13 3	1 6 0	1 9 0	1 2 6			
Do. 2nd sort ...	1 10 9	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 2 6	Do. field work.	As. As. 2½ to 4	As. As. 2½ to 4

181. The prices of Rabi—crops, *viz.*, wheat and gram as well as of rice have gone down, while those of Bajri, Kodra, and pulse have risen, owing to unfavourable and irregular fall of rain as described in paragraph 179 above.

182. The wages of labourers have been stationery and call for no explanation.

Forests.

183. The Babul trees, referred to in the last Administration Report, para 206, are flourishing and the same arrangements have been in force for looking after them. Efforts were made to sow Babul seeds broadcast in waste land in some of the Bara villages, but did not prove successful. The expenditure incurred for the Babul plantation was the same as last year, *viz.*, Rs. 134.

Trades and manufactures.

184. The following statement exhibits the number and capacity of the ships, whether loaded or empty, which entered the port of Cambay during the year 1892-93, as compared with 1891-92.

Year.	Loaded vessels.	Empty vessels.	Total.	Capacity in candies.	Remarks.
1891-92	577	116	693	43,269	21 vessels belong to merchants and traders living in Cambay. Only vessels of 10 to 35 tons burden usually make this port on account of the shallowness of the creek.
1892-93	659	117	776	48,620	
More	82	1	83	5,351	
Less	.....	.....	.....	.....	

185. The increase is due to increased importation of jagree, dates, building materials, oil of sorts and glass and crockery.

Imports.

By sea and land.

186. The table given below will show the names and value of goods imported during the year as contrasted with the previous one:—

Goods.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jagree	49,419	1,08,282	58,863	.....
Sugar and sugar-candy	43,643	51,996	8,353	.....
Dates, wet and dry	1,05,015	1,13,822	8,807	.....
Cocoanuts	25,676	30,887	5,211	.....
Betelnuts	7,167	4,959	.....	2,208
Foodgrains	41,487	24,214	.....	17,273
Spices, condiments, groceries	8,821	13,374	4,553	.....
Oil of sorts	16,269	36,547	20,278	.....
Timber	57,368	67,140	9,772	.....
Rafters and Bamboos	12,081	7,612	.....	4,469
Iron and Ironware...	9,542	13,690	4,148	.....
Agate and carnelian	13,549	14,025	476	.....
Glass and crockery	8,788	17,600	8,812	.....
Sundries	36,249	33,917	.....	2,332
Total ...	4,35,074	5,38,065	1,29273	26,282

187. The increase is to be attributed chiefly (1) to a long and continued marriage season which gave rise to numerous feasts; (2) to a rise in the prices of jagree, sugar, spices, and condiments; and (3) to the demand for timber and other building materials having abnormally risen especially at Neriad.

188. The decrease in edible grains is due to the requisite supply having been obtained by cart from Charotar and other neighbouring districts instead of from sea-ports in the south where the ruling prices were higher than in the previous year.

189. Bamboos and rafters were not obtainable in sufficient quantity, and sundries were imported by rail instead of by water, which accounts for the decrease in those articles.

190. Appendix **A.** will show the ports which contributed to the Import Trade of Cambay as well as the quantity and value of goods imported from them during the year under review.

Exports.

By sea and land.

191. The following statement shows the number and capacity of the ships whether loaded or empty, which left the port of Cambay during the year 1892-93, as contrasted with 1891-92:—

Year.	Loaded vessels.	Empty vessels.	Total.	Capacity in Candies
1891-92.	374	312	686	42,857
1892-93.	378	394	772	48,531
More.	4	82	86	5,674
Less.	.....	.....	.....	.....

192. The increase of 4 in the number of loaded ships is attributable to a corresponding increase in exports (Vide infra para 193), and of 82 in empties is due to the fact that freight was not obtainable at this port for all the return ships which had therefore to seek for it elsewhere.

193. The table given below will show the names and value of goods exported during the year, as contrasted with those in the previous one:—

Goods.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco	2,06,415	2,14,918	8,503	.....
Foodgrains	1,33,029	1,42,497	9,468	.....
Oilseeds	62,525	67,962	5,437	.....
Ghee	2,983	3,236	253	.....
Cloth	1,491	896	.....	595
Copper and brassware	177	238	61	.....
Oil (sweet and castor)	146	1,210	1,064	.....
Oil cakes	4,107	7,595	3,488	.....
Hides	484	1,823	1,339	.....
Husks	4,235	10,173	5,938	.....
Sundries	10,222	12,055	1,833	.....
Total Rs. ...	4,25,814	4,62,603	37,384	595

194. Higher prices at Bombay, Bhownagar, and other ports with which the Cambay merchants usually deal, account for the increase in exportation.

195. Appendix **B.** will show the ports which supported the Export Trade of Cambay, as well as the quantity and value of goods sent to them during the year under report.

Light boat.

196. The light boat was maintained in the same positon where it was fixed last year, and exhibited a steady light from 1st October, 1892, to 15th June, 1893, for the guidance of vessels making this port.

197. The light is a fixed white light and is visible in clear weather from a distance of about 8 miles, the height of the lamp being 25 feet above the high water level.

198. No ship was wrecked or damaged in the Cambay creek during the year, and no complaint in connection with the exhibition of the light was received from any quarter.

199. The cost of maintaining the light boat amounted to Rs. 291 (Cambay Currency), as against Rs. 161 last year.

Manufactures and Industries.

200. The chief manufactures of the Cambay State are the following:—

I. Agate or carnelian stone work.

II. Black cloth called *Chadars.*

III. Carpets.

IV. *Sarees* and *Dhotees.*

V. Horn and Ivory work.

201. They furnished employment for about 250 skilled workmen and about 1,400 unskilled workmen or labourers in the city of Cambay during the year of report. The demand for carpets has considerably increased owing to exportation to Jeddah. Horn and ivory bangles, also, had a larger demand owing to increase in the number of marriages as compared with the last year. The remaining manufactures are in a steady but fair condition. As stated in the last year's report, the net earnings or wages of the skilled and unskilled labourers employed in these occupations, are comparatively low and offer but little attraction to fresh men.

Ginning Factories.

202. There are now two ginning factories remaining in Cambay, one of which contains 42 gins and the other 30. Neither of them could get sufficient work during the year under report since the yield of cotton came up only to about one half of the average produce in previous years.

203. The first factory, out of its 42 gins, could employ but 30 for a period of only 19 days exclusive of occasional stoppages when the stock of cotton ran short, and could clean only 960 candies as against 1,856-8 during the last season. The second factory found work for its 30 gins for only 25 days, and ginned 1,200 candies as against 2,607-12 last year. The out-turn of the two factories put together amounted to 2160 candies as against 4,464 candies last year.

204. The decrease in the yield of cotton has been accounted for in another part of this report (see para 179). Only a very limited quantity was transported to Bombay and Ahmedabad this year.

205. The number of hands employed daily in the first factory was 24 men and 30 women; children are not admitted as a rule, but boys and girls from 12 to 15 years of age are admitted only when there is a pressure of work and when adults are not available to meet it. The working hours are 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. with a recess of half an hour between 12 noon and 1 P. M.

206. The second factory employed 30 men and 30 women of not less than 20 years of age every day. The hours of business here are the same as those at the sister institution, but instead of stopping work on account of recess, extra hands are put on, and the machinery is kept going constantly for the whole of the 16 hours.

207. The factories pay a fee of Rs. 51 each to the State per annum.

Fairs.

208. There is no important place of pilgrimage in this State, although there are several mosques and temples, especially temples of the Jain religion, in the city of Cambay itself. The following statement exhibits the fairs held and the number of persons that attended them during the year under report:—

Place.	Name and description of fair.	Estimated attendance.	Remarks.
1. Goodel ...	Aspal Mahadeo.	2,000	There is a Shiva's temple at Goodel which is visited on the second Monday in the month of Shravan, and the visitors return home the same day.
2. Kanissa ...	Kamnath Mahadeo.	5,000	Held on the Vatipat day in the month of Shravan. The temple stands in a Gaekwari village but the people that visit it are most of them the subjects of Cambay.
3. Nagra ...	Koteshwar Mahadeo.	5,000	As No. 1. This fair is held on the last day of Shravan.
4. Cambay ...	Wadoochi Mata.	4,000	Held on the 14th of Bhadurwa Sud.
5. Do. ...	Ságar.	6,000	Held on the 15th of Shravan sud or cocoanut day. Is attended by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and his retinue.
6. Do. ...	Mahomedshah Bookhari.	2,000	Is a Mahomedan Orus of note, which is held on the 12th of Rajjab.
7. Hariyan ...	Pir Sitab.	2,000	Do. 15th Shaban.
8. Cambay ...	Abu Taleb.	1,500	The tomb of Baleshah Pir, where this fair is held on the 15th of Fagan sud, is held in much veneration by a sect of Mahomedans called Dhandhari, who reside principally in the Palanpur Agency.

209. None of these fairs lasts longer than one day, and no special sanitary arrangements are made. Police supervision is exercised.

Public Works.

210. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 54,916, as against Rs. 49,576 in 1947. Among the chief works executed are:—

		Rs.
(1)	An hospital with out-houses and accommodation for inpatients ...	14,068
(2)	Extension and improvement of the Jail	5,477
(3)	Building new Chowras, and repairing village tracks	2,330
(4)	Improvement of water supply in the district	3,504
(5)	Completion of the stately edifice occupied by the Lord Reay Library and by the Anglo-Vernacular and No. 1 Vernacular Schools ...	1,093
(6)	Ditto. of Clock Tower	681
(7)	Ditto. of other Public buildings and offices commenced last year.	3,520
(8)	Additions and alterations in Durbar stables	769
(9)	Building a Police Station at Tarapur	810
	Repairs.	
(10)	Repairing the Durbar palaces	7,322
(11)	Ditto. minor State buildings	2,346
(12)	Maintaining public gardens	8,150
		50,070
(13)	Establishment charges	1,698
(14)	Miscellaneous ditto	3,148
	Total	Rs. 54,916

211. The foregoing list exhibits the progress of works of public utility down to only the last Dewali, since when those noted below have been in hand.

(1) The construction of a Court-House for the accommodation of the Civil and Sessions Judge and the City Magistrate, together with the necessary rooms for records, for pleaders, and for attached property, &c., at an estimated cost of not less than Rs. 23,000. This work has been steadily progressing and the amount spent upon it up to date is Rs. 18,850 in round sum.

(2) The construction of the Cambay portion of the Cambay-Petlad road through the agency of the Public Works Department of the British Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 66,700 (Cambay currency). The work is being vigorously pushed on and Rs. 21,000 (British), being the amount required for expenditure before the rains, have been paid into the Kaira Collector's Treasury.

(3) For building new Chowras and repairing old ones provision has been made to the extent of Rs. 2,000, in addition to Rs. 2,247 spent last year; and the works have been in progress.

(4) For constructing Police-stations in the district a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been allotted, in addition to the sum of Rs. 810 expended last year. Hitherto the Police men, whether mounted or foot doing duty in the district, were obliged for want of regular quarters to accommodate themselves in the village Chowras as best they could. When the new outposts have been completed as they will be before long after the close of the rainy season, it is hoped that no further expenditure will be needed in this direction for some time to come. A lock-up with four rooms has, also, been built at the head quarters.

(5) For the improvement of the water supply in the district Rs. 3,000 more have been provided this year, in addition to Rs. 3,504 spent last year and Rs. 3,011 in the year before.

(6) The subject of improvement of the drainage of Charotar and certain parts of this State, as well as the utilization of the storm water that finds its way into the sea through the Alang river or canal, has been in the hands of the Public Works Department of Kaira, and the State has supplied the requisite funds (Rs. 1,854) for the purpose of making a preliminary Survey.

212. It will be seen from the array of facts and figures presented above that the wants of the district, as well as of the capital city, in respect of works of public utility, have received their due share respectively as far as the available funds permit.

Registration of Traffic.

213. The Registration of Traffic between Cambay and Petlad showed the following results the Naka at Gomtawad having been maintained throughout the year and those at the other two stations only during the fair season, *i.e.*, from November to June inclusive.

	Carts loaded.	Carts empty.	Pack bullocks loaded.	Camels loaded.	Donkeys loaded.	Ponies loaded.	Passengers.
From Petlad to Cambay	14,812	8,663	301	190	6,859	899	3,01,490
From Cambay to Petlad	15,550	8,598	245	565	6,178	1,023	2,71,989
Total ...	30,362	17,261	546	755	13,037	1,922	5,73,479

214. These figures fairly lead to the conclusion that the extension of the branch line of railway from Petlad to Cambay will be remunerative when accomplished.

Chapter V.—Financial.

215. The broad basis upon which the financial operations of the State are being carried on has been described in paras 254–256 of the last year's Administration Report, and it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again. The following tables Nos. 1 and 2 exhibit respectively the Receipts and Expenditure for the year of report (1948), as contrasted with those of the preceding year, with brief explanations of the causes of increase and decrease under the different heads.

No. 1. Receipts.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Samvat 1948. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		(Cambay currency.)				
1	Land Revenue. ...	4,07,294	4,12,924	5,630	.....	Due to increase of cultivation and to a rise in the price of wheat which the State had received on account of Land Revenue.
2	Law and Justice. ...	14,658	16,188	1,530	.....	Due to increase in the value of suits and appeals filed and in the number of licenses issued for Nika and Talaki.
3	Stamps...	11,081	12,726	1,645	.....	The increase is noticeable chiefly in general stamps the use of which is getting more and more recognized in the place of evasion of stamp duty.
4	Registration.	6,602	8,462	1,860	.....	More documents were registered this year than in the last. Hence the increase.
5	Customs Fees or Port dues...	1,324	1,247	.....	77	Calls for no remark.
6	Salt compensation B. C.	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	This is a fixed source of revenue.
	Exchange.	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	
	Nuzzaranas paid by Kanoogas.	267	267	.....	.....	
		50,267	50,267	.....	.....	
7	Excise B. C.	32,083	35,000	2,917	.....	This is also a fixed source but the increase is attributable to the fact that the instalment due for the last month of 1947 was drawn in 1948.
	Exchange.	8,021	8,750	729	.....	
		40,104	43,750	3,646	.....	
8	Opium...	20,736	20,979	243	.....	Due to increase in the amount of the triennial farm given in 1948.
9	*Bhang* and *Ganja*. ...	194	261	67	.....	The same as above except that the farm is an annual one.
10	Intoxicating Drugs. ...	49	47	.....	2	
11	Ferries...	93	228	135	.....	Due to the collection of arrears for 1947.
12	Cattle pound fees and fines.	3,212	2,919	.....	293	The owners or breeders of cattle are said to have become more careful in preventing their cattle from straying into cultivated land and damaging crops, &c., owing to the rigid enforcement of the Cattle Trespass Act. Hence the decrease.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Samvat 1948. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
13	Import duties or Octroi.	36,503	34,730	.....	1,773	The tariff of goods has been revised and more than fifty articles which paid duty heretofore have been removed from it. Hence the decrease.
14	Municipal revenue. ...	8,476	13,365	4,889	.....	The increase which is due to the transfer of certain articles from the State share in Import Duties to the Municipality, is only a temporary one, since the second revision of the Tariff, which took effect from the beginning of the current year, will reduce the Municipal revenue to its normal level.
15	Ginning Factory Fees...	153	102	.....	51	The decrease is due to the abolition of one of the three factories and the removal of its machinery from Cambay.
16	Education and School fees	1,400	1,722	322	.....	Owing to the addition of 5 new schools, to the introduction of re-admission fees in the existing ones, and to the levy of fees in the A. V. School in which no fees were heretofore charged.
17	Jail, convict labour. ...	3,190	1,701	.....	1,489	The decrease is due to the fact that the wages of convicts employed on extramural work are now calculated at As. 2½ for each man and As. 2 for each woman per diem, instead of the old rate of As. 4 per head, because the convicts, as a rule, never do as much work, or as good work, as free labourers. The charge is debited to the different departments of the State that employ the prisoners.
18	Police....	2,828	2,470	.....	358	The decrease is due to the fees for licences to keep arms having fallen off in 1948 and fewer and smaller fines having been imposed on members of the Beradri and Sirbandi and of the Police Force.
19	Intestate Property, &c., the sale proceeds of...	169	81	.....	88	This is a precarious source of income, depending as it does upon chances of persons dying intestate and without known heirs.
20	Durbar Press.	52	74	22	.....	More work was done by the Press as compared with the last year.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Samvat 1948. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
21	Taggavi Advances. ...	3,114	7,279	4,165	.....	The recoveries were larger in proportion to the advances made. Hence the increase.
22	Minor Departments. ...	2,349	8,251	5,902	.....	The course of exchange between the Cambay and the British coins ran in favour of the former and produced the increase here indicated.
23	Extraordinary Receipts.	31,630	31,188	.....	442	There are several sources of income which are grouped under this head. The decrease is attributable chiefly to the fact that the amount of debts and advances due to the State is growing smaller as the claims are settled from time to time. The adjustment of the revenue Rs. 6,650 of the village of Junabey Bahoo Begum Saheb under this head by a corresponding debit under extraordinary charges has swollen the figures for 1948 which would otherwise have shown a large decrease.
24	Mint.	.....	5	5	.....	
	Total receipts during the year.	6,45,478	6,70,966	30,061	4,573	
25	Loans.	1,25,000	.....	.....	1,25,000	Calls for no explanation beyond the fact that no loan was taken in 1948.
26	Balance of receipts over expenditure on account of the khangee villages of H. H. the Nawab Saheb transferred to Toshakhana or State Treasury for payment of State debts. ...	19,440	13,608	.....	5,832	The decrease is due to the fact that 12 payments of monthly allowances were made in 1948 as against 11 in 1947, and also to the fact that a large sum of arrears of land revenue (about Rs. 5,400) was collected in the latter year.
27	Excluded Funds. ...	2,257	7,793	5,536	.....	This is a nominal entry the management of the funds which are raised by contribution made by members of the Police force and by the State, having been made over to the Superintendent of Police.
	Total ...	7,92,175	6,92,367	35,597	1,35,405	
	Opening Balances ...	16,921	91, 336	74,415	.....	
	Grand Total ...	8,09,096	7,83,703	1,10,012	1,35,405	

No. 2. Disbursements.

).	Description of items.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Samvat 1948. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Loans and Debts. ...	2,45,199	1,56,463	.....	88,736	The repayment of loans and debts is regulated according to the extent of funds available for that purpose. The amount provided for repayment in 1948 was Rs. 1,50,000 while the sum actually repaid was Rs. 1,56,463.
	Ordinary expenditure.					
	Palace Expenses. ...	82,402	1,03,531	21,129	.....	The payment of allowances for 12 months in 1948 as against 11 months in 1947; the increase of the allowances of His Highness' mother, Bahoo Begum Saheb, by Rs. 7,500 per annum with retrospective effect for the past two years; and the transfer of names of certain persons from the Pension and Parvarshi lists to this head-since they are doing actual services to the Durbar-are the causes that have mainly contributed to the increase.
	Provisioning Department or Modikhana and Grass Ganjee. ...	63,556	66,652	3,096	.....	Due to the conservation of two additional Beers of grass and the payment of Batta to members of Biradri and Sirbandi who were deputed to protect the State Beers.
	Parwarshis and Pensions	17,376	15,150	.....	2,226	The decrease is owing to the transfer of names of certain persons who are doing actual service to the State, from this head to that of Palace Expenses.
	Charities and religious grants.	5,520	5,373	.....	147	These are fixed and customary payments, and the decrease is attributable to the non-attendance of recipients to receive their allowances on due dates.
	Hukdars' allowances. ...	4,877	5,509	632	.....	As above, the increase being due to the disbursement of arrears for former years.
	Levies	38,467	39,960	1,493	.....	Due to the short payment of one month's allowances in 1947.
	Police.	40,764	35,883	.....	4,881	The figure for 1947 includes about Rs. 4,200 paid for the re-equipment of the force as against Rs. 1,267 paid for providing summer clothing, &c., in 1948. The rest of the decrease is due to the reduction of the number of the Mounted Police.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1947 1891-92.	Samvat 1948. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
9	Public Works Department....	49,576	54,916	5,340	.....	Vide paragraphs 210 and 211 under the head of Public Works.
10	Municipal expenses for the city.	15,074	16,486	1,412	.....	Vide paras 159 and 160 under Municipality.
11	General Administration	55,504	60,670	5,166	.....	Due to the short payment of salaries for one month in 1947 as compared with 1948.
12	Village Accountants, Patels, and Rawanias.	16,242	18,292	2,050	.....	In addition to the above ground of increase there was a further cause in the shape of payment of arrears for past years in 1948.
13	Opium	220	498	278	.....	Due to the publication of notices for the opium farm and to the payment of a present of Rs. 100 to the farmer according to one of the conditions of his contract.
14	Registration Department	443	602	159	.....	The pay of the Register Kamdar has been increased by Rs. 10 which partly accounts for the increase besides the ground mentioned opposite to No. 11.
15	Makat or Town Duty establishment. ...	3,611	4,123	512	.....	Vide explanation against item No. 11.
16	Customs and Ferries ...	3,112	3,489	377	.....	As above.
17	Law and Justice. ...	9,199	10,118	919	.....	Ditto.
18	Jail.	2,584	2,650	66	.....	Ditto.
19	Medical charges including Veterinary Surgeon's and Vaccination Establishments. ...	6,196	6,914	718	.....	The increase was imperatively called for by the enormous rise in the number of patients attending the hospital. (Vide para 250.)
20	Education.	7,508	9,587	2,079	.....	Due to the establishment of 5 new schools and the creation of scholarships. (Vide paras 270 and 285).
21	Printing and Stationery	3,895	3,726	.....	169	Due to the purchase of new machinery in 1947.
22	Postage.	204	150	.....	54	Does not seem to call for particular notice.
23	Tribute paid to the British Government B. C.	21,924	21,924	.....	.....	
	Exchange.	5,481	5,481	.....	.....	
		27,405	27,405	.....	.....	
	Total of ordinary expenditure.	4,53,735	4,91,684	45,426	7,477	

No.	Description of items.	Samvat 1947. 1891-92.	Samvat 1948. 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Adjustments of revenue collections made in advance.	557	1,664	1,107	.....	These figures represent the grazing fee which is usually collected in advance, such collections being larger in 1948 than in 1947 which accounts for the increase.
	Taggavi Advances. ...	5,096	3,253	.....	1,843	Owing to late rains in 1948 the Taggavi Advances were made after the Dewali and were not included in that year's account. Hence the decrease.
	Advances recoverable.	8,111	6,814	.....	1,297	Advanced to the Public Works, the Modikhana, and other Departments of the State.
	Revenue and other refunds.	980	6,349	5,369	.....	Is composed of refunds of Land Revenue on alienated land and Nuzzarana on State land, realized in former years but remitted in 1948 on the settlement of the claims to which they related; as also of stamp duty, fines, &c., returned.
	Extraordinary charges	4,023	10,572	6,549	.....	The increase is due chiefly to the adjustment of the revenue of the village of Junabey Bahoo Begum Saheb, Rs. 6,650 having been adjusted under this head by a coresponding credit under the head of Extraordinary receipts (No. 23 in Statement No. 1.)
	Total expenditure. ...	4,72,502	5,20,336	58,451	10,617	
	Add—					
	(1) Excluded Funds, ...	59	70	11	.....	Calls for no remark.
	(2) Repayment of loans taken from the British Government and sowcars.	2,45,199	1,56,463	.....	88,736	Vide explanation against No. 1.
	Total payments. ...	7,17,760	6,76,869	58,462	99,353	
	Closing balances. ...	91,336	1,06,834	15,498	.....	
	Grand Total ...	8,09,096	7,83,703	73,960	99,353	

216. It will be perceived from the foregoing Statement No. 1 that there was a larger or smaller increase in almost all the important sources of income during the year under review as compared with the preceding year; that the few sources the income from which has decreased are, comparatively speaking, not of much importance and that there is a good and satisfactory reason for the decrease wherever it happens to be appreciable. For instance, while the decrease under the head of "Octroi" and "Jail" has resulted from the action of the State in the way of reform in those departments, that under "Cattle Pound fees" is attributable to either greater vigilance on the part of the public in preventing their cattle from trespassing and straying on cultivated fields and doing damage to crops, or the relaxation of activity on the part of the owners of the latter in seizing them; but the former is reported to have been the more probable reason. Under the head of "Police" the decrease is due to the satisfactory reason that the necessity for imposing fines on the members of the Beradri and Sirbandi and of the Police Force was felt in a fewer cases and to a smaller extent during the year under review as compared with the preceding one; also to a decrease in the fees realized for licences to keep arms. Under the head of "Extraordinary Receipts" the fall is chiefly accounted for by the fact that the collection of advances and other debts due to the State is gradually decreasing as the claims are settled from time to time. The surplus proceeds from the Khangee villages of His Highness the Nawab Saheb amounted to a smaller sum, owing to arrears of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 5,400 having been collected in 1947 on the one hand, while the expenditure for 1948 included 12 monthly payments against 11 in the preceding year.

217. The income of the State amounted to Rs. 6,70,966 to which the surplus revenues of His Highness' Khangee villages, *viz.*, Rs. 13,608, as also the Excluded Funds Rs. 7,793, should be added in order to arrive at the total receipts during the year under report, *viz.*, Rs. 6,92,367. The corresponding figure for the last year was Rs. 6,67,175 or Rs. 25,192 less, which is the net increase of income for the year under report.

218. Statement No. 2 shows that the expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,20,336 as against Rs. 4,72,502 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 47,834 which is attributable chiefly to the causes specified below. There were 12 payments of monthly salaries and allowances made in the year 1948 as against 11 in 1947 owing to the fact that in the last mentioned year the Treasury had been closed on account of the Dewali holidays when the twelfth payment (for October 1891) fell due. This circumstance accounts for about one-half of the difference between the figures of expenditure during the two contrasted periods. For the other half are responsible the arrear payments of allowances of Junábey Bahoo Begum Saheb, mother of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, and of certain Huckdars and village servants, and the large refunds on account of deposits and the adjustment of other claims, and finally the much needed increase in expenditure in the Medical, the Educational, and the Public Works Departments in order to provide for the ever increasing wants of the public which had been confined to the narrowest possible limits in 1947 owing to want of funds.

219. The next subject calling for notice is the repayment of loans and State debts. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 had been set apart in the Budget, but the actual payments made in 1948 amounted to Rs. 1,56,463 or Rs. 6,463 more than the Budget estimate.

220. If the payments made on account of the liquidation of loans and debts were added to the figures of expenditure, the result for two years would contrast as follows :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Liquidation of loans and debts.	Total.
1947 (1891-92)	4,72,502	2,45,199 Excluded Funds 59	7,17,760
1948 (1892-93)	5,20,336	1,56,463 Excluded Fund 70	6,76,869

221. It may be noted in this connection that the amount set apart for the repayment of loans and debts after the last Dewali, or during the current year (1949), is Rs. 1,31,000 out of which Rs. 1,22,972 have been paid off up to date, and that there is now only a small balance of Rs. 8,028 which will be paid in the course of the next four months.

222. At the end of the year 1948 as also on the 1st June 1893, the balances of the State stood as follows in comparison with those on the corresponding dates last year.

Kartik sood 1st 1948. (1891-92).	1st June, 1892.	Kartik sood 1st 1949 (1892-93).	1st June, 1893.
91,336	1,42,262	1,06,834	1,47,464

Pensions and Parwarshis.

223. The nature and the origin of these allowances have been already described in past Administration Reports. It is unnecessary, therefore, to do more than state in this place, that the number of Pensioners or Parwarshidars on the roll at the end of the year, was 253, with allowances amounting to Rs. 16,165-14-0, as against 219 persons and Rs. 14,632-14-0 on the corresponding date last year. 16 recipients were removed by death against 50 new admissions during the year. The provision made in the Budget for this purpose was Rs. 16,000, and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 15,150.

Salt.

224. The revenue derived under this head consists of the annual payment of compensation (Rs. 40,000) by the British Government on account of the abolition of the manufacture of salt in this State. Since March 1878, the salt works have been rendered incapable of providing salt, and a special establishment is maintained by the State for the destruction of salt spontaneously produced around these works or in other places on the banks of the Mahee and the Sabarmatti or wherever it may be found. The expense incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 291 as against Rs. 316 last year.

225. There were 29 prosecutions for offences against the Salt Act, as against 9 last year. The number of accused persons involved in them was 34, of whom 32 were convicted and 2 acquitted and discharged. 31 of the convicted persons were sentenced to fine and 1 to rigorous imprisonment for 15 days.

Opium.

226. The Durbar is permitted to import 20 chests of opium duty free every year for the consumption of the inhabitants of the State. The right of retailing the opium is farmed out, and the farmer, in lieu of the duty remitted, pays a lump sum to the Durbar which forms the revenue derived from opium. The amount received during the year was Rs. 20,979, as against Rs. 20,736 last year.

227. There were 29 shops for the retail sale of opium in the year, 3 in the city of Cambay and 26 in the district being one more than those in the previous year.

228. There were 6 cases of smuggling detected during the year, all of which resulted in conviction. The total quantity of opium smuggled into the State limits by outsiders was found to have been 29 seers and 32½ tolas.

Abkari.

229. The revenue derivable from this source has been farmed to the British Government for a period of ten years, beginning from 1st January 1888, for the sum of Rs. 35,000 per annum, and the management of the farm is conducted by the Collector of Kaira.

230. There were 13 shops kept up for the sale of country liquor, 2 for toddy and 1 for Europe liquors in the year under report, as against 14, 1 and 1 shop respectively in the preceding year.

231. There were 5 prosecutions under the Abkari Act including the 2 cases pending at the beginning of the year and all of them resulted in conviction. Sentences of fine were passed in all cases. The number of prosecutions was 6 last year.

Bhang and Ganja.

232. The right of selling these drugs was farmed out for Rs. 247 this year as against Rs. 230 for the last.

Stamps.

233. The total receipts on account of Stamp Revenue amounted to Rs. 13,128, as against Rs, 11,267 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,861, as per particulars specified in the following table:—

Receipts.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
A General stamps.				
Adhesive stamps	1,333	1,548	215	.....
Impressed stamps...	4,709	5,069	360	.....
Other general stamps	1,896	2,725	829	.....
Total ...	7,938	9,342	1,404	.....
B Court Fee adhesive stamps	3,329	3,784	455	.....
Miscellaneous receipts	.....	2	2	.....
Total ...	3,329	3,786	457	.....
Grand Total ...	11,267	13,128	1,861	.....
Deduct.				
Charges for discount	187	208		
Net Revenue ...	11,080	12,920		

234. The increase is distributed over all descriptions of Stamps and may be regarded as evidence as well of the observance of Stamp Laws as of an increase in transactions involving the use of Stamp papers.

235. A sum of Rs. 28 was refunded during the year on account of unused or spoiled stamps, as against Rs. 10 in the previous year. Also Rs. 166 were paid for paper purchased for affixing stamps.

236. There are three Stamp Vendors in the city, and they are allowed to sell stamps not exceeding Rs. 10 in value each, for which they get commission at the rate of 2 percent. Stamps of higher denominations are only sold, or rather impressed, at the Central Stamp Office on a coarse kind of vellum locally manufactured for this purpose.

237. There were two prosecutions under the Stamp Laws, both of which resulted in conviction during the year under report, as compared with none in the past year.

The Mint.

238. The mint did no work during the year under report, and there was no charge on account of establishment as none was kept.

Customs.

239. The receipts under this head consist of Port dues, Export duty on rice shipped to Foreign Ports, and miscellaneous receipts collected in the Customs Office for the correction of manifests and bills of lading and for granting copies, &c. The collection was made departmentally as usual and its details are given in the following table:—

Year.	Port dues.	Duty on rice exported to foreign ports.	Fees for correction of manifests and bills for lading.	Fees for granting copies, &c.	Fines.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891-92	974 10 0	.....	5 3 0	79 11 3	.....	1,059 8 3
1892-93	946 2 0	7 15 0	5 0 0	69 8 0	3 8 0	1,032 1 0
More	.....	7 15 0	.....	.....	3 8 0	11 7 0
Less	28 8 0	.....	0 3 0	10 3 3	.....	38 14 3

Import Duties or Octroi.

240. Import Duties, as stated in previous Administration Reports, are levied at the different gates or entrances to the city for State, as well as Municipal purposes, and are most of them of a Municipal character. They fall upon the consumption of the inhabitants of the city of Cambay exclusively. The Municipal share of the income always falls short of the Municipal expenditure, and the deficiency is made up every year out of the State share.

241. The collections received from this source during the year under report amounted to Rs. 34,730, as against Rs. 36,503 in the previous year (exclusive of the share set apart for Municipal purposes), showing a decrease of Rs. 1,773 which is attributable to the abolition of Octroi on more than fifty articles. A further revision of the Tariff has been made since the beginning of this year, so as to assimilate the system of Octroi in this State with that in force in Municpalities in British India, and the effect of the revision will be reported next year.

242. As respects refunds the same rules have been in force as obtain in the city of Surat. The amount refunded was Rs. 105 as against Rs. 146 last year.

Taggavi Advances.

243. The amount of Taggavi Advances given this year is Rs. 12,958, as against Rs. 8,072 in the last, showing an increase of Rs. 4,886, or more than 50 percent. The table given below will furnish the particulars connected with them :—

Advances made in the current year.							Balance of advances of last year outstanding on 1st June, 1892.	Total advances to be recovered during the current year.	Collections up to 31st May, 1893.	Balance on 1st June, 1893.
In how many villages.	To how many khatedars.	For what purpose.	Wheat. (maunds.)	Value of wheat.	Cash.	Total.				
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	32	For purchase of bullocks	...	...	930	930	10	940	431	509
18	323	For seed.	5,808	11,825	...	11,825	507	12,332	4,465	7,867
1	13	For food grains.	...	...	203	203	...	203	...	203
	Total ...		5,808	11,825	1,133	12,958	517	13,475	4,896	8,579*

*For Past year..... .353
„ Current year. 8,226.

244. The cultivators find it both more convenient and cheaper to obtain advances for agricultural purposes from the State rather than from their usual money lenders; the demand, therefore, increases from year to year.

245. The advances are repaid regularly on due dates.

Ferries and Ferry Tolls.

246. The number of ferries during the year under report, was the same as in the last year, namely, two across the Mahi, and four across the Sabarmatti. The total of the farms of these ferries amounted to Rs. 86, as against Rs. 275 in the previous year, as per particulars given in the following table :—

Name.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. *Across the Mahi.*				
1 Kavi	105	.....	.....	105
2 Dhuvaran	34	20	.....	14
II. *Across the Sabarmatti.*				
3 Tarakpore	95	25	.....	70
4 Hedarpore ... ... }	41	41	.....	.....
5 Galiana ... ... }				
6 Kalodra	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	275	86	.....	189

247. The Kavi and Cambay ferry yielded no revenue during the year under review as it was farmed out by the Collector of Broach according to an agreement made between this State and the British Government.

248. The ferries at Dhuvaran and Tarakpore were keenly competed for last year by adventurers who, however, having sustained a loss as reported by themselves, the farm of each of these ferries realized a much smaller amount this year.

The ferry between Kalodra in Cambay and Ingoli in the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is farmed out every year by the Mamlatdar of that Taluka; and the fees derived from it are to be divided equally between the British Government and the Cambay Durbar, but the experience of the last three years shows that the expenditure on this ferry has been always larger than the amount it yields.

Chapter VI.—Medical Services and Vital Statistics.

Medical Department.

249. The new Hospital was opened on the 2nd January, 1893, when Mrs. Kennedy kindly performed the opening ceremony at the request of H. H. the Nawab Saheb. A Durbar was held in tents in front of the building in honour of the occasion, and at the particular desire and wish of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, the Special Political Agent allowed his name to be joined with the building which is accordingly called "Kennedy Hospital." It contains (1) a Dispensary Hall; (2) a Surgery and Examination room; (3) a Store room; (4) a male ward for 8 beds; (5) a female ward for 4 beds; (6) quarters for Hospital Assistants (incomplete); (7) a Dead house; (8) a bathing plinth; (9) Cooking shed for patients; (10) latrines, one for male and one for female patients.

250. The following table will show the extent of relief which the institution, under its present able Chief Medical Officer, has afforded to the public during the year under review as compared with the last year:—

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Cured and discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
1891-92	164	18,326	16,555	1,553	11	207	5,572	309·2
1892-93	253	25,049	23,902	1,133	25	242	7,540	362·4
Increase	89	6,723	7,347	...	14	35	1,968	53·2
Decrease	...	...	...	420	...	.....	...	.....

251. Among the total number of patients treated there were 18,695 (or 73·8 percent) Hindus; 5,491 (or 21·7 percent) Mahomedans; 819 (or 3·2 percent) Parsees; and 297 (or 1·1 percent) other classes. The number was composed of 10,665 men, 6,229 women, and 8,418 children. The city of Cambay contributed 22,452; and the district 2,850. It is evident from this that the institution attracts members of all classes and ages, and of both sexes. Among the 253 indoor patients, 204 were members of the Police Force, Beradri, and Sirbandi; and 49 belonged to the general population of the city and the district.

252. The following table exhibits the diseases treated as compared with the previous year:—

Diseases.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Febrile or Zymotic diseases	3,562	6,561	2,999	.....
Constitutional Do.	1,345	1,645	300	.....
Local Do.	12,488	15,920	3,432	.....
Diseases, neither general nor local	931	1,176	245	.....
Total	18,326	25,302	6,976	.....

253. The prevailing diseases during the year were Ague, Rheumatism, Ophthalmia, Bronchitis and Diarrhœa. Cholera of a mild type broke out in September but suddenly disappeared. It again made its appearance on the 17th April, 1893, and was still prevalent in a few villages as well as in the capital town, when the year ended. 68 cases were treated in the city out of which 47 were cured and 21 proved fatal. The 1st Hospital Assistant, Mr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee, was deputed on cholera work in the district and treated 74 cases, out of which 36 were successful and 38 unsuccessful.

254. When in the months of June and December 1892, some of the villages were visited by fever of a malignant type, he was deputed there with a medicine chest, and treated 224 cases with the result that 198 were successful and 26 absented themselves.

255. Ten Major and 891 Minor operations were performed during the year, 4 of the former being extraction of vesical stones and 6 removal of tumours.

256. The Chief Medical Officer held Post Mortem Examinations in 3 cases, and reported his opinion in 78 medico-legal cases, among which there were 7 cases of administeration of poison and 2 of rape.

257. A Ladies' Trained Nurse and *Accoucheuse* (Mrs. E. A. Green) has been, as a tentative measure, attached to the Hospital for the treatment of female patients. The result of her work will form the subject of remarks in the next report, as she has only lately joined her appointment.

Vital Statistics.

Births and Deaths.

258. The results of the Registration of Vital Statistics in the city, as also in the district of Cambay are embodied in the following summaries, which contrast the figures for the year under report with those for the last.

Births.

Years.	Locality.	Population.	Number of births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.			In every 100 births, there were		For every 100 male births the females were
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1891-92.	City	31,390	541	422	963	17·2	13·4	30·6	56	44	78
	District ...	58,332	843	768	1,611	14·5	13·1	27·6	52	48	91
	Total ...	89,722	1,384	1,190	2,574	15·4	13·3	28·7	54	46	86
1892-93.	City	31,390	514	394	908	16·4	12·5	28·9	57	43	77
	District ...	58,332	780	700	1,480	13·4	12	25·4	53	47	90
	Total ...	89,722	1,294	1,094	2,388	14·4	12·2	26·6	54	46	84

Deaths.

Years.	Locality.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.			In every 100 deaths, there were		For every 100 male deaths, the females were
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
1891-92.	City	31,390	570	515	1,085	18·1	16·4	34·5	53	47	90
	District ...	58,332	1,025	882	1,907	17·6	15·1	32·7	54	46	86
	Total ...	89,722	1,595	1,397	2,992	17·7	15·6	33·3	53	47	88
1892-93.	City	31,390	671	695	1,366	21·4	22·1	43·5	49	51	103
	District ...	58,332	991	916	1,907	16·9	15·7	32·6	52	48	92
	Total ...	89,722	1,662	1,611	3,273	18·5	17·9	36·4	51	49	96

259. There were 2,388 births registered in the State against 2,574 in 1891–92, showing a decrease of 186 for the year. The rate per one thousand of population was 27 as against 29 last year. The proportion of female to male children born was 84 to 100; in 1891-92 it was 86. Out of every hundred births, the number of male and female children born was the same this year as in the last, *viz.*, 54 males and 46 females.

260. The number of deaths recorded in 1892-93, was 3,273 as against 2,992 in the previous year; showing an increase of 281. The death rate per thousand of population was 36 as against 33 last year. In every 100 deaths there were 51 males and 49 females as against 53 males and 47 females last year respectively. For every 100 male deaths, there were 96 females as against 88 last year.

261. On the whole the foregoing figures lead to the conclusion that the Registration of Vital Statistics is still far from correct. The vast difference between the ratios of Births and Deaths, *viz.*, 27 and 36 per thousand respectively, would show an abnormal state of human existence in this State, if it were not due to the well-known fact, already mentioned in former reports, that the duty of reporting the birth of a child is left to the midwife, and that there are many poor families who do not take her assistance and do not care to inform the authorities about the new arrival.

262. Strict rules have been promulgated and the omission to report a birth or a death within a specified time, is made punishable by fine in order to ensure the correctness of the Vital Statistics.

263. This year again the number of deaths has exceeded that of births owing to the same cause as was mentioned last year, *viz.*, the malignant fever which carried off as many as 1,675 persons out of 3,273 deaths, or nearly 51·1 percent of the total mortality of the State. Cholera broke out in the latter part of April and resulted in 318 deaths in the city of Cambay and some ten villages in the district.

264. The statement given below exhibits the various causes of mortality during the year under report :—

	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Accidents.	Poisonous bites.	Other causes.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
City... ...	124	7	654	98	7	2	474	1,366	47·4
District ...	194	3	1,021	45	8	7	629	1,907	34·3
Total ...	318	10	1,675	143	15	9	1,103	3,273	38·8

Vaccination.

265. The Vaccination Establishment of this State was the same as in last year *viz.*, one Vaccinator with one peon under him. The number of persons vaccinated during the year including 3 re-vaccinations rose from 2,228 to 2,475; the number successful was 2,465 as against 2,186; and the number unsuccessful was 10, as against 27 in the previous year.

266. The following table explains the details of the vaccine operations during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year :—

Year. 1892-93	Primary vaccination.			Ages.				Re-vaccination.			Total of Vaccination and Re-vaccination.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 6 years.	Above 6 years.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
City of Cambay...	398	391	789	573	202	14	789	...	1	1	790
District	899	784	1,683	1,394	281	8	1,683	1	1	2	1,685
Total ...	1,297	1,175	2,472	1,967	483	22	2,472	1	2	3	2,475
1891-92	1,176	1,047	2,223	1,742	458	23	2,223	5	...	5	2,228
										Increase...	247

267. The table given below will show the normal standard which vaccination may be expected to reach among different classes of population every year, as compared with the operations during the year of report :—

Classes.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Normal figure of children to be vaccinated.	Actual number vaccinated.	More.		Less.	
				Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Hindus	73,590	2,281	2,027	...	...	254	11·2
Mahomedans	12,712	394	261	...	...	133	33·8
Parsees	137	4	6	2	50·	...	...
Other classes	3,283	102	178	76	74·5	...	...
Total ...	89,722	2,781	2,472	78	...	387	...

268. It will be perceived from this table, that the advantages arising from vaccination were again much less appreciated and enjoyed by the Mahomedans than by the Hindus this year, although both classes fell short of the normal standard. The custom of *zenana* among the former, which precludes the access of the Vaccinator to their houses, is accountable for the poorer result of that class. The Parsees show a better result than the last year, but their number is too small to admit of a comparison with classes other than their own.

269. Out of the usual grant of Rs. 15 per annum placed at the Vaccinator's disposal for payment at annas 2 per koss to the parents of the children carried for lymphatic purposes from one village to another, Rs. 12-12-6 were availed of by him during the year under review.

Chapter VII.—Public Instruction.

Education.

270. The year opened with 15 schools, to which 5 new ones were subsequently added, so that there were altogether 20 State schools at the end of the year, as specified in the margin. In addition to paying the cost of these schools, the State gave the usual contribution at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem towards the maintenance of a Madressa established by the Bohras of Cambay for imparting education to the children of their own community.

In the Capital city.		
Anglo-Vernacular School	1	
Vernacular Schools for Boys	4	
Ditto for Girls	1	
Anjuman-e-Islam or Madressa for teaching Persian, Urdu and Gujerati	1	
		7
In the District.		
Vernacular Schools for boys	13	
Total ...	20	

271. The following table shows the number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year under report, as compared with the last year:—

Schools.	Schools.				Scholars.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	1	...	...	77	77	...	...
Vernacular Schools for Boys .	12	17	5	...	1,123	1,539	416	...
Anjuman-e-Islam	1	1	...	...	127	117	...	10
Total for Boys ...	14	19	5	...	1,327	1,733	416	10
Vernacular School for Girls...	1	1	...	...	218	120	...	98
Grand Total ...	15	20	5	...	1,545	1,853	416	108
						Net Increase...		308

272. The principal Vernacular School and the Branch School No. I in the city of Cambay show an increase, the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Branch Schools Nos. II and III have kept up the same number as last year, while the Anjuman-e-Islam and the Girls' School show a decrease—the former a slight one and the latter a very large one, owing to the fact mentioned in para 381 of the last Administration Report, that the Head Master and the Head Mistress of these two schools respectively were instructed to remove from the Register the names of those pupils who absented themselves beyond the specified period of 2 months without taking leave and without assigning satisfactory reasons for absenting themselves. In carrying out these instructions the Anjuman-e-Islam had to strike of ten names and the Girls' School eighty three.

273. As regards the schools in the district those at Undel, Tarapur, and Jinej shew an increase,—notably the Undel one where the number has doubled itself,—while Budhej, Saema, Golana and Nagra Schools show a decrease.

274. The school at Warsada was abolished owing to the apathy of the people, as mentioned in para 372 of the last year's Administration Report, and its establishment was removed to Kalamsar, where the opening of a school was hailed with joy. There were 58 pupils on the roll in this school at the end of the year. The other five new schools also are prospering, the number of pupils on their rolls being 232 at the end of the year.

275. The average number of pupils on the roll and the attendance during the year under report, as compared with the last year, are given in the following table:—

Schools.	Average number.				Average attendance.			
	In 1891-92.	In 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	In 1891-92.	In 1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	62	69	7	...	48	53	5	...
Vernacular School for Boys...	1,070	1,242	172	...	812	889	77	...
Anjuman-e-Islam or Madressa.	105	111	6	...	55	59	4	...
Total for Boys...	1,237	1,422	185	...	915	1,001	86	...
Vernacular School for Girls...	206	115	...	91	90	70	...	20
Grand Total ...	1,443	1,537	185	91	1,005	1,071	86	20

276. It is gratifying to notice that both the average number and the average attendance in all the schools for boys, including the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Madressa, compare favourably with the last year. In the Girls' School the attendance has fallen off, but the decrease is attributable to the fact that the marriage season lasted much longer than usual and a large number of girls obtained leave and absented themselves in order to attend the marriages.

277. Divided according to their classes, the number of pupils stood as follows at the end of the year:—

Schools.	Hindus, including Jains.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Other classes.	Total.
Anglo-Vernacular School 1891-92	64	10	3	.....	77
1892-93	60	14	3	.....	77
Vernacular School for Boys 1891-92	1,005	110	8	.....	1,123
1892-93	1,390	138	11	.....	1,539
Anjuman-e-Islam or Madressa 1891-92 ...	3	124	.....	.....	127
1892-93 ...	.....	117	.....	.....	117
Total for Boys 1891-92... ...	1,072	244	11	.....	1,327
1892-93... ...	1,450	269	14	.....	1,733
Vernacular School for Girls 1891-92... ...	211	.....	7	.....	218
1892-93... ...	113	2	5	.....	120
Grand Total 1891-92... ...	1,283	244	13	.....	1,545
1892-93... ...	1,563	271	19	.....	1,853

278. It will be perceived from the figures entered in column 3 that there is a gradual increase in the number of Mahomedan children attending the Anglo-Vernacular and the Vernacular schools, and that two girls of that community have for the first time entered the Girls' School this year. The percentage of Mahomedan boys at school to the total Mahomedan population of school-going age was 29 as against 26·1 last year, while the proportion of Hindu pupils was 21·8 as against 17·9 last year. The percentage of Hindu girls was 7·1 as against 13·3 last year; of Mahomedan girls 0·39 as against none last year, and of Parsee girls 50· against 70· last year. The percentages of male and female scholars have been struck on the number of male and female population of school-going age respectively.

279. The above results appertain to the schools maintained exclusively at the cost of the State, but there are private schools, such as the Boras' Madressa, and indigenous schools in the capital city and in the District of Cambay which give instruction generally during the fair season. The number of such institutions was 18, with 525 pupils attending them, at the end of the year, as against 15 with 583 pupils last year. Among the 525 pupils there were 374 Hindus, and 151 Mahomedans, and 482 boys and 43 girls.

280. In order, therefore, to strike a percentage of the total number of pupils receiving iustruction both in the State and the private schools to the total population of school-going age, the following table has been prepared :—

Number.	Schools.	Hindus, inclunig Jains.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Anglo-Vernacular School	60	14	3	...	77
17	Vernacular Schools for Boys (State.)... ...	1,390	138	11	...	1,539
	Anjuman-e-I'slam	.....	117	.....	...	117
17	The Boras' Madressa and the indigenous Schools for Boys	374	108	.....	...	482
1	Total number of boys under instruction ...	1,824	377	14	...	2,215
1	Vernacular school for girls (State)	113	2	5	...	120
	Boras' Madressa Girls' Classes	.....	43	.....	...	43
	Total number of Girls under instruction ...	113	45	5	...	163
38	Grand Total ...	1,937	422	19	...	2,378
	Percentage of children under instruction to the total number of school-going population each class taken individually... ...	25	27·5	93	...	25·5
	Boys ...	30·5	40·6	137	...	.....
	Girls ...	6·25	7·75	48·4	...	.....

281. The percentage of total number of children under instruction to the total population of school-going age is 25·5 against 22·7 in the last year, showing an increase of 2·8 percent.

282. Only the principal Vernacular-School and the Branch School No. I. in the city are under the management and control of the Educational Department, while the other 18 schools are looked after by the State authorities, but are examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, and his Assistants every year.

283. The results of the examinations held during the year of report are given in the following table:—

Name of the School.	Number on the register.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.	Percentage of this number to the No. presented.	Remarks by the Deputy Educational Inspector as to the general result.	Percentage for the last year.
Anglo-Vernacular School	64	50 (33) examined.	11	33·3	Higher standards good Lower weak.	76·
City Principal Vernacular School	265	256	65	25·3	Better than in the previous year.	58·8
„ Vernacular School Branch No. I ...	411	266	149	56·		73·8
„ „ No. II ...	82	47	34	72·3		60·2
„ „ No. III ...	41	17	14	82·3	Good.	40·
„ „ Girls' School	132	71	38	53·5	Fair.	77·
„ Anjuman-e-Islam...	118					
Gujrati branch...	53	28	14	50		67·8
Persian branch...	65	Not examined.				
District schools.						
Nagra...	34	32	25	78·1	Good.	65·3
Undel...	84	61	33	44·1		79·1
Tarapur	156	109	68	62·3	Good.	79·4
Budhej	39	33	25	75·5	Good.	61·8
Jhinej...	62	36	25	69·4	Good.	62·8
Saema...	30	16	8	50	Good.	73·3
Golana...	28	22	11	50	Fair.	64·3
Kalamsar	60	27	15	55·5	Satisfactory.	New schools.
Galiana	28	22	13	59	Fair.	
Khadodi	67	7	5	71·7	Good.	
Shapur	Not examined.					
Vadgam						
Sakarpur						

284. Last year owing to inability of the Deputy Educational Inspector for want of time to examine the State schools, they were at his suggestion permitted to be examined by their respective Head Masters, except the Anglo-Vernacular School and the schools in the city, for which other arrangements were made. There can be no fair comparison, therefore, between the results of this and the last year.

285. Besides opening the 5 new schools above adverted to, the State has made the following grants for the extension of Education this year:—

(1) A second scholarship for training School-mistresses for girls' schools has been created in addition to the one held by Joitee Kuberdass in the Mahalaxmi Female Training College at Ahmedabad. Also the stipend of the latter has been raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month at the recommendation of the Lady Superintendent incharge of that institution as she has acquitted herself very creditably at the last annual examination and has been promoted to the Senior class.

(2) Both the Jubilee scholarships have been awarded this year, one to Chunilal Samalbhai, son of a Patidar of Tarapur, who studies at the Baroda College; and the other to Jahaudin Mahomed Oosman, who attends the Ahmedabad High School, after having previously received his training up to the 5th Standard in the Anglo-Vernacular School here. The latter is the son of the Head Master of the Anjuman-e-Islam, and has been favourably reported by the Head Master under whom he is now studying.

(3) In order to provide trained masters for the schools of this State, four scholarships have been awarded to Assistant masters of some of the Vernacular schools on condition of their serving the State as School-masters for a stated period, after they have been trained for that purpose in the Male Training College at Ahmedabad.

(4) Two new scholarships have been created for the encouragement of Technical Education among the subjects of this State. They are tenable at the Baroda Technical School (Kula Bhuvan), and were offered to two of the young men who have passed the Public Service examination from this State. These young men wanted to study Agriculture, but having found upon going to Baroda that a beginning had not been made in that branch, returned disappointed as they could not avail themselves of the benefit of the scholarships provided by the State. One of the two scholarships has since been awarded to one Muljee Mohan, a Barot residing in this State, for receiving Higher Education in Arts at the Gujerat College.

(5) A Gymnasium has been established in the compound of the Anglo-Vernacular school and the principal Vernacular school (both of which are located in the same building) for giving physical training to the pupils attending them; and the master of one of the Branch schools, who has obtained a High Proficiency certificate in gymnastic exercises from the Principal of the Male Training College at Ahmedabad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Gymnasium. Regarding this institution the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, observes as follows in his annual Inspection Report (May 1893).

"Another gratifying fact which it is necessary to take notice of in this place, is that I saw a large number of boys perform gymnastic exercises in the compound of the main school building in a way very creditable to themselves and their teacher Ahmedali Mirali, Master branch school No. III. He seems to have taken much pains."

(6) Books, maps and school furniture have been supplied to all the schools in compliance with the recommendations of the Deputy Educational Inspector.

286. The total expenditure incurred by the State on account of Public Instruction during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,662, as compared with Rs. 6,358 in the preceding year. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 1,722, as against Rs. 1,400 last year. The only two schools in which gratuitous education is given are the Anjuman-e-Islam and the Girls' School, the exemption having been made in their favour for obvious reasons.

287. The preceding summary will be sufficient to shew that Education is being extended gradually in every direction in proportion to the funds that can be made available for the purpose.

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

288. No wild animals, dangerous to human life, were reported to have been seen or killed this year.

289. There were 9 deaths from the bite of snakes and other poisonous creatures as against 15 in the preceding year. One death occurred in the city and 8 in the district.

290. Seventeen poisonous snakes were killed in the city and its suburbs, and Rs. 4-2-0 paid on account of reward. The corresponding figures for last year were 87 snakes and Rs.20-2-0. The notification on the subject of destruction of venomous snakes has been republished to invite the attention of the public.

Post Office.

291. The city of Cambay is the only place which can boast of a Post Office. The quantity of Postal work done will be judged of from the figures given in the margin which relates to the second week of February in each of the last five years, the week selected being one in the middle of the busy and active season.

Year.	No. of letters, cards and newspapers and parcels received.
1889	3,639
1890	3,317
1891	3,726
1892	4,085
1893	3,640

292. The transactions connected with the payment of Money Orders, with deposits and withdrawals were larger during this year as compared with the last, but the amount of Money Orders issued was less than that in the preceding year, as the following table will show :—

Year.	Money Orders.		Savings Bank.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891	24,985 13 0	72,264 12 0	11,023 4 0	9,230 15 6
1892	20,379 3 0	76,546 8 0	13,994 4 0	10,148 13 10

293. The necessity for opening a telegraph office at Cambay is attracting the attention of the Postal authorities who are making enquiries and collecting statistics on the subject.

State Records.

294. The classification of the Vernacular records of the State has been completed and Ferists prepared up to date by the temporary establishment employed for this purpose. Certain minor details are being attended to and when this part of the work has been finished the records will be finally examined and compared with the Ferists by the Revenue Adhikari under whose control the Central Record Room has been placed.

Vernacular.

295. As regards the Persian papers of the time of the late Nawab Saheb which have been divided into separate branches, the progress of arrangement and classification made up to the end of the year was as follows:—

Persian.

(1) Moonshi Khana or correspondence branch, extending from 1261 to 1299 Hijri.	Finished.
(2) Buxi Khana or Account Branch, extending from 1283 to 1297.	Ditto. excepting the last year of the series.
(3) Toshakhana or payment branch, extending from 1120 to 1290.	Finished.
(4) Records of Kazee's Office, extending from 1263 to 1277.	Ditto.
(5) Books containing record of documents on which the State seal was affixed, extending from 1255 to 1295.	Ditto.
(6) Books relating to the registration of deeds, extending from 1273 to 1297.	Ditto.
(7) Chabootra records extending from 1277 to 1297.	These were not included in the original programme. They were received in March last and the work of examining and classifying them is progressing. The series are found to be incomplete in many places which renders it necessary to make a search for the missing papers and causes delay in the progress of the work.
(8) Modikhana Accounts and papers relating to Ratabs or allowances.	

Durbar Press.

296. The whole of the Vernacular and greater portion of the English printing work of the State was done by the Durbar Press, the total number of forms of different sizes including stamps, issued being 2,46,544 as against 2,38,468 in the last year, 41,883 forms having been printed on both sides and 2,04,661 only on one side. The value of printing work done calculated at rates charged in the Gujarat Mitra Office at Surat, amounted to Rs. 1,165 in round sum, as against Rs. 1,027 last year.

297. A Fortnightly Paper called the "Cambay Gazette" is issued by the State for the publication of important Orders, Circulars and Rules made by the Durbar, as well as notices issued by the different Courts of the State. It had a circulation of 123 copies at the end of the year as against 126 last year.

Library.

298. This institution was established by the Durbar on the 1st of January 1890 and is known as "Lord Reay Library."

299. It is chiefly supported by the State which gives an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 C. C. The receipts from subscription amounted to Rs. 283-8-0 in the year of report, as against Rs. 170 in the preceding one.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Books	41	11	9
Newspapers and Periodicals ...	635	1	3
Miscellaneous charges	32	11	11
Total ...	709	8	11
Establishment	216	0	0
Grand Total ...	925	8	11

300. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 925-8-11, as per particulars noted in the margin, as against Rs. 1,149-14-6 in the previous year.

301. There were 1,235 books at the beginning of the year, and 35 new books were purchased, making a total of 1,270 at the close of the year. This number was composed of 525 English, 661 Gujarati and 84 Persian works.

	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Gujerati.	Persian.	Total.
Daily papers	5	...	3	...	8
Bi-weekly do.	...	2	...	...	2
Weekly do. Home (6) Indian (1).	7	4	8	...	19
Fortnightly	...	...	1	..	1
Monthly Periodicals	1	..	12	1	14
Total ...	13	6	24	1	44

302. The number of newspapers and periodicals subscribed for during the year was 44, as shown in the margin against 40, in the last year.

303. There were 59 members at the beginning of the year, as against the same number last year. Eleven new admissions against 9 withdrawals raised the number to 61 at the end of the year. Of this number 33 belonged to the 1st, 17 to the second, and 11 to the third class. Classified according to their nationalities, there were among the members 2 Europeans, 38 Hindus, 12 Mahomedans, and 9 Parsees.

304. The Library establishment consists of a Librarian on Rs. 12, and 2 peons, one of whom gets Rs. 6 and the other belongs to the Beradri. The post of the Secretary is honorary and was held during the year by Mr. Motilal Ichhashanker Pandit, one of the local pleaders.

Transit Duties.

305. No Transit Duties are levied at any place in the limits of this State; and in order to prevent the Octroi levied in the city from degenerating into Transit Duties, the rules of refund are strictly enforced (Vide paragraph 242).

Horse and sheep breeding.

306. There was one stallion—an Arab—in use this year as in the last. The total number of mares covered was 23, as against 16 last year. Of the mares covered 3 did not foal, so they had to be crossed again. Out of the 23 mares 6 were brought from the adjoining territories of His Highness the Gaekwar, 9 from the British Districts, and the remaining 8 from the Cambay State—4 from the town of Cambay and 4 from outside.

307. The Durbar had 4 mares for breeding purposes at the end of the year, out of which 2 had foals at foot.

308. Horse breeding is a business which, as has already been stated in previous Administration Reports, does not promise to become very successful in this State.

Sheep breeding.

309. The 4 Australian rams imported last year and quartered in different villages were brought back to Cambay at the desire of the Veterinary Surgeon in September 1892, and placed under his immediate control, together with 10 sheep which the State purchased for

improving the breed of sheep. Unfortunately, however, a sheep plague broke out in October, 1892, which carried off 2 rams and 2 sheep though every care was taken in the treatment of the affected animals. Out of the remaining two rams one died in March 1893, so that only one was left for breeding purposes at the end of the year. The good effected by crossing the country sheep by these Australian rams consisted of 4 kids and 4 sheep in lamb, but 2 of the former have since died, so that the State had at the end of the year 1 ram, 2 offsprings, and 8 sheep for breeding purposes.

Cemetery.

310. The Cemetery is in very good condition, the annual repairs having been executed by the Public Works Department of Kaira.

Conclusion.

311. The foregoing report together with the two which have preceded it, will, it is hoped, be sufficient to show that the work, which devolved upon the New Administration during the last three years, has been very heavy and trying; that in addition to the ordinary current work, the New Adminisitration had to investigate and decide upon a multitude of matters that, owing to the complications and intricacies involved in them, had been hanging fire for a long time; to organize the very machinery of Government; and to carefully consider and carry out necessary reforms. This has been done and all departments are in working order. Improvement in details will probably be necessary from time to time, and there will be no difficulty in effecting such improvement. Larger and more general schemes outside the routine of administration have not been seriously considered owing to want of money and time.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Dewan, Cambay.

CAMBAY:
15th August, 1893.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, during the year ending 31st May, 1893.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Population according to the census of 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay....	Rs. 21,924-4-0 Bombay currency, equal to Rs. 27,405-5-0 Cambay currency.	The British Government	89,722	38 *viz.*, 20 State, 18 Private.	2,378 1,853 525	2,475	Ague Rheumatism, Ophthalmia, Bronchitis and Diarrhœa.	Rs. 6,70,966 Cambay currency, equal to Rs. 5,36,773 British currency.	392	Nil.	*Production.* 1 Jowar. 7 Math. 13 Chinoo. 2 Bajri. 8 Mug. 14 Gram. 3 Kodra. 9 Chaula 15 Kang. 4 Paddy. 10 Arad. 16 Tobacco. 5 Wheat. 11 Pulse. 17 Linseed. 6 Cotton. 12 Til. *Mines.* Nil. *Manufactures.* 1 Carnelian stones. 2 Black or Mecca cloth. 3 Cotton Dhotis and Dupatas, Sarees, Silk-ghats. 4 Carpets. 5 Horn and Ivory work.

Cambay,
15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1893.

No.	Name of Individual State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Jafer Ali Khan Saheb, belonging to the Momin Khan family.	Cambay.	Feudatory.	Mogal Mahomedan, Shiah.	45	Knows Persian and Urdu, was educated at Cambay.	In administering his State.	Has adoption Sanad.	He has received a Sanad (No. XXIII) guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law.	Has no son.	Has delegated his authority to the Special Political Agent, Major W. P. Kennedy, Bo., S. C., since the 11th October, 1890.

Cambay,
15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix II—*(Continued).*

Principal Male members of His Highness the Nawab Saheb's family.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
1	Mirza Najum Khan Saheb	Cambay ...	Brother of His Highness	Mogal Mahomedan, Shiah...	41	Knows Persian, Urdu and Gujarati. Was educated at Cambay.	
2	Mirza Bakar Ali Khan Saheb... ...	Do. ...	Step-brother of His Highness ...	Do. ...	42	Knows Gujarati, Persian, and Arabic. Was educated at Cambay.	
3	Mirza Noordi Mahomed Khan Saheb ...	Do. ...	Brother of His Highness	Do. ...	34	Knows Gujarati and Persian. Was educated at Cambay.	

Cambay,

15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,

Dewan.

Appendix II—*(Continued).*

Principal Officers of the State.

No	Name.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and were educated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal ...	Ahmedabad ...	Dewan	Brahma-Kshatri ...	54	Educated at Ahmedabad and Bombay; knows English, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani.	
2	Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayen	Bardoli, District Surat	Revenue Adhikari ...	Brahmin	40	Educated at Surat; knows English and Gujarati.	
3	T. G. Foard, Esquire	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England.	Police Superintendent.	European Christian Romancatholic ...	38	Educated at Frome, Somersetshire, England; knows Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani.	
4	Merwanji Pestonji Esquire ...	Bombay ...	Civil and Sessions Judge	Parsee	29	Educated at Bombay; has passed B.A., and L.L.B. examinations; knows English, Gujarati, and Persian.	
5	Dr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai ...	Surat	Chief Medical Officer...	Parsee	38	Educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; knows English, Gujarati and Marathi.	
6	Azum Fakrudin Najumia	Cambay ...	Grass Ganji Daroga ...	Sayad...	49	Educated at Cambay and Ahmedabad; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
7	Azum Fazal Hussein Jivabhai ...	Ditto	Daroga of Import Duty and Sudhari Collections	Bora	45	Educated at Calcutta; knows Persian, Arabic, Gujarati and English.	Does also the work of issuing Rajja Chittis, or permission to build
8	Azum Mirza Baxiali Mirzaali ...	Ditto	Daroga of Furja ...	Mogal Mahomedan ...	53	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati and a little of English.	
9	Azum Abban Mia alias Jehrudin Rahimudin	Cambay... ...	Daroga of Public Works Department and Municipality	Mahomedan Shaikh ...	33	Educated at Cambay; knows Gujarati and a little of Persian.	
10	Azum Chimanlal Durgaram ...	Amod, in Broach District ...	Daroga of Toshakhana:	Brahma-Kshatri ...	45	Educated at Amod, Broach and Surat; knows Gujarati and a little of English.	
11	Azum Dhanjibai, Hormasji ...	Cambay... ...	1st Class Magistrate...	Parsee	45	Educated at Ahmedabad; knows Gujarati and has a fair knowledge of English.	The late 1st Class Magistrate Azam Kazi Meer Mohomed Husian retired on pension from 1st May 1893, when the 1st and 2nd Class Magistrates' Courts were amalgamated into one and placed under Azum Dhanjibhai as a 1st Class Magistrate, the necessary powers having been conferred on him for this purpose.
12	Azum Badiudin Rahimudin ...	Ditto	Khangi Daroga ...	Mahomedan Shaikh ...	47	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
13	Azum Hiralal Manilal Dhru ...	Ahemedabad ...	Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Nagar Brahmin ...	32	Educated at Ahmedabad and Bombay; knows Gujarati, Sanskrit and English.	

Cambay,
15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISION of Cambay Territory 1892-93, (ending 31st May, 1893).

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter Towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Cambay.	Nil.	350	89,722	City of Cambay. Tarapur. ...	31,390 5,957	88	1	2 *	21½	6	172	1,39,157†	3,43,110	6,70,966	†Shows the cost of officials of all kinds, from the Dewan down to the lowest paid peon and Police man. *The number of stipendiary magistrates was reduced from 3 to 2, from 1st May, 1893.

Cambay,

15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,

Dewan.

Appendix IV.

Population of the CAMBAY STATE, 1893.

Commissionership.	1	Northern Division.
District.	2	Cambay State.
Inhabited houses.	3	22,608
Population in 1891. — Men.	4	29,906
Population in 1891. — Women.	5	29,003
Population in 1891. — Children under 15 years. — Male.	6	16,325
Population in 1891. — Children under 15 years. — Female.	7	14,488
Population in 1891. — Total.	8	89,722
Number per square mile.	9	256
Classification. — Christians, — Europeans.	10	4
Classification. — Christians, — East Indians and other mixed races.	11	8
Classification. — Christians, — Natives.	12	9
Classification. — Hindus.	13	73,590
Classification. — Mahomedans.	14	12,712
Classification. — Parsees.	15	137
Classification. — Buddhists and Jains.	16	3,262
Classification. — Aboriginals.	17	.....
Classification. — Others.	18	.....
Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers	19	Not known.
Total non-agricultural males.	20	.....
Prevailing languages.	21	Gujarati and Urdu or Hindustani.
Immigration or Emigration during the year.	22	Immigrated 734. Emigrated 1605.
Remarks.	23	

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Dewan.

Cambay,
15th August, 1893.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CAMBAY STATE, 1892-93.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men including followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry	40	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	39,960	A scheme has been drawn up for the reduction of the levies and submitted for sanction.
Sappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Artillery	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	12	.....	.....	1	6		
Infantry	386	.....	.....	20	20	3	16	347	4	.....	.....	.....	27	320		
Total ...	433	.....	.....	22	22	3	16	392	4	12	.....	.....	29	363		

Cambay,

15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,

Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE, for the year, 1892-93, ending 31st May, 1893.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent.	1	Rs. 350 B. C.	35,883	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	...	
Fouzdar.	1	„ 50 C. C.		1	1	.....	...	1	1	...	
Naib Fouzdar.	1	„ 30 C. C.		1	1	.....	...	...	1	...	
Minor Police officers (Foot). ...	18	From 9 to 25 C.C.		2	13	.....	...	...	8	5	
Special Head Constables (Foot). ...	9	From 12 to 15 B.C.		1	1	.....	...	...	7	...	
Police Constables (Foot).	116	„ 6 to 8 C. C.		13	46	2	...	5	10	40	
City Mounted Police Officers. ...	4	„ 30 to 40 C.C.		.....	1	.....	...	...	2	1	
Do. Sowars	16	Rs. 28 each C. C.		.....	9	.....	...	...	9	6	
District Mounted Police Officers. ...	2	„ 20 C. C.		.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	...	
Do. Sowars	4	„ 18 C. C.		.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	2	
Total ...	172	.....		18	72	2	...	7	43	54	

Cambay,
15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Dewan.

Appendix VII.

Police.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1892-93, ending 31st May, 1893.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cambay State	352	238	400	335	400	306	201	163	193	126	50·25	48·65	50·25	53·26

Cambay,

15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,

Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and the amount of recoveries in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1892-93, (ending 31st May, 1893).

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recovery of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cambay	8,195	4,596	3,409	1,505	41·5	32·7	

Cambay,

15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,

Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number during the year, 1892-93,

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1892 93.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1892 93.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance.	Committed during 1892 93.	Total.				
	A *Under Indian Penal Code.*							
1	Offences against the Public Tranquility	...	2	2	2	...	4	2
2	Offences relating to Public Servants	...	3	3	3	...	5	2
3	Contempt of lawful authority of Public Servants	...	7	7	7	...	8	7
4	False evidence and offences against Public Justice	...	6	6	5	1	6	4
5	Offences relating to coin	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
6	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	3	3	3	...	4	2
7	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	...	14	14	14	...	18	12
8	Offences relating to religion	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
9	*Offences affecting the human body :—*							
	(*a*) affecting life	1	2	3	3	...	7	1
	(*b*) of hurt	2	84	86	83	3	234	37
	(*c*) of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1	27	28	27	1	59	9
	(*d*) of rape	...	4	4	4	...	5	1
10	*Offences against property :—*							
	(*a*) of theft	2	82	84	81	3	140	92
	(*b*) of extortion	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
	(*c*) of robbery	...	2	2	2	...	7	7
	(*d*) of criminal misappropriation of property	...	3	3	3	...	3	1
	(*e*) of criminal breach of trust	10	6	16	7	9	19	2
	(*f*) of the receiving of stolen property	2	10	12	12	...	15	9
	(*g*) of cheating	1	3	4	3	1	7	2
	(*h*) of mischief	...	42	42	41	1	75	12
	(*i*) of criminal trespass	...	10	10	10	...	21	2
11	*Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks :—*							
	(*a*) of Documents	1	2	3	3	...	3	1
12	Offences relating to marriage	1	6	7	5	2	20	...
13	Defamation	1	2	3	3	...	3	1
14	Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance	...	30	30	30	...	64	8
	Total ...	23	353	376	355	21	731	215
	B *Offences against other Laws.*							
15	Opium Act	...	6	6	6	...	7	7
16	Salt Act	...	29	29	29	...	34	32
17	Abkari Act	2	3	5	5	...	5	3
18	Arms Act	...	7	7	7	...	7	6
19	Gambling Act	...	2	2	2	...	6	...
20	Cattle Trespass Act	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
21	Police Act	...	10	10	10	...	12	12
22	Stamp Act	...	2	2	2	...	3	3
	Total ...	2	60	62	62	...	75	64
	Grand Total ...	25	413	438	417	21	806	279

Cambay,

15th August, 1893.

IX.

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the CAMBAY STATE, (ending 31st May, 1893).

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	12	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	2	3	31	...	37	188	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9	...	9	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1	63	1	15	11	1	92	37	...	...	40	19	4	4	1	3	9	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	5	...	9	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	2	9	...	12	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	81	4	24	101	4	215	472	...	...	47	29	5	9	1	7	11	1	...	
...	...	...	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	31	...	32	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	3	59	...	64	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
1	82	5	27	160	4	279	483	...	...	50	29	5	9	3	7	11	1	...	

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,

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Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and of offences dealt with in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year, ending 31st May, 1893.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1822-93.					Total.								
	1891-92.	1892-93.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Magistrate 1st Class (District) and Revenue Adhikari	12	9	1	15	5	1	...	...	15	22	...	11	11	...	...	...	
Magistrate 1st Class (City).	227	208	27	109	53	210	...	36	438	435	169	82	115	40	...	29	
Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers. ...	10	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	21	10	...	1	3	...	...	6	
Magistrate 2nd Class (City).	263	192	9	179	...	150	...	1	492	339	127	71	132	...	...	9	
Total ...	512	413	37	313	58	361	...	37	966	806	296	165	261	40	...	44	

Cambay,
15th August, 1893.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
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Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year, ending 31st May, 1893.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																										Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentence. Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.				
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Cambay... ...	Dewan's Court ...	21	...	...	...	...	32	26	21	16	16	6	8	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the JAIL in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year, ending 31st May, 1893.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay.	164	38	126	187	164	45·79	47	49	4,366 14 11	No deaths.	

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Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year, ending 31st May, 1893.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1892-93.									Suits disposed of 1892-93.							Remarks.
												Value.	Nature of suits.			Nature of suits.					Nature of suits.				Value.	Average duration		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file &c.,	Contested.		Year. Months. Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Civil Court.	340	189	2,360 21 re-admitted	3084 57	2,721	3,330	2,532	3,195	189	135	Rs. a.p. 1,22,436-8-3	29	2,988	67	2,777	203	20	6	...	1,246	914	154	881	Rs. a. p. 1,41,782 1 9	... 1 10·5	

Cambay,

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Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for Execution of Decrees for the year, ending 31st May, 1893.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1892-93.	Application brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1892-93.			Remarks.
		1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Total value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value of closing balance for 1892-93.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
1	The Civil Court, Cambay..	2,019	626	Rs. a. p. 79,376 0 0	2,367	2,327	Rs. a. p. 1,27,456 0 0	4,386	2,953	Rs. a. p. 2,06,832 0 0	3,760	2,511	Rs. a. p. 1,53,251 0 0	626	442	Rs. a. p. 53,581 0 0	235	88	119	

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Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS for the year ending 31st May, 1893.

Number.	Registry office.	Documents presented for registration.		Number of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year.		Remarks.
				Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Cambay.	983	1,337	517	743	353	450	20	16	3	1	90	127	917	1,329	2,89,871-14-0	3,91,900-12-3	43	50	92	65	

Cambay,

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Appendix XVI.

Agriculture.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year, ending 31st May, 1893.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.											Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
					Buffaloes.												
		Bullocks and bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Male.	Female.	Calves.	Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Carts for riding.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Cambay State.	11,174	4,746	5,995	134	10,154	7,271	215	259	108	1,173	4,912	5,081	149	342	3,035	Vide observations in para 172 in the body of the report.

Cambay,

15th August, 1893.

For Statement No. XVII, Vide para 215 of the Report.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,

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Appendix A.

STATEMENT showing the ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE with their value, imported into CAMBAY by sea, during the year, 1892-93.

Name of Port.	Jagree.		Sugar and sugar-candy.		Timber.		Miscellaneous articles.		Cocoanuts.		Wet and dry dates.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	.....	Value.	No.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bombay	895¼	8,682	3,467¼	49,887	144	11,069	...	20,108	2,55,530	6,124	5,870½	23,903
Surat	¼	3	...	.....	38	1,910	...	983	...	.....	...	.....
Bulsar	287½	1,625	...	.....	25	1,225	...	575	...	.....	...	.....
Billimora	13,460¼	83,075	164½	2,109	10	600	...	1,591	...	.....	...	.....
Bhawnagar	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,750	2,865	124	336	1,008
Broach	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	683	...	.....	1,049	4,196
Rewadunda	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4,82,900	20,059	...	.....
Dahanu	2,469¼	14,897	...	.....	797¼	19,177	...	1,596	1,38,500	4,580	438	1,752
Veraval	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20,692½	82,961
Porbander	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	109	...	.....	¼	2
Other ports	...	.....	...	.....	1,607¾	33,159	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total ...	17,112½	1,08,282	3,631¾	51,996	2,622	67,140	...	27,395	8,79,795	30,887	28,386¼	1,13,822

Appendix A.—*(Continued.)*

Iron and iron-wares.		Grain of all sorts.		Chunam and cement.		Drugs.		Oil of sorts.		Glass-wares.		Betelnuts.	
Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,802¾	13,185	295½	1,236	604	3,003	1,015¾	13,221	82,539	36,436	588	17,499	210½	2,541
...	.....	1½	6	1,643	3,499	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	247	848	...	.....	2	42	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	4,397	13,705	10	20	½	4	80	100	...	.....	...	.....
74½	493	91	373	...	.....	¾	16	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	4	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	3	8	...	.....	3¾	77	...	.....	...	.....	1¼	20
1	12	2,950¼	8,038	...	.....	2¾	14	4	7	7	101	2	12
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	162½	2,386
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
1,878¼	13,690	7,985¼	24,214	2,257	6,522	1,025½	13,374	82,627	36,547	595	17,600	376¼	4,959

Appendix A.—*(Continued.)*

Valees (rafters).		Bamboos.		Carnelian stones.		Porbander stones for buildings.		Total Value.	Remarks.
Scores.	Value.	No.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
...	.....	...	.....	2,161½	5,775	.....	.....	2,12,669	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	6,401	
656	1,553	32,450	2,275	...	.....	.....	.....	8,143	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,01,204	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3,764	
...	.....	82,900	2,767	2,992	6,074	478	135	13,859	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	20,164	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,540	1,326	51,512	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	85,347	
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,738	715	826	
...	.....	20,375	1,017	...	.....	.....	.....	34,176	
656	1,553	1,35,725	6,059	5,153½	11,849	5,756	2,176	5,38,065	

Cambay,
15th August, 1893.

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Dewan.

Appendix B.

STATEMENT showing the ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE exported from the PORT of CAMBAY, during the year, 1892-93.

NAMES OF PORT.	TOBACCO.		Increase.	Decrease.	FOOD GRAINS.		Increase.	Decrease.	HUSKS.		Increase.	Decrease.	KHOL OR OIL CAKES.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.		
Bombay	90,193	1,383'02	48,109	...	85,196	79,233	.....	5,963	2,739	5,404	2,665	...	...	...	.....	...
Bhawnagar... ...	4,924	4,454	.....	470	37,915	55,272	17,357	...	1,434	4,671	3,237	...	1,627	3,555	1,928	...
Billimora	15,365	8,504	.....	6,861	843	6	.....	837	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...
Bulsar	42,778	31,528	.....	11,250	8	23	15	...	3	...	.....	3	...	...	.....	...
Mandvi	8,850	2,780	.....	6,070	3,587	46	.....	3,541	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...
Oomarsadi	13,974	11,486	.....	2,488	...	4	4	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...
Agashi	980	...	.....	980	230	...	.....	230	...	...	.....	...	2,424	3,033	609	...
Kavi	...	...	.....	...	146	167	21	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	4	4	...
Other ports... ...	29,351	17,864	.....	11,487	5,104	7,746	2,642	...	59	98	39	...	56	1,003	947	...
Total ...	2,06,415	2,14,918	48,109	39,606	1,33,029	1,42,497	20,039	10,571	4,235	10,173	5,941	3	4,107	7,595	3,488	...
			Net increase 8,503				Net increase 9,468				Net increase 5,938				Net increase 3,488	

Appendix B.—*(Continued.)*

Seeds of various sorts.		Increase.	Decrease	Miscellaneous.		Increase.	Decrease	Ghee.		Increase.	Decrease.	Cloth.		Increase.	Decrease	Castor oil.		Increase.	Decrease.
1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.		
61,933	65,890	3,957	...	4,938	8,542	3,604	...	2,083	2,099	16	...	2	...	...	2	53	25	...	28
539	1,508	969	...	1,133	575	...	558	643	880	237	...	491	253	...	238	6	619	613	...
...	...	...	...	146	93	...	53	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	233	233	...	61	13	...	48	...	...	...	...	72	100	28	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	171	10	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	87	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
51	197	146	...	1,830	2,195	365	...	...	...	...	...	659	404	...	255	87	426	339	...
2	134	132	...	1,845	603	...	1,242	257	250	...	7	252	130	...	122	...	140	140	...
62,525	67,962	5,437	...	10,222	12,055	3,982	2,149	2,983	3,236	260	7	1,491	896	37	632	146	1,210	1,092	28
		Net increase 5,437				Net increase 1,833				Net increase. 253					Net decrease. 595			Net increase. 1,064	

Appendix B.—(*Continued*).

Copper and brass wares.		Increase.	Decrease.	Hides and articles of hides.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.		
36	57	21	.....	.....	550	550	.....	2,47,173	3,00,102	52,929	.....
10	.....	.....	10	181	589	408	.....	48,903	72,376	23,473	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,354	8,610	.....	7,744
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,922	31,897	.....	11,025
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,608	2,836	.....	9,772
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	14,000	11,527	.....	2,473
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,721	3,042	.....	679
131	181	50	.....	303	564	261	.....	3,207	4,138	931	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	107	.....	36,926	28,075	.....	8,851
177	238	71	10	484	1,823	1,339	.....	4,25,814	4,62,603	77,333	40,544
		Net increase. 61				Net increase. 1,339				Net increase. 36,789	

Cambay,

15th August, 1893.

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Appendix C.

Vide Para 35 of the Administration Report.

STATEMENT showing arrears written off in Samvat 1948 and 1949.

Year.	Causes									Rrmarks.
	Death or Desertion.	Production in the rate of Salami.	Assessment imposed on Bhagwati land leftl falow.	Bhagwati fields wrongly treated as Bhagwati land.	Land awarded to Girasias by Punch.	Amount erroneously charged.	Sarkari land made Inami.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
1948.... ...	2,477	6,592	3,966	31	57	1,932	238	166	15,459	
1949... ...	97	233	198	.....	.....	139	.....	163	830	

Cambay,
15th August, 1893.

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Dewan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE

For the year 1893-94.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1891) 89,722;
Gross Revenue Rs. 6,60,041.

Chapter I.—Political.

The usual statements from No. 1 to 17 accompany.

2. The year under report was marked by the occurrence of a most important event of political interest. The Special Administration established in October 1890 was withdrawn and His Highness the Nawab Saheb was restored to full powers under the orders of Government. The ceremonies in connection with this event took place on the 25th April last. A grand Durbar was held in which G. B. Reid, Esquire, Commissioner, N. D., who was specially deputed by Government, handed over, to His Highness, a *kharita* from the Bombay Government, withdrawing the Special Political Agent from Cambay. His Highness expressed, through his Dewan, his sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Major Kennedy, Special Political Agent, for all the reforms and improvements effected during the short space of 3 years and a half, and for bringing his State to a degree of good and orderly government.

Withdrawal of Special Administration.

3. On account of this change of administration the personnel has undergone some change. Major Kennedy, Special Political Agent, left Cambay on the 27th April last, the State having been placed, as before, under the political supervision of the Collector and Political Agent at Kaira. Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, Dewan, reverted to his appointment in the British service, and His Highness the Nawab Saheb appointed, in his place, as Dewan, Rao Bahadur Madhavram Harinarayan, Chief Revenue Officer of the State, his appointment having been approved by the Bombay Government in Government Resolution No. 2215, dated 17th April, 1894.

Personnel.

4. The post of the Chief Revenue Officer has been abolished and the Revenue office has been placed in charge of a Wahiwatdar with the powers of a British Mamlatdar. All other powers in revenue matters have been left to the Dewan. Azam Chunilal Manilal who was first karkun in the Revenue Office has been appointed Wahiwatdar.

5. All other officers are unchanged.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 21,924-4-0 (British coin) to the Imperial Government.

Tribute.

7. The relations of the State with the British Government and the adjoining State of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda are, as usual, cordial and satisfactory.

Political Relations.

8. His Highness the Nawab Saheb enjoys good health. He did not make any tour this year.

Domestic Occurrence.

9. The Bismilla ceremonies of the eldest daughter of His Highness the Nawab Saheb were celebrated during the year under report.

Birthday Darbar.

10. The birth-day of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress of India, was celebrated as usual. A grand Durbar was held on the 26th May, 1894, and the royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery.

Visit of the Collector and Political Agent.

11. On the 4th March 1894, H. Woodward, Esquire, Collector and Political Agent at Kaira, paid a flying visit to Cambay. His Highness the Nawab Saheb paid him a visit at the Kothi and afterwards held a Durbar in the Dewankhana in honour of the return visit of the Collector and Political Agent.

Youngest brother of His Highness.

12. The estate of Khan Saheb Noordi Mahomed Khan, youngest brother of His Highness was, during the year, under the management of the State for the liquidation of his debts, as in the previous year.

Chapter II.—Land Revenue.

Survey Settlement.

13. A very important change was made in the Land Revenue system during the year of report. The new Survey Settlement came into force this year, replacing the old Bhagwatai system.

Jamabandi.

Land Revenue.

14. The total revenue according to the new rates up to the 31st May last was Rs. 4,11,424 as against Rs. 3,72,153 last year under the old system. The net increase of Rs. 39,271 is due to the introduction of Survey rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1075, dated 14th February, 1893. But it is a nominal increase and not to be collected in whole this year. According to the sliding scale of remissions sanctioned in the above Resolution Rs. 23,271 were remitted at the time of the Jamabandi. The real increase, therefore, is Rs. 16,000 only.

Collections.

15. As the wheat crop was very excellent the cultivators considered it to be a great blessing that they had to pay the State demands in cash and not in kind. They have paid the amount of their khata with great ease. Out of Rs. 4,11,424 to be collected, Rs. 3,97,329 were collected up to the end of May last and a balance of Rs. 14,095 only remained uncollected. But there are still 5 months of the revenue year for the collection of this balance.

Outstanding Balances.

16. The aggregate amount of arrears of land revenue was shown to be Rs. 83,956 in the last Report. This sum has now been reduced to Rs. 35,343; to this is added a balance of Rs. 4,274 on account of the last Samvat year 1949, making the total of Rs. 39,617.

Alienations.

17. Nothing remains to be done in the Alienation Department except the work of issuing Sanads. These are under preparation and will be issued when ready.

Girasia Cases.

18. The Warasada Giras dispute which was referred to arbitration has been finally decided. The two arbitrators did not agree as to the award, one found the three documents on which the claim was based to be forged and

rejected the claim and the other found the documents genuine and allowed the claim. The matter was therefore referred to Major Kennedy, Special Political Agent, who was appointed umpire by both the parties unanimously. After the hearing of arguments before him was over the plaintiff Girasia voluntarily made a statement before him admitting the documents to be false and requesting to be allowed to withdraw them. Major Kennedy thus writes in his judgment about it:—

"After I had heard arguments and closed the case for the purpose of considering my award the Girassia plaintiff came to me and volunteered a statement about the 3 documents of 1230, 1272 and 1925. My proceedings in this totally unlooked for phase of the case are also fully recorded. The result of this action on the part of the Girassia is to very considerably narrow the scope of my award, for it, now, is no longer necessary to give an award as to the rights of parties on the first two issues given. The Girassia has on solemn affirmation withdrawn those three documents of 1230, 1272 and 1925 and all claims that are based on them believing them, on mature consideration, to be false documents." The claim was therefore rejected by the Special Political Agent. By the consent of the parties his award is final and no appeal lies over it. The long pending dispute has thus ended. The claims of other Girassias that were pending in the office of the Special Political Agent have been sent to the Civil Judge here for trial in the regular way.

Village Officers.

19. Village Mukhis were hitherto unpaid officers. But with the introduction of the new Survey Settlement their remuneration has been fixed according to the Wingate scale. The total emoluments of these Mukhis amount to Rs. 6,737 per annum. The pay of Village Talaties, Havildars, Ravanias and Jividars has also been revised during the year under report at an annual increase of Rs. 488. This revision of pay has given great satisfaction to all the village servants.

Boundary Disputes.

There are at present two boundary disputes remaining for settlement with the Gujarat Talukdari Settlement Officer, as shown in the last year's report and in Government Resolution No. 6,696 dated 15th September 1893, Revenue Department. No progress appears to have been made during the year of report except that of getting a map prepared of the boundary in dispute.

Waste Land.

21. The following table exhibits the area of land lying waste during the year under report as compared with the preceding one:—

Year.	Cultivable land in Bighas lying waste at the beginning of the year.	Relinquished during the year.	Taken up during the year.	Waste remaining at the end of the year.	Percentage of cultivable area lying waste.
1892-93 or 1949	32,256	645	3,675	29,226	23.11
1893-94 or 1950	Bighas. 29,226	Acres. 5,315-13	Acres. 1,702-16	Acres. 22,323-3	25.74

22. Owing to the introduction of the Revenue Survey Settlement the area for the year under report has been shown in acres while that for the preceding year is in Bighas. The quantity of land relinquished is three times as much as the quantity taken up. This is due to

the introduction of the Survey assessment. Under the old system of Bhagwatai cultivators kept more land in their possession than they could cultivate, because they had not to pay anything to the State for land not cultivated. They have now thrown up all the superfluous land in their possession.

23. The percentage of cultivable land lying waste to the total cultivable area is 25·74. This large area of waste land is due to the defective drainage and flooding in the Bara villages. Nothing is known as yet of the drainage survey left to the Kaira Public Works Department under the orders of the Bombay Government.

24. A large tank about a mile in length called Kanewal and situated near the village of Walli was repaired during the year of report at a cost of about 4,000 rupees. The tank is a catchment area for a large volume of water coming from the British Charotar villages, but as there were many breaches in the banks of the tank the water escaped and flooded a large area of waste land near it. Now the water will remain confined into this tank and the waste land near it would be brought under rice cultivation soon.

Boundary marks and Ryots' Receipt Books.

25. Boundary marks and Ryots' Receipt Books were regularly examined as usual by Revenue officials.

System of Account.

26. Revenue Accounts are properly kept in the forms prescribed for village and Taluka Accounts in the British Districts. They are properly examined and sufficient check is kept over them.

Tuggavi Advances.

27. The amount of Tuggavi advances given to the cultivators during the year of report was Rs. 2,200, as against Rs. 12,958 in the previous year. Of these Rs. 337 were advanced to 9 cultivators to enable them to purchase bullocks; Rs. 293 were given to 9 new settlers to purchase building materials and Rs. 1,570 was the value of wheat given for seed to 63 men against Rs. 11,825 last year. This decrease in the Tuggavi for seed shows that the cultivators have learnt to store up grain for seed in their houses and not to depend on others for it.

Local Funds.

28. The Local Fund cess was hitherto quite unknown in Cambay. It was newly imposed during the year of report along with the introduction of the Survey Settlement. It is charged at the rate of half an anna per rupee of land assessment. Its total revenue amounts to Rs. 16,596 of which Rs. 16,247 were collected up to 31st May last, leaving a balance of Rs. 349 only. This shows that the cultivators understand the advantages to be derived from it.

29. The State has contributed to this fund Rs. 11,200 during the year of report. Out of the total revenue of Local Fund Rs. 16,000 have been allotted to the making of a road in the Bara villages, Rs. 5,850 to the improvement of water supply in the district, and Rs. 6,100 to the improvement of land. These works are under progress.

30. In the Samvat year 1949 Rs. 2,514 were spent in making 4 new wells and repairing 14 old ones and 5 tanks.

Chapter III.—Protection.

(a) Legislation.

31. Necessary British laws are followed in spirit in this State with the exception of Limitation, Stamp and Registration Acts which the State has made for itself. These three acts

were passed 11 years ago and were found to be defective in many respects. Draft bills for their amendment were framed during the British management and the amended Limitation Act was passed during the year of report, it having obtained the assent of the Special Political Agent on the 1st April last. The other two Acts—Registration and Stamp—were also passed during the year just closed after the withdrawal of the Special Political Agent. They obtained the assent of His Highness the Nawab Saheb on the 31st May last. These three amended acts are to come into force from the next Samvat year.

(b) Military.

32. There is no regular military force in the State, but there are irregular levies called Berukhs, Beradri and Mogulai Paga. Their strength consisted of 392 men at the end of the last year as shown below :—

Strength.

Mogulai Paga	38
Berukhs and Beradri	347
Artillery	7
	392

33. The scheme submitted by Major Kennedy, Special Political Agent, for the reorganisation of these levies was sanctioned during the year under report by Government in their Resolution No. 4909, dated 12th August 1893, Political Department. Under this new arrangement the number has been reduced from 392 to 236 as shown below :—

Mogulai Paga	25	
Berukhs and Beradri	205	211 as shown in Government Resolution No. 4909.
Artillery	6	

34. The men of the Mogulai Paga serve as body-guard to His Highness the Nawab Saheb. They do no other duty and are provided with cavalry swords. The Berukhs and Beradri people keep watch and ward at the gates of the town and the palace and serve as Tehnatis or attendants. They are also intended for show at holiday *Swaries* or State ceremonial processions. They are undisciplined and are armed with matchlocks and swords.

Duties and Arms.

35. The cost of maintenance of these levies was Rs. 38,152 as against Rs. 39,960 in the preceding year.

Cost.

(c) Police.

36. The regular police force numbered 170 as against 172 in the preceding year, a reduction of two city mounted police men having been effected during the year under report. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 40,659 as against Rs. 35,882 last year, the increase of Rs. 4,777 being due to the purchase of 14 horses for the city mounted police and to the fact of the provision having been made for 13 months in Samvat year 1949 against 12 in 1948.

Strength and cost.

37. The Superintendent of Police reports that drill and discipline were carefully attended to and all the force both mounted and foot were put through a course of ball practice of 20 rounds per man and that the conduct of the force has somewhat improved.

Drill and Discipline.

38. During the year under report 188 crimes were reported to the police as against 253 last year and 379 in 1891-92. Of these 4 were excluded by the order of the Magistrate as false; of the remaining 184, 148 involving 249 persons were committed for trial to the Magistrate and 36 remained undetected.

Working of Police.

39. Out of 148 cases sent up for trial convictions were obtained in 116, 12 were compounded, 17 were discharged, 2 struck off after commitment and 1 remained pending at the end of the year.

40. The total number of persons arrested was 255 of whom 249 were committed for trial. Of these 180 were convicted, 68 acquitted and discharged, including 22 accused persons involved in 12 compounded cases and 1 accused person remained for trial in the pending case.

41. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 70·58 as against 48·65 last year; of convictions to persons sent up for trial 72·28 as against 53·26; and of convictions to persons actually tried 80·71 as against 70·25.

Recovery of property.

42. Property of the value of Rs. 2,868 was reported as stolen in 105 cases as against Rs. 4,596 in 139 cases in the preceding year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,270 as against Rs. 1,505 last year, giving a percentage of 44·28 as against 32·7.

Nature of offences.

43. There were 14 offences against human body, 135 against property, 34 against Special Acts and 5 miscellaneous. Offences against human body consisted of 2 cases of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 2 of attempt to murder, 1 of attempt to commit suicide and 8 of hurt. Among the offences against property there were 66 cases of theft, 43 of house-breaking and theft, 2 of robberies, 1 of dacoity, 1 of criminal breach of trust and 22 of mischief.

44. During the year under report two important arrests were made by the Cambay Police. Two prisoners escaped from the Jail last year. One of them Lakha Sura who is a very desperate man has been arrested after a very hard struggle. The Superintendent of Police reports that when he was arrested he fought most desperately for his liberty and made an effort to cut down the Chief Constable with a sword with which he was armed.

45. The other important arrest is that of a Talati named Ranchhod Kalidas who embezzled about Rs. 10,000 from village revenue and escaped beyond the limits of the State and was hiding himself for these last two years.

46. The Superintendent of Police and his men deserve great credit for the arrest of these two men. Rs. 700 are to be distributed as reward among the informants and Police officers who brought about these arrests.

General.

47. The departments of Military and Police have remained throughout the year under Mr. T. G. Foard, able and energetic Superintendent of Police, whose services have been lent to the State by the Bombay Government. The results of the working of the Police above indicated are very satisfactory. They are due to the vigilant supervision of Mr. Foard and reflect great credit on him and his men for their efforts to preserve peace and tranquillity and to prevent crimes.

Village Police.

48. The village police composed of Havaldars, Jivaidars and Rawanias was reorganised during the year of report. Their number was unnecessarily large, while their pay was very low, the minimum being twelve annas per mensem. The number has now been reduced and their pay has been raised, the minimum being Rs. 3 per mensem for Jivaidars and Rawanias and Rs. 4 for Havaldars. Under this new arrangement the strength of the village police dropped from 449 to 355. The cost of their maintenance is Rs. 14,031 against Rs. 13,426 in the preceding year, including the assessment of Rs. 1,185 on land enjoyed by 35 Rawanias who are not paid in cash.

49. These men do revenue work and also assist the District Police in Police duties.

(d) Criminal Justice.

50. There were following 5 courts at work in the State up to the end of the year as against 6 last year.

Criminal Courts and their work.

1. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Court presided over by the Special Political Agent, till the 26th April and then by the Nawab Saheb.
2. The Dewan's Court.
3. The Sessions Court.
4. The Court of the Magistrate, First class.
5. The Court of the Honorary Magistrate, First Class, presided over by Khan Saheb Nazoomkhan, brother of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

51. The Court of the Magistrate 1st Class presided over by the Revenue Adhikhari has been abolished as the post of the Revenue Adhikari has been abolished owing to the change of administration. The work of that court which was not much has been transferred to the First Class Magistrate at Cambay.

52. Appeals over the decisions of the Magistrates of First Class and of Sessions Court are heard by the Court of the Dewan, and the Court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb exercises extraordinary jurisdiction in matters of appeal and revision. The jurisdiction of the Court of the Honorary Magistrate is limited to the three Jiwai villages of the Magistrate.

53. Including 21 cases pending at the commencement of the year the total number of cases for disposal by the Magistrates was 391 against 438 last year, of these 379 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 12 at the end of the year.

54. The number of accused persons involved was 716 as against 806 last year. Of these 702 were disposed of during the year of report.

55. Of the 702 accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates 274 or 39·1 per cent. were discharged without trial, 138 or 19·6 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 261 or 37·2 per cent were convicted and 29 were committed to the Court of Sessions.

56. Of the 261 accused persons convicted, 94 were sentenced with imprisonment, 78 with imprisonment and fine, and 89 with fine only.

57. The average duration of cases disposed of by all the Magistrates was 5·2 days as against 9·1 days last year.

The Sessions Court.

58. There were 15 cases committed to the Court of Sessions this year as against 19 last year. Of these 14 were tried with the aid of assessors, leaving a balance of one at the end of the year.

59. The number of persons involved in these cases was 29 as against 40 last year. Of the 28 accused persons tried, 16 were convicted and 12 were acquitted.

60. The average duration of trials was 10·6 days as against 5·3 days last year.

61. The offences tried by the Court of Sessions were as follows :—

One of murder, one of attempt to commit murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of hurt, one of dacoity, four of mischief by fire, one of cheating, three of forgery and one of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband.

Criminal Appeals.

62. The total number of appeals received during the year was 31, as against 21 last year. All of these appeals were disposed of. In 24 the original orders were confirmed, in 4 modified, 2 appeals were rejected and one was referred for further enquiry.

63. The average duration of appeals was 3·4 days as against 2·7 days last year.

64. The Special Political Agent presiding over the court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb disposed of the 11 special appeals preferred. He also disposed of 9 miscellaneous applications received by him.

(e) Extradition.

65. During the year of report demands were made by Cambay on British authorities for 18 persons in 8 cases and on Native States for 5 persons in 4 cases. The demands made on the British authorities for 2 persons were withdrawn. Of the 21 persons demanded, 16 were surrendered by British authorities and 5 by Native States. Of these 21 persons, 12 were convicted and 9 discharged.

66. British authorities demanded from Cambay 4 persons and Native States demanded 1 man. All of these persons were surrendered.

67. There was no want of reciprocity on the part of neighbouring States or British Territory in the extradition of offenders.

(f) Jails and lock-ups.

68. During the year of report 230 prisoners were confined in the criminal jail including 49 remaining from last year, as against 164 confined in the previous year. Of these, 192 were discharged on the termination of the sentence, one was released on appeal and three died in the jail, leaving 34 in the jail at the end of the year.

69. The daily average of convicted prisoners was 57·54 as against 39·71 last year.

70. The total number of under trial prisoners in the lock-up was 153 as against 210 last year. Of these 111 were convicted and sentenced, 34 were released and 8 were transferred to other jails. The daily average of under trial prisoners was 3·63.

71. The maintenance of the jail cost Rs. 4,076 as against Rs. 4,367 in the previous year, giving a daily average of 0-2-11 per prisoner as against 0-4-2 last year. The decrease is due to the transfer of the cost of guards to Police.

72. There is no in-door work for the prisoners. They were employed on out-door work in gardens and on roads.

73. The health of the prisoners was good and there was no epidemic in the jail, though three deaths took place in the jail population during the year of report.

74. The general conduct of the prisoners was good and there was no escape from the jail. One of the two prisoners who escaped last year was arrested by the Cambay Police after a very hard struggle. A remission of one year's sentence was given to all the prisoners in the jail on account of the festivities in connection with the restoration of His Highness to his full powers.

75. The jail building is good and the lock-up cells are quite new, having been made only last year.

Civil Jail.

76. There were 20 admissions to the Civil Jail this year, as against 49 last year. There was one debtor in confinement at the end of the year. The average duration of confinement

imposed upon the debtors was 11·7 days as against 13·9 days last year, and the daily average number of civil prisoners was ·06 as against 1·91 last year. There were no deaths among the debtors.

77. The cost of maintenance of the Civil Jail was Rs. 156 during the year as against Rs. 306 last year.

(g) Civil Justice.

78. There were following 4 Civil Courts in existence during the year under report:— Civil Courts and their work.

1. Huzoor Court presided over by the Special Political Agent and afterwards by His Highness the Nawab Saheb.
2. First Appellate Court presided over by the Dewan.
3. Original Civil Court presided over by the Civil and Sessions Judge.
4. Sardars' Court composed of the Revenue Adhikari, Civil Judge and the Kazi of Cambay.

79. The Huzoor Court hears second appeals against the decisions of the first appellate court and also exercises extraordinary jurisdiction and powers of revision in criminal matters. The first appellate court hears appeals both civil and criminal, and all the original work is done by the Civil Judge. The Sardars Court hears all the original cases in which Sardars or nobles of the State are parties. There is a Mamlatdar's or Revenue Court presided over by the Revenue Officer to hear possession and rent cases.

80. As the Special Political Agent who used to hear second appeals has been withdrawn, it is intended to make a proper provision for the hearing of second appeals by creating an additional court for original work and by transferring the appellate work to the present Civil Judge. The Dewan will in that case hear second appeals.

81. Including the balance of 135 cases from the preceding year, the total number of cases for disposal was 2,597 as against 3,330 last year. Of these 21 related to immoveable property as against 29 last year; 2,297 were money suits as against 2,988 last year; 29 were for certificates of heirship; 6 for probate; 5 for letters of administration and the rest miscellaneous. Of the total number of suits instituted 2,539 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 58 only at the end of the year.

82. Of the 2,539 suits disposed of, 71 per cent or 1,820 suits did not exceed Rs. 50 in value each, and were heard by the Court of Small Causes the powers of which are exercised by the Civil Judge.

83. The aggregate value of suits instituted was Rs. 1,23,406 as against Rs. 1,22,436 last year.

84. The percentage of contested cases to total number decided was 28. The average duration of suits was 36·3 days as against 40·5 last year. Of the 58 cases in balance at the end of the year 12 were of more than one year's standing as against 21 last year.

Sardars' Court.

85. In the Sardars' Court there was a balance of 2 cases from last year and 11 new suits were filed as against 8 last year. Of these 13 cases, 9 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 cases at the end of the year. Of the 9 cases disposed of, 5 were amicably settled. The total value of suits was Rs. 10,801 as against Rs. 16,071 last year.

Mamlatdar's Court.

86. Under the Mamlatdar's Court Act 99 cases were filed and decided during the year of report against 130 last year.

Durkhast.

87. There were 442 applications for the execution of decrees pending from last year and 2,096 were filed during the year as against 2,327 last year. Of these 2,538 applications to be executed, 2,159 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 379 at the end of the year.

88. The total number of applications to be disposed of represented a value of Rs. 1,61,384 as against Rs. 2,06,832 last year. The amount recovered in execution was Rs. 43,795 as against Rs. 63,211 last year.

89. Judgment debtors were imprisoned in 11 cases as against 28 cases last year.

90. There were 10 applications for execution pending from last year in the Revenue Office and 24 new applications were transferred during the year of report. Of these 34 applications 32 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year.

91. Of the 32 applications disposed of 20 were amicably settled and 4 were returned to the Civil Court. Property was sold in 3 cases and instalments were made in 5 cases.

92. The disposal of original suits and applications for execution as shown above is very satisfactory and creditable to Khan Saheb Merwanji Pestonji, B. A., L. L. B., Civil and Sessions Judge who was in charge of the original court throughout the year. He has worked as diligently as in previous years.

93. During the year under report a new and very fine court-house was built at a total cost of Rs. 27,257. The opening ceremonies took place on the 1st December last, when it was declared open by His Highness the Nawab Saheb. All the Courts of Justice, Civil as well as Criminal are now working under one roof.

Civil Appeals.

94. The following table will show the Civil appellate work done during the year:—

Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compounded and otherwise disposed of.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Special Appellate Court.	...	7	39	13	39	20	32	19	7	1	16,969	13,315	17	4	6	5	...	...	...	2	9	8	45 days	56 days
Appellate Court... ...	96	1	77	87	173	88	172	71	1	17	20,429	20,828	103	57	18	4	12	3	12	3	27	4	407·9 days	37·64 days

95. From the above statement it will appear that there were 7 special appeals in balance at the end of the last year, and 13 were filed during the year, as against 39 last year. Of these 20 special appeals, 19 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one at the end of the year. There were besides 7 miscellaneous appeals received during the year of which five were disposed of, leaving a balance of two which were received after the British Administration was over.

96. In the year of report 87 first appeals were filed as against 77 last year. Of the 88 appeals to be disposed of 71 were decided leaving a balance of 17 at the end of the year.

(h) Registration.

97. The following table will show the value and nature of documents and receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report and that preceding it :—

Description.	1893-94.			1892-93.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Instruments of gift	11	2,924	89	11	3,437	87	
Sale deeds	379	1,18,715	3,614	450	1,63,643	4,677	
Mortgages	624	1,52,430	2,295	743	1,98,532	2,964	
Authority to adopt	1	...	10	...	...	...	
Wills	19	38,064	621	16	24,950	360	
Leases	133	43,557	239	105	2,964	104	
Miscellaneous deeds	9	631	23	12	2,223	35	
Fines and commission fees ...	...	...	1,083	...	...	1,163	
Total ...	1,176	3,56,321	7,974	1,337	3,95,749	9,390	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	756	...	...	673	
Net income	...	...	7,218	...	...	8,717	

98. From the above statement it will appear that the total number of documents presented for registration was 1,176, as against 1,337 last year. The value of the property affected was Rs. 3,56,321, as against Rs. 3,95,749 last year. The receipts of the department were Rs. 7,974 as against Rs. 9,390 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 756 as against Rs. 673 last year.

99. The number of documents registered during the year of report was 1,150 as against 1,329 last year, and the value of these documents was Rs. 2,99,455 as against Rs. 3,91,900 in the present year.

100. The number of documents the registration of which was refused was 20 as against 50 last year. The number of documents remaining unregistered at the end of the year was 91 as against 65 last year.

(i) Municipal Administration.

101. There is only one Municipality in this State in the town of Cambay. Its affairs are not administered on the principles of local self government as in British districts but are managed by a State department.

102. The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 11,627 as against Rs. 13,364 last year. It was derived from *Sudhrai Vero* which is of the nature of octroi, and from fees and rent of land. If the income is less than the expenditure the State contributes a sum sufficient to make up the deficit. The State contribution amounted to Rs. 6,656 as against Rs. 3,121 last year.

103. The expenditure was Rs. 18,283 as against Rs. 16,485 last year, the increase of Rs. 1,798 being due to the purchase of a fire engine, and of land for widening roads, and to increased expenditure in lighting and road watering on account of the intercalary month.

104. The conservancy and sanitation of the town were very well looked after as usual.

105. Some improvement has been made in the water supply of the town by the repair of a very big old well close to the houses of poor Mahomedans and Kunbis who had to depend on the Nareshwar tank for their water supply and had to go to a long distance to fetch water. The well has proved to be a great blessing to these people.

106. There were three fires in the town during the year as against the same number last year and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 8,338 as against Rs. 405 last year.

107. During the year of report permission was given for building 126 new houses as against 127 last year and for repairing 1,915 houses as against 1,827 last year.

108. The public of the Cambay State headed by the Shethias of Cambay and Mukhis and Deputy Mukhis of villages invited Major Kennedy, Special Political Agent, to an evening party on the 25th April last to express, on his approaching departure, their sense of gratefulness to him for his very successful administration of the State for 3½ years and for reforms and imrovements effected. His Highness the Nawab Saheb and his brothers and all the officers of the State attended the party.

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

109. The monsoon rains of 1893 began on the 16th June, and ended in the beginning of October, yielding an aggregate fall of 32·55 inches, as against 34·65 inches last year. The rainfall was above the average of last five years which is 26 inches. The fall in the latter part of June was beneficial to *kharif* crops, but the heavy rain in July caused some damage to Bajri crops. The fall in August was light and seasonable and was favourable to cotton crops. The rainfall in September and light casual showers of December were very beneficial to *Rabi* crops of wheat and gram. The outturn of wheat was above the average. The rainfall was, on the whole, sufficient and seasonable and the season was good.

Agricultural Stock.

110. The total number of cattle rose from 39,474 in the previous year to 43,367 during the year under report. The increase of 3,893 is possibly due to larger purchases owing to good season. There is a small decrease of 88 in the number of horses and ponies, which was 494 during the year of report as against 582 last year. There is an improvement in the number of sheep and goats which were 5,104 as against 4,912 last year. The number of small ploughs was 5,149 as against 5,081 showing an increase of 68, and of large ploughs was 128 as against 149 showing a decrease of 21. The number of carts used for riding purposes was 355 as against 342 last year and of those kept for carrying loads was 3,057 as against 3,035. The small increase and decrease do not call for any special remarks.

Horticulture.

111. There are five State gardens in Cambay, one of which is open to the public. They were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 10,422 during the year as against Rs. 8,150 last year.

112. The total receipts from these gardens amounted to Rs. 2,329 during the year as against Rs. 2,291 last year.

Wages of labour.

113. There was no variation in the rates of wages during the year. Rates for unskilled labour varied from 2 to 4 annas per day and for skilled labour from eight annas to Rs. 1-4-0 per diem.

Prices of food grains.

114. The following table will show the prices in British currency of the staple articles of food at the harvest time during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Name of Articles.	Prices per maund of 40 seers.		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	1 5 0	1 4 6	
Kodra	0 13 6	0 11 6	
Wheat red	1 10 0	1 5 0	
Do. white	1 12 9	1 10 6	
Rice...	1 12 0 to 2 11 0	1 10 6 to 2 14 3	
Dal Toover	1 11 0	1 12 6	
Muth	1 3 0	0 15 0	
Gram	1 2 6	1 1 6	

115. The prices were lower during the year on account of the favourable season.

Trade.

116. During the year of report 758 loaded and 157 empty vessels of the capacity of 58,099 candies entered the port of Cambay, as against 659 loaded and 117 empty vessels of the capacity of 48,620 candies last year. The increase of 99 in the loaded and 40 in the empty vessels is due to the fact of a large quantity of metal having been inported from Bulsar for the Cambay-Petlad road and of stones for a tank at Wadtal.

117. The number and capacity of loaded and empty vessels which cleared the port of Cambay during the year was 416 and 486 vessels, and 57,806 candies respectively as against 378 and 394 vessels and 48,531 candies last year.

118. The following table shows the principal articles with their value, imported and exported by sea in 1893–94 compared with 1892–93.

Articles.	Import.		Export.	
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1892–93.	1893–94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jagree...	1,08,282	1,17,574	.....	.....
Sugar and sugar-candy	51,996	55,114	.....	.....
Dates...	1,13,822	68,164	.....	.....
Cocoanuts	30,887	32,056	.....	.....
Betelnuts	4,959	4,697	.....	.....
Foodgrains and oil seeds	24,214	3,542	2,10,459	2,37,583
Spices, groceries	13,374	15,180	.....	.....
Oil of sorts	36,547	18,425	1,210	2,710
Timber, Rafters and Bamboos	74,752	1,01,301	.....	.....
Iron and Ironware	13,690	16,326	.....	.....
Agate and Carnelian	14,025	15,548	.....	.....
Glass and Crockery	17,600	13,951	.....	.....
Sundries	33,917	31,221	12,055	18,221
Tobacco	.....	.....	2,14,918	2,20,078
Ghee	.....	.....	3,236	134
Cloth	.....	.....	896	3,649
Copper and brass ware	.....	.....	238	560
Oil cakes	.....	.....	7,595	7,563
Hides...	.....	.....	1,823	3,745
Husks	.....	.....	10,173	13,386
Total ...	5,38,065	4,93,099	4,62,603	5,07,629

119. The total value of the import and export trade at the port of Cambay was Rs. 10,00,728 during the year of report as against Rs. 10,00,668 last year. There is a decrease of Rs. 44,966 in the value of the import trade and an increase of Rs. 45,026 in the value of the export trade during the year of report. It is principally due to the favourable season and better outturn of crops in the year of report.

Light Boat.

120. A light boat was maintained at the port as usual at an expense of Rs. 210 as against Rs. 291 last year. The light was properly exhibited and there was no shipwreck in the Cambay creek.

Manufactures and Industries.

121. The following are the principal articles of manufacture in the Cambay State:—(1) Agate or Carnelian stone work; (2) Carpets; (3) Black cloth called chadars; (4) Sarees and Dhotees; and (5) Horn and Ivory work.

122. There is a State clay factory at Cambay newly established during the year of report. It turns out jars glazed both outside and inside similar to those imported from Singapore. It is still on its trial. If it proves successful it will supply a very useful article for which there is a great demand.

Ginning Factories.

123. There are at present two ginning factories in Cambay, one containing 28 gins and the other 30. The out-turn of both the gins was 4,693 candies, as against 2,160 candies last year. The increase is due to the better out-turn of cotton crops.

Fairs.

124. Fairs are held at Cambay and three other villages of the State, but they are not of any importance and do not last for more than a few hours.

Public Works.

125. The total expenditure of the year on public works was Rs. 93,387 as against Rs. 54,916 last year. It may be subdivided as under:—

Original Works.

	Rs.
Buildings	40,220
Watersupply	1,901
Communications	27,752
Total ...	69,873

Repairs.

Buildings	9,538
Water supply	770
Communications	892
Total ...	11,200
Establishment	1,892
Maintenance of State gardens	10,422
Grand total ...	93,387

126. The large increase is due to the construction of a Court-house and of the Cambay portion of the Cambay-Petlad road.

127. The prinicipal works executed during the year are as shown below:—

	Rs.
A Court-house for the Civil and Sessions Judge and for the Magistrate	27,257
Building 6 Police Stations...	3,967
A building for the clay factory	994
Building 5 new choras and completing 4 others that were in progress last year	3,946
Improvement of the Jail	802
Completion of the Hospital	3,254
Improvement of the water supply in the District	2,671
Cambay portion of the Cambay-Petlad road	27,752
Repairs to State buildings...	9,538
Road repair	892
	81,073
Establishment	1,892
Maintenance of *State gardens*	10,422
Total ...	93,387

128. All these works are complete except the Cambay portion of the Cambay-Petlad road which is still in progress.

129. During the year 3 new wells were sunk and 6 others that were in progress last year have been completed.

Railway Extension.

130. In order to see whether the traffic between Cambay and Petlad is sufficient for a Railway, Nakas have been established and traffic recorded during the last three years. The results for 1891-92 and 1892-93 have been shown in previous reports and considered to be satisfactory. The traffic recorded during the year of report is given in the following statement.

	Carts loaded.	Carts empty.	Pack bullocks loaded.	Camels loaded.	Donkeys loaded.	Ponies loaded.	Passengers.
From Petlad to Cambay ...	12,738	6,840	111	96	3,481	177	2,13,771
Do. Cambay to Petlad ...	9,359	7,062	363	588	3,333	117	2,02,215
Total ...	22,097	13,902	474	684	6,814	294	4,15,986

131. It will be seen that the statistics are very encouraging. There is a decrease this year in the traffic which is due to the opening of a part of the Cambay-Petlad road on which no Naka was placed and some traffic passed unrecorded.

132. The Cambay-Petlad road will be ready very shortly. It will be a good metalled road of 18 miles. It is so aligned as to be utilised for a Railway. The traffic is sufficient and the Railway extension is sure to prove remunerative. His Highness is willing to see the Railway extended from Petlad to Cambay.

133. Mr. Abanmia Rehmudin is the officer in charge of the Public Works Department and Municipality. He has maintained his activity and zeal in the discharge of his duties. The Court-house which was constructed under his supervision has been rightly pronounced by Major Kennedy, Special Political Agent, to be the finest building in Cambay. Great credit is due to Mr. Abânmia and his mistris for this building.

Chapter V. Revenue and Finance.

134. The following statements No. I and II exhibit respectively the receipts and expenditure for the year under report, as contrasted with those of the preceding year :—

No. I. Receipts.

No.	Description of items.	Samvat year 1948 (1892-93).	Samvat year 1949 (1893-94).	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue...	4,12,924	3,80,786	.....	32,138
2	Law and Justice	16,188	20,254	4,066	.....
3	Stamps	12,726	13,822	1,096	.....
4	Registration	8,462	8,993	531	.....
5	Customs fees	1,247	1,480	233	.....
6	Salt compensation	50,267	50,267	.....	.....
7	Excise	43,750	47,396	3,646	.....
8	Opium	20,979	25,260	4,281	.....

No.	Description of Items.	Samvat year 1948 (1892-93).	Samvat year 1949 (1893-94).	Increase.	Decrease.
9	Bhang and Ganja	261	247	.....	14
10	Intoxicating Drugs	47	46	.....	1
11	Ferries	228	271	43	.....
12	Cattle pound fees and fines	2,919	4,470	1,551	.....
13	Import Duties...	34,730	38,933	4,203	.....
14	Municipal Revenue	13,365	11,627	.....	1,738
15	Ginning factory fees	102	102	.....	.....
16	Education	1,722	2,207	485	.....
17	Jail	1,701	2,176	475	.....
18	Police	2,470	2,164	.....	306
19	Intestate property	81	331	250	.....
20	Darbar Press	74	37	.....	37
21	Tuggavi Advances	7,279	9,249	1,970	.....
22	Minor Departments	8,251	8,730	479	.....
23	Extraordinary Receipts	31,188	31,193	5	.....
24	Mint	5	.....	.....	5
	Total Receipts ...	6,70,966	6,60,041	23,314	34,239
	Balance of the khangi villages of His Highness	13,608	14,093	485	.....
	Excluded Funds	7,793	6,114	.....	1,679
	Deposits and accounts of Sowcars remaining unpaid at the end of the year	.....	47,859	47,859	.....
	Total ...	6,92,367	7,28,107	71,658	35,918
	Opening balances ...	91,336	1,06,834	15,498	.....
	Grand Total ...	7,83,703	8,34,941	87,156	35,918

No. II. Expenditure.

No.	Description of Items.	Samvat year 1948 (1892-93.)	Samvat year 1949 (1893-94.)	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Loans and Debts	1,56,463	1,23,815	.....	32,648
	Ordinary Expenditure.				
2	Palace expenses	1,03,531	1,10,696	7,165	.....
3	Provisioning Department or Modikhana and Grass Ganji	66,652	68,714	2,062	.....
4	Parwarshis and Pensions	15,150	18,310	3,160	.....
5	Charities and religious grants ...	5,373	5,349	.....	24
6	Hukdar's allowances	5,509	5,733	224	.....
7	Levies	39,960	38,152	.....	1,808
8	Police	35,883	40,659	4,776	.....
9	Public Works Department	54,916	93,387	38,471	.....
10	Municipality	16,486	18,283	1,797	.....
11	General Administration	60,670	68,858	8,188	.....
12	Village Officers and Rawanias ...	18,292	18,337	45	.....
13	Opium	498	687	189	.....
14	Registration	602	756	154	.....
15	Makat or Town Duty Establishment...	4,123	4,551	428	.....
16	Customs and Ferries	3,489	3,878	389	.....

No.	Description of Items.	Samvat year 1948 (1892-93).	Samvat year 1949 (1893-94).	Increase.	Decrease.
17	Law and Justice	10,118	11,166	1,048	.....
18	Jail	2,650	3,131	481	.....
19	Medical charges including Veterinary Surgeon's and Vaccination Establishment...	6,914	9,426	2,512	.....
20	Education	9,587	13,012	3,425	.....
21	Printing and Stationery	3,726	2,820	.....	906
22	Postage	150	110	.....	40
23	Tribute paid to the British Government...	27,405	27,405	.....	.....
	Total ordinary expenditure ...	4,91,684	5,63,420	74,514	2,778
	Extraordinary expenses.				
	Adjustments of revenue collections made in advance	1,664	4,543	2,879	.....
	Tuggavi Advances	3,253	13,977	10,724	.....
	Advances recoverable...	6,814	8,040	1,226	.....
	Refunds	6,349	5,285	.....	1,064
	Extraordinary charges	10,572	23,928	13,356	.....
	Total expenditure ...	5,20,336	6,19,193	1,02,699	3,842
	Add—				
	Excluded Funds	70	4,656	4,586	.....
	Repayment of Loans	1,56,463	1,23,815	.....	32,648
	Total expenditure ...	6,76,869	7,47,664	1,07,285	36,490
	Closing balances ...	1,06,834	87,277	.....	19,557
	Grand Total ...	7,83,703	8,34,941	1,07,285	56,047

135. The above figures are according to Samvat year and shown in Cambay currency.

136. The total receipts including the opening balance during the year amounted to Rs. 8,34,941 as against Rs. 7,83,703 last year, the opening balance being Rs. 1,06,834. The increase is mainly due to a loan of Rs. 47,859 received from Sowcars. The actual revenue for the year was Rs. 6,60,041 as against Rs. 6,70,966 last year.

137. The total disbursements rose from Rs. 6,76,869 last year to Rs. 7,47,664 during the year of report. This includes Rs. 1,23,815 paid in liquidation of State debts. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 87,277 as against Rs. 1,06,834 last year.

138. It is very gratifying to note here that all the State debts have been paid off during the year. The heavy debts in which the State was involved before the advent of the British Administration have all been cleared off and all the credit for it is due to the British management. When the State was handed over to His Highness the Nawab Saheb on the 25th April last there was a balance of Rs. 2,83,026 including the value of wheat in Cambay currency and Rs. 212 in Baroda currency.

139. In the statement of receipts there is a decrease of Rs. 32,138 in Land Revenue. It was due to the bad season, to damage done to the wheat crops by caterpillars and to a fall in

the price of wheat. The other noticeable decrease is in the Municipal revenue amounting to Rs. 1,738. It is attributable to the reduction of rates on revision. The decrease in other sources of revenue is so small that it does not call for an explanation.

140. There is an increase in many other sources of revenue and the principal cause is the intervention of an intercalary month in the Samvat year 1949.

141. In the statement of expenditure there is a decrease of Rs. 1,808 in the levies due to the re-organization made in the year of report. The increase in other heads is to be accounted for by the fact that payments were made for 13 months on account of the intercalary month during the year.

Salt.

142. Under an agreement with the British Government no salt is manufactured in the State and Rs. 40,000 B. C. are paid as compensation by the British Government. A special establishment has been entertained to destroy spontaneously produced salt and the expense incurred on that account amounted to Rs. 407 as against Rs. 361 last year.

143. There were 26 prosecutions against 28 persons under the Salt Act. Of these, 27 persons were convicted and one acquitted.

Opium.

144. The British Government allows 20 chests of opium to be imported free of duty for consumption in the State. The right of selling opium by retail is farmed out by the State and the farmer pays a lump sum in lieu of the duty remitted. The amount of the present farm is Rs. 23,150 per annum.

145. There were 32 shops for the retail sale of opium during the year as against 29 last year.

146. There were 12 cases of smuggling during the year and conviction was obtained in 10 of them and in 2 the accused were discharged.

Abkari.

147. The right of manufacturing and selling liquor has been leased to the British Government for a period of 10 years, beginning from the 1st January 1888 for a sum of Rs. 35,000 British currency per annum and the management is conducted by the Collector at Kaira.

148. The number of shops for the sale of liquor and toddy was the same as last year, *i. e.* 13 for the sale of country liquor, one for Europe liquors and 2 for Toddy.

149. There were 7 offences committed under the Abkari Act as against 5 last year and conviction was obtained in six of them.

Bhang and Ganja.

150. The right of selling these drugs was farmed out for Rs. 201 as against Rs. 247 last year.

Stamps.

151. The stamps used in this State are (1) General stamps; (2) impressed stamps, and (3) adhesive stamps. The total receipts of stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 14,263 as against Rs. 13,128 last year.

The Mint.

152. The Mint did not work during the year of report.

Customs.

153. The customs receipts consisting of port dues, and miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 1,232 during the year as agaist Rs. 1,032 last year.

154. The new British Tariff Act has been applied to the port of Cambay and the State is to levy the duties payable under it. But as it came into force at the close of the year the receipts under it amounted to Rs. 22 only. Its full effect will be reported next year.

Octroi.

155. Octroi duties are levied at Nakas for State as well as Municipal purposes on articles consumed in the town of Cambay. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 50,352 during the year as against Rs. 47,861 last year. Of this the Municipal share amounted to Rs. 11,153 and Rs. 39,199 were appropriated by the State. The schedule of taxes was revised last year but the revision has very favourably affected the income.

156. Both the Customs and Octroi Durogas have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Ferries.

157. There was no variation in the number of ferries during the year of report. There were two ferries across the Mahi and 4 across the Sabarmati. The total revenue of the farms of these ferries amounted to Rs. 282 as against Rs. 86 last year.

Pensions and Parwarshis.

158. The number of pensioners and parwarshidars was 253 at the end of the year. Of these 28 were removed by death and 154 were added to the list during the year on account of the re-organisation of the levies. The old and invalid men of these levies were transferred to the list of pensioners. The total number of pensioners and parwarshidars now is 379 as against 253 last year. The total expenditure under this head will amount to Rs. 20,628 as against Rs. 15,150.

Chapter VI.—Medical Services and Vital statistics.

159. There is one Hospital at Cambay called Kennedy Hospital. It was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 7,603 during the year as against Rs. 7,540 last year.

The details of expenses are given below.

Establishment charges	4,140
Medicine and Instruments	3,114
Miscellaneous	349
	7,603

160. The following table shows the amount of medical relief afforded to the sick during the year of report as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
1892-93	253	25,049	23,902	1,133	25	242	7,540	362·4
1893-94	162	24,027	22,630	1,331	1	227	7,603	317·4
Increase	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	63	.....
Decrease	91	1,022	1,272	.....	24	15	.....	45

161. The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 162 as against 253 last year and of out-patients 24,027 as against 25,049. The daily attendance was 317·4 of which 141·6 were males, 83·8 females and 92 children. The decrease in the number of patients is due to better season.

162. Of the total number of patients treated 18,078 were Hindus, 5,227 Musalmans, 643 Parsees and 241 other classes.

163. The following table shows the diseases treated during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Diseases.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
Febrile or zymotic diseases	6,561	6,165	.....	396
Constitutional	1,645	1,511	.....	134
Local	15,920	15,466	.....	454
Diseases neither general nor local	1,176	1,047	.....	129
Total ...	25,302	24,189	.....	1,113

164. The prevailing diseases during the year were ague, rheumatism, bronchitis, conjuctivities, scabies, ulcer, boil, inflammation.

165. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 848 as against 901 last year. Of these 843 were minor and 5 major operations.

166. A travelling dispensary was opened during the year to give medical relief to village people who do not like to come to Cambay to get medicine. The Hospital Assistant appointed for this duty halts at a big village for a week and visits the surrounding villages. The village authorities have been ordered to report to him when any sickness prevails in the village. On the receipt of such reports the travelling doctor goes to the village with his medicine chest and treats the patients. It is really a great boon to village people.

167. The number of patients treated by him was 2,247 of these 1,980 were cured, 184 absented and 83 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

168. The Ladies' trained nurse treated 433 female patients during the year. She assists the doctor in examining female patients.

169. The Chief Medical Officer is Mr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai. He is also Superintendent of the Jail. He exercises strict supervision in the departments under his charge and treats his patients kindly. The Hospital is growing very popular under him.

Vital Statistics.

Births and Deaths.

170. The following table shows the number of births and deaths registered during the year as contrasted with the preceding year.

	1892-93.			1893-94.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births	1,294	1,094	2,388	1,346	1,089	2,435	52	...	52	...	5	5
Deaths	1,662	1,611	3,273	1,608	1,263	2,871	...	...	...	54	348	402

171. The number of births registered during the year was 2,435 as against 2,388 last year, showing an increase of 47 for the year. The ratio per 1000 of population was 27·1, as against 26·6 last year. The proportion of female to male children born was 80 to 100 against 84 last year. Out of every 100 births there were 55 males and 45 females. The population of the State according to the last census was 89,722.

172. The number of deaths recorded was 2,871 as against 3,273, showing a decrease of 402. The death rate per thousand of population was 31·9 as against 36 last year. The decrease is due to the absence of malignant fever and cholera which carried off a large number last year. In every 100 deaths there were 56 males and 44 females as against 51 males and 49 females last year. For every 100 male deaths there were 79 females as against 96 last year.

Vaccination.

173. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Operation by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1892-93.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1893-94.	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
By a Vaccinator...	2,475	2,384	2,465	2,375	10	9

174. There is only one vaccinator in the State who is working under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Gujarat. The number of persons vaccinated by him was 2,384 as against 2,475 last year including 40 re-vaccination cases as against 3 last year.

175. The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 344 as against Rs. 342 last year.

Dispensary for Animals.

176. There is a dispensary for animals in charge of the Veterinary Surgeon who also looks after the State stables. The total number of animals treated during the year of report was 401 as against 394 last year. Of these 387 were cured, 4 died and 10 were under treatment at the end of the year.

177. Of the cases treated 36 were of contagious disease, 96 constitutional, 210 local and 59 neither general nor local.

178. Twenty five major operations were performed during the year as against 30 in the previous year. All of these operations proved successful.

179 The Veterinary Surgeon held post mortem examination in 9 cases in the year as against 7 last year.

180. The Veterinary Surgeon Mr. Quadros does his duties carefully.

Chapter VII.

Education.

181. The number of schools at the end of the year was 26, as against 20 last year, 4 new primary schools for boys and 2 for girls having been opened during the year. The education is therefore gradually spreading in this State.

182. One of the two new girl schools is for Mogul girls. The Mahomedans are very backward in education and it is very desirable to educate their girls. The school is attended by big girls and is getting very popular. It is placed in charge of the Head-mistress of the Hindu girls school who is also a Mahomedan. She can very well attend to this school also as there is another lady teacher in the Hindu girl school.

183. Bai Joiti Kuberdas, holder of the State scholarship in the Female Training College at Ahmedabad completed her course of training there and successfully passed the third year's examination. She has been employed as second mistress in the girl school and is a great acquisition to the school.

184. The following table shows the number and description of schools and the average daily attendance during the year, as compared with the last year:—

Schools.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the register.	Average daily attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the register.	Average daily attendance.
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	77	53	1	56	42
Primary Schools for boys ...	17	1,539	889	21	1,640	1,199
Madressa or school for Mahomedan boys	1	117	59	1	115	67
Total ...	19	1,733	1,001	23	1,811	1,308
Schools for girls	1	120	70	2	169	90
School for Mogul girls... ...	...	...	...	1	33	19
	1	120	70	3	202	109
Total ...	20	1,853	1,071	26	2,013	1,417

185. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Cambay teaches up to the 5th standard. The number of pupils in it has dropped from 77 last year to 56 during the year of report. The Head Master of the school attributes this decrease of 21 boys to the apathy of the people to English education.

186. There is a total increase of 78 boys and 82 girls due to the increase of 6 new schools and the average daily attendance of boys rose from 1,001 last year to 1,308 this year and of girls from 70 to 109. This is a very good progress.

187. Besides these State schools there is a private Madressa for Bohora boys and girls attended by 77 boys and 32 girls. It receives a monthly grant of Rs. 15 from the State. There are again 11 private schools in villages attended by 303 boys. They do not receive any grant from the State.

188. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 11,815 during the year as against Rs. 8,662 last year and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 2,207 as against Rs. 1,722 last year. No fee is charged in the Madressa and the girl schools.

189. The State has established following scholarships for the extension of education :—

2 of Rs. 5 each—one in the Baroda College and the other in the Ahmedabad High School.

1 of Rs. 8 per month in the Female Training College at Ahmedabad.

8 of Rs. 5 each in the Male Training College at Ahmedabad.

190. The principal Vernacular school and the Branch school No. I in the city of Cambay are under the management and control of the British Educational Department, but the rest are under the State management. All these schools are annually examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector at Kaira and his assistants.

191. The following table will show the results of examinations during the year of report :—

Name of the School.	Number on the register.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.	Percentage of this number to the number presented.	Percentage for the last year.
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	56	42	20	47·6	33·3
City–Principal Vernacular School	265	256	65	25·3	58·8
Vernacular Branch School No. I.	392	270	145	53·7	56
Do. do. No. II.	157	97	57	58·7	72·3
Do. do. No. III.	48	29	23	79·3	82·3
Girls' school	134	71	27	38·7	53·5
Do. for Mogul girls ...	33	25	10	40	.....
Anjuman-e-Islam	120	36	13	36·1	50
Village schools.					
Nagara	45	28	18	64·2	78·1
Undel	94	59	31	52·5	44·1
Tarapore	166	107	50	46·7	62·3
Tarapore Girls' school ...	34	11	10	90	.....
Budhej	37	25	7	28	75·5
Jinaj	60	37	9	24·3	69·4
Sayama	35	22	16	72·7	50
Golana	23	21	11	52·3	50
Kalamsar	64	49	38	77·5	55·5
Galiana	27	21	12	57·1	57
Khadodhi	51	46	29	63	71·7
Shahpore	23	15	12	80	.....
Wadgam	30	24	12	50	.....
Sakarpore	74	35	11	31·4	.....
Kajareti	47	23	14	60·9	.....
Julla	37	5	2	40·	.....
Mitli	15	9	6	66·6	.....
Khada	Was not examined.		.....	.....	.....

192. This result is on the whole good. The Deputy Educational Inspector remarks as follows in his annual report on the progress of education in the Cambay State:—

"All the State schools were this year regularly examined and the inspection reports with the necessary remarks have been duly forwarded to you. The schools appear to have worked well on the whole and I may be allowed to express a hope that, with the increase in the number of trained teachers for whose supply as remarked last year, the State has made a liberal provision, the schools will be able to attain to a still better state of efficiency and progress."

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

193. There are no wild dangerous animals in this State.

194. There were 7 deaths from snake-bite as against 9 last year.

195. The number of poisonous snakes killed during the year was 90 as against 17 last year and the amount of reward given was Rs. 19-2-0 as against Rs. 4-2-0 last year.

Post Office.

196. There is only one post office in the town of Cambay. The amount of work done during the year will be judged from the number of letters, cards, newspapers, and parcels received in the post office during a week of the busy month of February which was 3,610 as against 3,640 in the same week of 1893 and 4085 in the same week of 1892.

197. The amount of money orders issued during the year was Rs. 26,448 as against Rs. 20,379 last year and of money orders paid was Rs. 70,593 as against Rs. 76,546 last year.

198. As regards working of the Savings' Bank it may be stated that the amount deposited during the year was Rs. 10,059 as against Rs. 13,994 and the amount withdrawn was Rs. 16,119 as against Rs. 10,148 last year.

199. The British Telegraph Department has sanctioned the opening of a telegraph office at Cambay. But the work does not appear to have been taken up, though the materials have already arrived here.

State Records.

200. The classification of the Vernacular and Persian records is over and they have been properly arranged.

Durbar Press.

201. There is one press in Cambay belonging to the Durbar. The total number of forms printed was 2,33,540 during the year as against 2,46,544 last year. The value of the work done is estimated to be Rs. 968 as agaist Rs. 1,165 last year. The cost of maintaining the press was Rs. 1,106 as against Rs. 758 last year.

202. Cambay Gazette, a fortnightly periodical issued by the State, is printed in the Durbar Press. It has a circulation of 125 copies.

Library.

203. There is one library in Cambay called "Lord Reay Library." It is a State institution chiefly supported by the State which gives an annual grant of Rs. 1,000. The number of subscribers was the same as last year *i.e.* 61 and their subscriptions amounted to Rs. 269 as against Rs. 283 last year. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 1,197 as against Rs. 925 last year.

204. The number of books in the library is 1,386 as against 1,270 last year. Of these 613 are English, 671 Gujarati, and 102 Persian.

205. The number of newspapers and periodicals subscribed for during the year was 47 as against 44 last year.

Transit Duties.

206. No transit duties are levied in the State.

Cemetery.

207. There is an European burial ground at Cambay. It is in good condition, the annual repairs being done by the Public Works Department at Kaira.

Horse and sheep breeding.

208. There is an Arab stallion in the State. The number of mares covered during the year was 29 as against 23 last year. Of these 5 did not foal.

209. There were 4 Sydney rams purchased for breeding purposes; but three of them are dead and only one has remained. The number of sheep covered by it during the year was six as against 10 last year. The product is good.

Conclusion.

210. Major W. P. Kennedy, Special Political Agent was in charge of the Cambay State for nearly the whole of the year. In the notes left by him for my use for preparing this report he remarks as follows as to the work done by several heads of departments during the British management.

"As I have been here for nearly the whole year of report, I should like to place on record my views as to the work done by the various officers of the administration. Each and all have worked admirably and without their willing and intelligent co-operation throughout the time that I have been in Cambay it must have been impossible to have reached the results that have been attained."

"Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal has proved himself in this administration to be a good and careful financier and whenever the State's financial interests were involved he has kept careful watch over them. In his other work too he has acquitted himself ably and justified his selection."

"Rao Saheb Madhavram Harinarayan is another officer of the British Government selected for service in this State. He has had charge of the Revenue Department, one of the departments which specially needed re-organization, and he has carried out his duties in a most thorough manner with great patience and diligence. His judicial work too as Magistrate and President of the Sardar Court has been satisfactorily performed."

"Mr. T. G. Foard, the selected Police Officer has had charge of the Police, a department of the administration which required, quite as much as any other, complete re-organization and cleansing. Mr. Foard has done his work in a thoroughly creditable way and has not spared himself, and justified the confidence placed in him by his selection."

"Mr. Meherwanji Pestonji, the Chief Judicial officer of the State has worked with great industry and ability and very great credit is due to him for his steady good work."

"Dr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai, the Chief Medical officer and Superintendent of Jail has also performed his duties in a thoroughly creditable manner and raised his department to a pitch of efficiency which I am sure was never before attained in Cambay."

"Mr. Abanmia, the Public Works Duroga has all along worked most zealously and intelligently and has proved himself to be a very valuable officer of the administration. I have nothing but praise to record concerning him."

"Mr. Fajal Hussein, Makat Mandi Duroga has likewise done excellent service to the State and deserves considerable credit both for intelligence and hard work."

"Mr. Mirza Bakshialli, the Customs Duroga has continued to work steadily and well with credit to himself and care in State interests."

"Mr. Fakrudin Nazumia, Duroga of the Grass Gunji Department has also been doing good service to the State and I am glad to be able to report very favourably on him. His former duties in the Revenue Department and his knowledge of the District make him a very efficient Duroga in this particular department the dealings of which are considerable."

"Mr. Chimanlal Durgaram, the Treasury officer certainly deserves a special word of praise for his work in the Treasury. His services have been most valuable to the State in maintaining and teaching to the treasury staff methods of account as observed in British Treasuries. His work has been sound and trustworthy."

"Mr. Badiudin Rehmudin, His Highness' Khangi Duroga has performed his duties quietly and thoroughly and he is in my opinion an intelligent and valuable officer."

"Mr. Dhunjibai Hormusji, the First class Magistrate has also acquitted himself well and has justified his appointment to the promotion he has received."

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan, Cambay State.

CAMBAY,
10th July, 1894.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS during the year ending 31st May, 1894.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Population according to the census of 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay.	Rs. 21,924-4-0 Bombay Currency.	The British Government	89,722	38, *viz.* 26 State, 12 Private.	2,425 2,013 412	2,384	Ague, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Conjunctivities, Scabies, Ulcer, Boil, Inflammation.	6,60,041 Cambay Currency.	236	Nil.	*Production.* 1 Jowar. 2 Bajri. 3 Kodra. 4 Paddy. 5 Wheat. 6 Cotton. 7 Muth. 8 Mug. 9 Chaula 10 Arad. 11 Pulse. 12 Til 13 Chinoo. 14 Gram. 15 Kang. 16 Tobacco. 17 Linseed. *Manufactures.* 1 Carnelian stones. 2 Black or Mecca cloth. 3 Cotton Dhotis and Dupattas, Sarees, Silk-ghats. 4 Carpets. 5 Horn and Ivory work. *Mines.* Nil.

Cambay,

10th July, 1894.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,

Dewan.

Appendix II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1894.

No.	Name of Individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Jaffer Alli Khan Saheb, belonging to the Momin Khan family ... *Principal Male Members of H. H. the Nawab Saheb's family.*	Cambay.	Feudatory.	Mogal Mahomedan Shiah.	46	Knows Persian and Urdu, was educated at Cambay.	In administering his State.	Has adoption Sanad.	He has received a Sanad (No. XXIII) guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law.	Has no son.	
2	Mirza Nazum Khan Saheb.	Do.	Brother of His Highness.	Do.	42	Knows Persian Urdu and Gujarati. Was educated at Cambay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Mirza Baker Alli Khan Saheb...	Do.	Step-brother of His Highness.	Do.	43	Knows Gujarati, Persian and Arabic Was educated at Cambay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Mirza Noordi Mahomed Khan Saheb	Do.	Brother of His Highness.	Do.	35	Knows Gujarati and Persian. Was educated at Cambay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Cambay,

10th July, 1894.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix II—*(Continued).*

Principal Officers of the State.

No	Name.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rao Bahadur Madhavram Harinarayan...	Bardoli, District Surat	Dewan	Brahmin	41	Educated at Surat; knows English and Gujarati.	
2	T. G. Foard, Esquire	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England.	Police Superintendent.	European, Christian, Roman Catholic ...	39	Educated at Frome, Somersetshire, England; knows Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani.	
3	Merwanji Pestonji, Esquire ...	Bombay ...	Civil and Sessions Judge	Parsee	30	Educated at Bombay; has passed B.A., and L.L.B. examinations; knows English, Gujarati, and Persian.	
4	Dr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai ...	Surat	Chief Medical Officer...	Parsee	39	Educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; knows English, Gujarati and Marathi.	
5	Azum Fakrudin Najumia	Cambay ...	Grass Ganji Daroga ...	Syed	50	Educated at Cambay and Ahmedabad; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
6	Azum Fazal Hussein Jivabhai ...	Ditto	Daroga of Import Duty and Sudhrai Collections	Bora	46	Educated at Calcutta; knows Persian, Arabic, Gujarati and English.	
7	Azum Mirza Baxiali Mirza Ali ...	Ditto	Daroga of Furja ...	Mogal Mahomedan ...	54	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati and a little of English.	
8	Azum Abban Mia alias Jehrudin Rahimudin	Ditto	Daroga of Public Works Department and Municipality	Mahomedan Shaikh ...	34	Educated at Cambay; knows Gujarati and a little of Persian.	
9	Azum Chimanlal Durgaram ...	Amod, in Broach District ...	Daroga of Toshakhana.	Brahmakshatri ...	46	Educated at Amod, Broach and Surat; knows Gujarati and a little of English.	
10	Azum Dhanjibai Hormasji ...	Cambay ...	1st Class Magistrate...	Parsee	46	Educated at Ahmedabad; knows Gujarati and has a fair knowledge of English.	
11	Azum Chunilal Manilal	Ditto	Wahiwatdar	Nagar Brahmin ...	36	Educated at Cambay, Petlad, and Baroda; knows Gujarati, Marathi and a little of English.	
12	Azum Badiudin Rahimudin ...	Ditto	Khangi Daroga ...	Mahomedan Shaikh ...	48	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujerati.	
13	Azum Hiralal Manilal Dhru ...	Ahmedabad ...	Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Nagar Brahmin ...	33	Educated at Ahmedabad and Bombay; knows Gujarati, Sanskrit and English.	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

Civil Divisions of Cambay Territory 1893-94, ending 31st May 1894.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Cambay.	Nil.	350	89,722	City of Cambay Tarapur.	31,390 5,957	89	1	1	21½	6	170	* 1,47,146	4,11,424	6,60,041	*shows cost of officials of all kinds from the Dewan down to the lowest paid peon and policeman.

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

Population of the CAMBAY STATE, 1893-94.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.					Number per square mile.	Classification.									Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Immigration or Emigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.					
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Cambay State.	22,608	29,906	29,003	16,325	14,488	89,722	256	4	8	9	73,590	12,712	137	3,262	.....	.....	Not known.	.....	Gujarati and Urdu or Hindustani.	Immigrated 1830. Emigrated 1244.	

Cambay,

10th July, 1894.

MADHAVARAM HARINARAYAN,

Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CAMBAY STATE, 1893-94.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, including followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry	38	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	38,152	
Sappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Artillery	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	12	.....	.....	1	5		
Infantry	347	11	.....	4	4	.....	149	205	4	.....	.....	.....	17	188		
Total ...	392	13	.....	5	5	.....	164	236	4	12	.....	.....	19	217		

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYEN,

Dewan.

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE for the year 1893-94 ending 31st May 1894.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent	1	Rs. 350 B. C.	40,659	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	1	„ 50 C. C.		.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	...	
Naib Fouzdar	1	„ 30 C. C.		.....	2	.....	...	...	1	...	
Minor Police officers (Foot) ...	18	From 9 to 25 C. C.		.....	2	.....	...	3	7	4	
Special Head constables (Foot) ...	9	„ 10 to 15 B. C.		1	3	.....	...	1	7	1	
Police Constables (Foot)	116	„ 6 to 8 C. C.		8	39	.....	...	5	35	13	
City Mounted Police officers ...	2	„ 40 to 45 C. C.		.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	1	
Do. Sowars	16	Rs. 28 each C. C.		.....	8	.....	...	...	4	3	
District Mounted Police officers ...	2	„ 20 C. C.		1	2	.....	...	1	1	1	
Do. Sowars	4	„ 18 C. C.		.....	.....	.....	...	1	2	1	
Total ...	170			10	56	.....	...	13	60	24	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the CAMBAY STATE during the year 1893–94 ending 31st May, 1894.

NAME OF STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial.		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
Cambay State	238	182	335	255	306	249	163	180	126	68	48·65	70·58	53·26	72·28	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYEN,
Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the CAMBAY STATE during the year 1893–94 ending 31st May, 1894.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
Cambay	4,596	2,868	1,505	1,270	32·7	44·28	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number during the year 1893-94,

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1893-94.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1893-94.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance.	Committed during 1893-94.	Total.				
	A. *Under Indian Penal Code.*							
1	Offences relating to Public Servants	...	3	3	3	...	4	4
2	Contempt of lawful authority of Public Servants	...	7	7	7	...	7	5
3	False evidence and offences against Public Justice.... ...	1	11	12	12	...	12	10
4	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
5	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	...	6	6	6	...	6	4
6	Offences relating to religion	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
7	*Offences affecting the human body :—*							
	(*a*) affecting life	...	6	6	6	...	10	...
	(*b*) of hurt	3	68	71	70	1	146	21
	(*c*) of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1	10	11	11	...	29	...
8	*Offences against property :—*							
	(*a*) of theft	3	79	82	82	...	129	112
	(*b*) of extortion	...	2	2	2	...	7	1
	(*c*) of criminal breach of trust	9	4	13	4	9	14	3
	(*d*) of the receiving of stolen property	1	2	3	3	...	8	4
	(*e*) of cheating	...	3	3	3	...	4	...
	(*f*) of mischief	1	46	47	47	...	105	13
	(*g*) of criminal trespass	...	9	9	9	...	28	6
9	*Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks :-*							
	(*a*) of Documents	...	4	4	4	...	5	...
10	Offences relating to marriage	2	6	8	7	1	25	...
11	Defamation	...	3	3	3	...	8	...
12	Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance	...	37	37	37	...	83	6
	Total ...	21	309	330	318	12	633	190
	B. *Offences against other Laws.*							
13	Opium Act	...	12	12	12	...	12	10
14	Salt Act...	...	26	26	26	...	28	27
15	Abkari Act	...	7	7	7	...	7	6
16	Gambling Act	...	1	1	1	...	6	5
17	Cattle Trespass Act	...	5	5	5	...	12	5
18	Police Act	...	10	10	10	...	18	18
	Total ...	...	61	61	61	...	83	71
	Grand Total ...	21	370	391	379	12	716	261

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

IX.

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the CAMBAY STATE,
(ending 31st May, 1894).

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died, during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	1	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	...	3	1	...	10	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 pending trial.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 committed to the Court of Sessions.
...	6	5	...	10	...	21	123	...	...	3	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2 pending trial.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	59	...	52	...	...	112	17	...	...	54	13	7	23	6	9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6 committed to the Court of Sessions.
...	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 pending trial.
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 committed to the Court of Sessions.
...	...	...	11	2	...	13	86	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Ditto.
...	5	...	1	...	...	6	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Ditto. and 2 pending trial.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	5	...	6	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4	84	7	70	25	...	190	400	...	...	66	33	9	31	13	12	1	...	...	29 committed to the Court of Sessions. 14 pending trial.
...	1	...	...	9	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	27	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	4	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	5	64	...	71	12	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	86	7	75	89	...	261	412	...	...	66	40	9	31	13	12	1	...	...	

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and of offences dealt with in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1894.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1893-94.					Total.								
	1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Magistrate 1st Class (District) and Revenue Adhikari	9	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	22	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	
Magistrate 1st Class (City)	400	362	38	250	32	332	...	42	774	694	273	137	241	29	...	14	
Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers ...	4	6	6	13	...	...	...	...	10	19	1	...	18	...	...	...	
Total ...	413	370	44	263	32	333	...	44	806	716	274	138	261	29	...	14	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

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Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by CRIMINAL COURTS in the CAMBAY STATE during the year ending 31st May, 1894.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																										Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentence										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed				Modified				Reversed																
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Cambay	Dewan's Court ...	31	...	2	...	2	26	41	16	24	6	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

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Dewan.

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the JAIL in the CAMBAY STATE during the year ending 31st May, 1894.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay...	230	49	181	164	230	47	61·17	34	4076	There were 3 deaths.	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

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Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st May, 1894.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1893-94.										Suits disposed of in 1893-94.								Remarks.
												Value.	Nature of suits			Nature of suits.						Nature of suits.				Value.	Average duration.			
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.		Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Contested.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27			28
1	Civil Court.	189	135	3085 57 re-admitted	2415 47	3,330	2,597	3,195	2,539	135	58	Rs. a. p. 1,23,405-10-6	21	2297	97	2112	195	20	9	1		1000	677	144	718	Rs. a. p. 1,30,823-8-9	...	1	6·3	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

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Dewan.

Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees for the year ending 31st May, 1894.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1893-94.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1893-94.			Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	Value for 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Total value for 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Value for 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Value of closing balance for 1893-94.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
1	The Civil Court, Cambay ...	626	442	Rs. 53,581	2,327	2,096	Rs. 1,07,803	2,953	2,538	Rs. 1,61,384	2,511	2,159	Rs. a. p. 1,25,627 14 3	442	379	Rs. a. p. 35,756 9 3	175	54	150	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

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Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS for the year ending 31st May, 1894.

Number.	Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year.		Remarks.
		Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Cambay.	1,337	1,176	743	624	450	379	16	19	1	...	127	154	1,329	1,150	Rs. a. p. 3,91,900 12 3	Rs. a. p. 2,99,455 0 0	50	20	65	91	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

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Dewan.

Appendix XVI.

Agriculture.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1894.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.											Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks and bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Calves.	Horses.	Mares.	Foals.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Carts for riding.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Cambay State	11,541	5,220	6,583	156	11,262	8,605	172	220	102	1,030	5,104	5,149	128	355	3,057	

Cambay,
10th July, 1894.

For Statement XVII Vide para 134 of the Report.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE

For the year 1894-95.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

INTRODUCTION.

Area 350 square miles; Population (1891) 89,722; Gross Revenue Rs. 6,80,278.

2. This is a report for the year 1894-95, which commenced from 1st June 1894 and ended on 31st May 1895. Under the orders of Government it gives general statistics for the year 1894-95, corresponding with Samvat year 1951, and financial figures for Samvat year 1950 which ended on 28th October, 1894.

3. It is the 15th year of the reign of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Jafer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur, he having ascended the throne of his father on 31st May 1880. During this long period the Admininstration has undergone several vicissitudes and events of varying interests have happened. But now it is a matter of great gratification to say that the Administration of the State has been placed on a very sound and healthy basis and the aim of His Highness the Nawab Saheb will always be to increase the prosperity of his State and people. This report, though devoid of Political interest, will appear to be a record of steady progress, as the following pages will show.

4. The usual 17 statements accompany.

Chapter I.—Political.

Political Relations.

5. The political relations with the British Government and the adjoining State of Baroda have been satisfactory.

Personnel.

6. The only change in the personnel of the administration was the appointment of Mr. Chandulal Nagindas, a Vakil, practising at Kaira, as Nyayadhish for the newly created Court for original civil work and of Mr. Bhogilal Bapulal, as Head Master of the English School. There has been no other change of officers.

Tribute.

7. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 21,924-4-0 (British coin) to the British Government.

Tour of His Highness.

8. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur went into camp and visited several villages of the State in the months of January and February last. He also visited, as usual, the tomb of Mahomedshah Bokhari, near Dholera in the Ahmedabad District, in the month of January. His Highness has been enjoying very good health.

Birthday Durbar.

9. The Birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated as usual on the 25th May last. The day was observed as a public holiday and all the offices and schools were closed and sweet-meats were distributed to the children of the schools in Cambay. A grand durbar was held in the Dewankhana of the palace and a salute of 31 guns was fired.

Visit of the Political Agent.

10. On the 3rd March 1895, J. DeC. Atkins, Esquire, Collector and Political Agent at Kaira, paid a visit to Cambay. During his stay of five days, he visited most of the public offices and institutions.

Domestic Occurrence.

11. It is very sad to note here, three very sorrowful deaths which occurred during the year of report among the members of the Durbar. The most mournful event is the death of Khan Saheb Nurdi Mahomed Khan, youngest brother of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. He died on the 25th April 1895, at a very early age of 36. His loss has been very keenly felt by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and by the large circle of his friends and relations. All the Cambay people have sympathised with His Highness in his sad bereavement. The estate of Nurdi Mahomed Khan has been under the management of the State for the liquidation of his debts. Bibi Sherbanu Khanum Saheb, step-mother of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, died on the 27th December 1894, and Bibi Meherannisha, wife of Khan Saheb Nazum Khan Saheb, died on the 4th March, 1895.

Chapter II.—Land Revenue.

12. The State of Cambay comprises 88 villages and 18 hamlets, besides the town of Cambay. Of these villages 9 are *Inami* or alienated, 5 *Khangi* or private, and the rest *Khalsa.*

13. The country is naturally divided into two parts called Charotar and Bara according to the nature of the soil. In the Charotar division the soil is light and sandy in which bajri, jar, tobacco, rice and pulses are grown. It is a thickly wooded part. But Bara is a bare, bleak tract, and the soil is black, fit for the cultivation of cotton, wheat and rice.

Jamabandhi.

14. The system of revenue management is the same as last year, it being the survey settlement system. The administration of land and the keeping of accounts are modelled on the principles of the British system.

15. The *Jamabandhi* of all the villages was done by the Dewan at 4 different centres of the State where the village officers and the leading men of the villages were invited. The village wants were there ascertained and the village questions were discussed with those men. The Jamabandhi work was commenced on the 16th March and finished on the 1st April, 1895.

16. The following table will show the results of the Jamabandhi settlement for the Samvat year 1951, as compared with the Land Revenue of the year 1950.

Year.	Fixed Land Revenue	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Revenue for 1950	3,87,732	30,287	4,18,019
Amount settled at the Jamabandhi of 1951 ...	3,84,035	16,909	4,00,944
Increase	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	3,697	13,378	17,075

17. The amount of Land Revenue settled at the Jamabandhi of 1950 was Rs. 4,11,424, but it rose to Rs. 4,18,019 at the end of the year, when the amount settled subsequent to the Jamabandhi was added. The result of the Jamabandhi for Samvat year 1951 is a net decrease of Rs. 17,075 which is attributed to the following causes :—

Decrease.

Fixed Land Revenue.

By land thrown up	13,159	
Do. forfeited on account of non-payment of revenue.	888	
Remission of Salami	902	
Minor causes	147	
		15,096

Fluctuating Revenue.

Items not ascertained at the time of the Jamabandhi.	3,767	
Decrease in realization from the sale of fruits, woods and grazing	1,890	
Do. in Nazarana or sale of occupancy right ...	2,945	
Do, in revenue from unauthorized cultivation ...	1,647	
Do, in revenue erroneously omitted in past years.	3,288	
Miscellaneous items	502	
		14,039
Total decrease		29,135

Increase.

Fixed Land Revenue.

	Rs.	
By land taken up	10,332	
Patel Pasaita land made *Khalsa*, as the remuneration of the Patels has been fixed in cash	826	
Minor causes	241	
		11,399

Fluctuating Revenue.

Increase in the sale of fruits	385	
Do, in Miscellaneous products	276	
		661
Total increase		12,060
Net decrease		17,075

18. It will appear from the above statement that there is a decrease of Rs. 3,697 in the fixed Land Revenue mainly on account of more land having been thrown up than land taken up. This state of things will last for four years more, as remission is to be given on account of the introduction of the full survey rates, till Samvat year 1955, under Government Resolution No. 1075, dated 14th February 1893.

19. There is a large decrease of Rs. 13,378, in the Miscellaneous revenue due to the fact that the revenue under the heads of Nazarana, unauthorized occupation, Grazing and *Raheli Pedash* (omitted in past years) was unusually large in 1950, on account of the introduction of the Survey rates.

Remissions.

20. Out of the revenue of Rs. 4,00,944 for the year 1951 a sum of Rs. 24,646 has been remitted under the sliding scale of remissions sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1075, dated 14th February 1893. The scale has been applied also to the *Khatas of Barkhali* land and hence the increase in the amount remitted. A sum of Rs. 140 was remitted on account of other causes such as death or desertion of occupants, and land lying uncultivated, &c.

Revenue Collections.

21. The total amount of revenue for collection for the year 1951 was Rs. 4,00,944 against Rs. 4,11,424 for the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 3,88,491 including the amount remitted were collected up to 31st May 1895, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,453. The amount remaining uncollected on the corresponding date last year was Rs. 14,095. Measures are in progress for the recovery of the balance which, it is hoped, will be recovered before the close of the year 1951 in October next. Taking the unfavourable character of the season into consideration the collections can be regarded as satisfactory.

Outstanding Balances.

22. The following table exhibits the state of the outstanding balances of revenue for past years :—

Year.	Balance on 31st May 1894.	Recovered in Samvat 1950 after the month of May, 1894.			Balance at the end of 1950.	Recovered in 1951 up to May, 1895.			Balance on 31st May, 1895.
		In cash.	Written off.	Total.		In cash.	Written off.	Total.	
Due up to Samvat 1946 ...	28,204	2,838	3,115	5,953	22,251	2,937	2,406	5,343	16,908
„ 1947 ...	4,091	708	461	1,169	2,922	533	229	762	2,160
„ 1948 ...	3,048	102	186	288	2,760	563	391	954	1,806
„ 1949 ...	4,274	357	243	600	3,674	556	564	1,120	2,554
„ 1950 ...	...	...	...	...	7,656	2,036	650	2,686	4,970
Total ...	39,617	4,005	4,005	8,010	39,263	6,625	4,240	10,865	28,398

23. It will be seen from the above Statement that the amount of balances outstanding on 31st May 1895, including the balance for 1950, was Rs. 28,398, against Rs. 39,617, on the corresponding date last year.

24. Out of the arrears for past years Rs. 8,245 were written off during the year of report for the following reasons:—

	Rs.
By death, desertion, or poverty of the occupants ...	5,892
„ Land remaining uncultivated	1,796
„ Remission of Salami	9
„ Revenue erroneously charged	50
„ Miscellaneous causes	498
Total ...	8,245

25. Where the recovery of the arrears appears to cause hardship on the defaulters the amount is written off. In other cases small instalments have been fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the defaulters.

Alienation.

26. All the Sanads, except a few, are ready for delivery and the work of issuing them to the alienees is under progress.

Village officers.

27. In every village, besides the Talati and the Mukhi, there is also a Deputy Mukhi. The Mukhi and his Deputy jointly do both the revenue and police work. They generally represent two important communities or factions in their village. As they have now become paid servants, they take greater interest in their work. But their weak point lies in their management of cattle pounds. For mis-appropriating cattle pound fees, 5 mukhis were dismissed during the year of report.

Boundary disputes.

28. The two boundary disputes with the villages of Pipli and Boru in the Talukas of Dhandhuka and Dholka respectively of the Ahmedabad Collectorate are still undecided. But the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, has taken up the cases in hand and it is hoped that the long-pending disputes will soon come to an end.

Waste land.

29. The following table shows the area in acres of land lying waste in the year of report, as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Cultivable land lying waste at the beginning of the year.	Relinquished during the year.	Taken up during the year.	Waste remaining at the end of the year.	Percentage of cultivable area lying waste.
	(Bighas)	Acres.	Acres.		
1893-94 (1950)	29,226	5,315	1,702	22,323	25·74
	(Acres)				
1894-95 (1951)	22,323	3,761	3,344	22,740	26·32

30. The total area of Sarkari cultivable land in Samvat 1951 is 86,396 acres. Out of it 22,740 acres are waste and 63,656 acres are under actual cultivation. There is an increase of 417 acres in the quantity of waste land owing to more land having been thrown up than land taken up for cultivation.

31. The principal cause of such a large area, as 26 per cent, lying waste is the defective drainage in the Bara villages. A large volume of water from the Matar and Nadiad Talukas of the Kaira Collectorate finds its way into the Cambay villages and submerges the waste area. The work of suggesting an improvement to the drainage has been left to the Public Works Department of the Kaira District under the orders of the Bombay Government and a scheme prepared by the Executive Engineer, Kaira District, was received on the 20th ultimo. It is under the consideration of the Durbar.

32. A channel is, however, being excavated this year from the village of Daloli to Kasbara to allow the water to pass off to the Sabarmati river. It is expected that this channel will be of great use in rendering a large area of waste land fit for cultivation. Its effect will be known during the coming monsoon.

33. Up to this time there was no free grazing for the village cattle. But during the year of report free grazing land has been set apart in every village in proportion to heads of cattle. The total area of land set apart for this purpose is 533 acres. It is included in the above statement in 3,344 acres of land taken up.

Revenue Accounts

34. The system of revenue accounts is the same as adopted in the British districts, the accounts having been kept in the village and taluka forms given in Hope's Manual of Accounts. They are carefully examined at the time of Jamabandi and at the end of the year when the accounts are closed.

Local Funds.

35. Local Fund cess at the rate of half an anna per rupee of full assessment is charged on Sarkari land. As regards Barkhali land it is also charged, not on the amount of quit-rent, but on the full assessment as in British Districts. Calculations made at the rate of half an anna on the amount of Land Revenue given in para 17 will not give the proper amount of Local Fund revenue, as the Jamabandi Revenue includes quit-rent and not full assessment of Barkhali land.

36. The total amount of Local Fund revenue for Samvat year 1951 settled up to 31st May last is Rs. 18,348 against Rs. 18,542 for the year 1950. The amount settled at the Jamabandi last year was Rs. 16,596. But Rs. 1,946 were added subsequent to the Jamabandi giving a total of Rs. 18,542. The decrease of Rs. 194 in the Local Fund revenue is due to the decreased Land Revenue. Out of Rs. 18,348 of the Local Fund revenue for 1951, Rs. 16,772 were collected up to 31st May last leaving a balance of Rs. 1,576.

37. In the Samvat year 1950 Rs. 7,652 were spent against Rs. 2,514 in the year 1949 on local fund works, the details of which are given in para 153.

Chapter III.—Protection.

(a) Legislation.

38. Except the Limitation, Registration and Stamp Acts which were passed last year most of the British Acts are followed in spirit in this State.

39. During the year of report a small Act constituting village Panch or committees has been passed. It is based on the important principles of the Local Boards and village sanitation Acts of the British District. Under it, a Panch will be constituted in every village composed of the Mukhi, Deputy Mukhi and Talati and from 2 to 4 members of the *village* communities nominated by the State, with the Revenue Wahivatdar as President of the Panch. The fund at the disposal of this Panch will be composed of the allotments made from Local Funds, and District charity fund for the use of the village, and of voluntary contribution from the village towards a particular work. The Panch has no power to raise any tax. The following are the duties of the Panch.

(1) To supervise the execution of the village public works, such as roads, wells, tanks, dharamshalas, schools, temples and to take care of them.

(2) To collect village voluntary contributions.

(3) To see that the sources of water supply are kept clean, that the village roads are daily swept by the Bhangis and that no dirty matter is allowed to accumulate and generally to look after village sanitation.

(4) To see that the village school master attends regularly and does his work well.

(5) To see that the village temples and mosques are properly maintained by their *Pujaris* and *Mutavalis*; that the proceeds of the temple land are properly spent and that the temple lands are not alienated.

(6) To see that the registers of births and deaths are properly kept and to render sufficient assistance to the vaccinator in his work.

(7) To call in the assistance of the travelling Doctor, whenever there is sickness in the village and to see that the medical relief is given in time.

(8) To see that the village Bhangis and other servants enjoying State land for the service of the village community do their work properly.

40. This Act is to come into force from the next Samvat year.

(b) Military.

41. Appendix V gives the details of the Military force.

42. The strength of the force is the same as last year, as given below :— Strength.

	Men.
Mogalai Paga	25
Berakhs and Beradari...	205
Artillery	6
	236

43. The Mogalai Paga is composed of Mogals whose only duty is to serve as body-guards to His Highness the Nawab Saheb. They are provided with cavalry swords. The duty of the Berakhs and Beradari people is to keep watch and ward at the town gates. They also serve as Tehnatis or *attendants*. But their important function is to attend the holiday *Swaris* or State ceremonial processions. They are not disciplined and are provided with ordinary swords and match locks.

Duties and arms.

44. The total cost of the maintenance of these levies in the Samvat year 1950 was Rs. 23,970 against Rs. 38,152 in 1949. The decrease of Rs. 14,182 is partly due to the fact that the reduction sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4909, dated 12th August 1893, took its full effect in 1950 and partly to 11 monthly payments having been made in 1950 against 13 in 1949.

Cost.

(c) Police.

45. Appendix VI gives the particulars of the police force. It is composed of 24 mounted police and 146 foot-police, altogether 170 men, as in last year. It has been distributed as shown below:—

Strength.

Foot Police.

Jail guards and escorts for prisoners	22
Palace guards	8
Out posts	29
On general duty in the city	87
	146

Mounted Police.

Employed in the city	16
Do. District	8
	24

46. The force was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,185 in 1950 against Rs. 40,659 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 8,474 is due to the fact that no horses were purchased and that the monthly payment for 11 months only was made in the year 1950.

Cost.

47. The drill and discipline of the force was properly attended to by Mr. T. G. Foard, Superintendent of police and all the members of the force were put through a course of ball practice of 10 rounds per man.

Drill and discipline.

48. Appendix VII shows the result of the working of the Police. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year of report was 236 as against 188 last year, and 253 in 1892-93. Of these, 7 were ordered to be struck off the register as false

Working of the Police.

cases by the Magistrate. Of the remainder, 87 remained undetected and 142 were committed to the Magistrate for trial.

49. Out of 142 cases sent up for trial, convictions were obtained in 96, 27 were discharged, 16 compounded, 1 struck off as false after commitment, and 2 remained pending before the Magistrate at the end of the year.

50. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 275. Of these, 35 persons were released by the Police without being brought to trial and the remaining 240 persons were committed to the Magistrate for trial. Of the persons sent up for trial, 142 were convicted, 93 acquitted or discharged including 37 persons involved in 16 compounded cases and one in the case struck off as false. Five accused remained untried at the end of the year.

51. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 51·63 against 70·58 last year and 48·65 in 1892-93; of convictions to persons sent up for trial was 59·16 against 72·28 last year and 53·26 in 1892-93; and of convictions to persons actually tried was 72·08 against 80·71 last year and 70·25 in 1892-93.

52. The value of the property reported as stolen during the year of report was Rs. 11,309 against Rs. 2,868 last year and Rs. 4,596 in 1892-93. The police succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 2,312. The percentage of recovery was therefore 20·44 against 44·28 last year and 32·7 in 1892-93. Appendix VIII gives these figures.

Nature of offences.

53. Out of 229 true cases reported to the Police, 18 were offences against human body and 193 were against property. The rest were about other matters. The following were the offences against human body;—2 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; 1 of exposure of a child with the intention of abandoning it; 1 of concealment of birth by secret disposal of the dead body; 2 of grievous hurt and attempt to commit the same; 11 of hurt and one of assault on a woman to outrage her modesty.

54. Among 193 offences against property there were 100 of thefts; 47 of house breaking and theft; 10 of house breaking; 2 of robbery; 2 of criminal breach of trust; 16 of mischief; 13 of mischief by fire and attempt to commit the same; and 3 of trespass.

Result of trials.

55. Of the two cases of culpable homicide, one was undetected and the other was committed for trail but remained pending at the end of the year. The cases of exposing the child and of the concealment of birth resulted in conviction. Of the 11 cases of hurt, 5 resulted in conviction, five in acquittal, discharge or compromise and one

remained undetected. Two cases of grievous hurt resulted in discharge, and conviction was obtained in the case of assault.

56. Of the 100 cases of theft conviction was obtained in 56 cases, 10 resulted in discharge or acquittal, one remained under trial at the end of the year and 33 were undetected. Of the 47 cases of house breaking and theft 32 remained undetected, 7 resulted in conviction and 8 in discharge. Of the 10 cases of house breaking, 7 remained undetected, 2 resulted in conviction and one in discharge. Of the two cases of robbery, conviction was obtained in one and the other was undetected. Both the cases of criminal breach of trust resulted in conviction. Of the 13 cases of mischief by fire, three resulted in discharge and acquittal and 10 remained undetected. Of the 16 cases of mischief, conviction was obtained in 6, acquittal or discharge in 8 and two remained undetected.

57. It may be observed here that the Police is not so successful this year as in the previous year; the number of offences reported and the value of the property stolen having increased and the percentage of the property recovered decreased. The last year was a record of unusual success. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. T. G. Foard, thus explains about it in his report—"It will be observed that there is a considerable increase in the amount of property stolen during the period under report, and also a considerable decrease in the amount of property recovered when compared with previous years. This can be partly explained by the fact of four cases of theft having been reported in which property of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,613-11-9 was reported to have been stolen. Two of these cases were reported at Tarapur and two in Cambay, but on enquiries being instituted by the police, there was not *prima facie* reason to believe that these offences had been committed. They were however kept on the crime register. There is a considerable increase in the number of offences against property; but the majority of these offences are of a trivial nature and the property involved in them is mostly agricultural produce."

58. But the Police have shown great vigilance in effecting the arrest of three escaped convicts. One of them was undergoing imprisonment for life for the offence of murder in the Jail at Cambay and had escaped 8 years ago; another man was undergoing imprisonment for 3 years and effected his escape in 1882 and the third man was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for 4 years and escaped in 1893. These arrests of the old escaped convicts are very creditable to Mr. Foard and his subordinates.

Village Police.

59. The strength of the village Police is 356 excluding Mukhis and Deputy Mukhis. It is composed of Havaldars, Jivaidars, and Ravanias. They do revenue as well as police work under the orders of the Mukhis. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 11,278 in 1950 against Rs. 10,608 in 1949.

(d) Criminal Justice.

60. The following are the courts of which the work forms the subject of this section.

(1) His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Court.
(2) The Dewan's Court.
(3) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.
(4) The Court of the Nyayadish.
(5) Do. Magistrate, First Class.
(6) Do. Honorary Magistrate, Khan Saheb Nazum Khan.

61. All the original criminal work is done by the Magistrate, First Class. But a difficulty was found for the trial of cases in which sanction for prosecution was given by the First Class Magistrate. The Nyayadhish of the original Civil Court was, therefore, invested, during the year of report, with the powers of a First Class Magistrate. He takes up those cases only which cannot be heard by the Cambay town Magistrate. The number of the criminal courts has thus increased.

62. The Sar Nyayadhish tries Sessions cases and hears appeals over the decisions of all the Magistrates. The Court of the Dewan hears appeals over the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish and the Court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb exercises extraordinary jurisdiction in matters of appeal and revision. The Honorary Magistrate has jurisdiction only in his three Jevai villages.

63. The total number of cases brought to trial before Magistrates including 12 not disposed of in the previous year was 355 against 391 last year. Of these, 349 were disposed of during the year and six remained untried as the accused have been hiding themselves beyond the limits of the Cambay State.

64. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 663 against 716 last year. Of these, 656 were disposed of during the year of report and 7 remained under trial.

65. Of 656 accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates, 344 or 52·4 per cent. were discharged without trial on the offences having been compounded. Of 312 persons tried, 117 or 37·5 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 178 or 57 per cent. were convicted and 17 committed to the Court of Sessions for trial.

66. Of the 178 persons convicted, 56 were sentenced with imprisonment, 65 with imprisonment and fine, 52 with fine only and 5 received the sentence of whipping.

67. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistrates was 5·4 days against 5·2 days last year.

68. Appendices IX and X give these details.

The Sessions or Sar Nyayadhish Court.

69. The total number of cases that came for trial before the Court of Sessions during the year was 12 including one that remained under trial at the close of the last year, against 15 in 1893-94. Of these, 11 were tried with the aid of assessors and one remained under trial at the end of the year.

70. The number of persons involved in the cases sent up for trial was 17 against 29 last year. Of these, 14 were tried and three remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons tried 4 were convicted and 10 acquitted.

Nature of offences and results of trials.

71. Of the 12 cases that came before the Sessions Court for trial one was of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the remaining cases one was of exposing a child with the intention of abandoning it, one of theft in a dwelling house, one of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery and one of abetting marriage during the life time of a husband. Conviction was obtained in all these 4 cases. There were three cases of mischief by fire with the intention of causing damage to agricultural produce, 2 of mischief by fire to house-property, one of robbery and one of forgery. All these cases resulted in acquittal.

72. The accused convicted of the offence of exposing the child was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment; one convicted of theft in a dwelling house was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment; the accused convicted of the offence of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery received 2½ years imprisonment and that convicted of abetting marriage was sentenced to 3 months simple imprisonment.

73. The average duration of trials was 4·6 days against 10·6 days last year.

Criminal Appeals.

74. The total number of appeals received during the year of report was 15 against 31 last year. All of these appeals were disposed of during the year. In 8 appeals the original orders were confirmed, in 2 modified, and in 5 convictions were reversed. One of these appeals was against the order of the Sar Nyayadhish and was rejected. Only one appeal came before His Highness the Nawab Saheb in his extraordinary jurisdiction. It was rejected.

(e) Extradition.

75. Cambay State made demands for 4 accused persons in 3 cases on British authorities and for 7 accused persons in 3 cases on the Baroda State during the year of report.

76. Of the 11 persons demanded, 2 were surrendered by British authorities and 3 by Baroda. The rest are not yet arrested. Of these 5 persons, one was convicted, 3 were discharged and one remained under trial at the end of the year.

77. British authorities demanded from Cambay 2 accused persons and Baro da State demanded 5. All of these 7 persons were surrendered.

78. There was no friction as to demand and surrender of the accused.

(f) Jails and lock-ups.

79. Appendix XII gives particulars of the Jail administration.

80. The total number of convicts admitted in the Cambay jail during the year of report was 157 including 34 remaining from last year, as against 230 confined in the previous year. Of these 120 were discharged on the expiration of the terms of imprisonment, 4 were released on appeal, 2 died in the Jail, and 31 remained at the end of the year.

81. The daily average of the convicts was 34·58 against 57·54.

82. The total number of under-trial prisoners in the lock-up was 136 during the year of report against 153 in the previous year. Of these 68 were convicted and sentenced, 57 were released, 7 were transferred to other jails and 4 remained under trial at the end of the year.

83. The daily average of under-trial prisoners was 3·36 against 3·63.

84. The total cost of the maintenance of the Jail during the Samvat year 1950 was Rs. 2,925 against 3,131 in the year 1,949. The figures of expenditure in the last report were given for the report year. The daily average of gross expenditure per prisoner was 0-2-6 and the net expenditure, excluding Jail establishment and guards, Rs. 0-2-0.

85. The prisoners have no work inside the Jail; but they are generally employed on road repairing and on garden works. Their earnings amounted to Rs. 1,747 in 1950, against Rs. 2,176 in the previous year.

86. The health of the prisoners was good. There was not much sickness in the Jail. The Jail building is in a good condition.

87. There was no escape from the Jail during the year of report. Three old convicts who had escaped from the Jail some years ago were apprehended this year.

Civil Jail.

88. The number of persons admitted to the Civil Jail was 24 during the year of report against 20 in the previous year. The average duration of confinement imposed on the debtors was 14·8 days against 11·7 days last year.

89. The cost of the maintenance of the Civil Jail amounted to Rs. 156 in 1950 against Rs. 156 in 1949.

(g) Civil Justice.

90. The constitution and functions of the several civil courts that were at work during the year of report are given below:

1. Huzur Court.
2. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3. Nyayadhish Court.
4. Sardars' Court.

91. Some changes were made in the functions and designation of these courts during the year of report. A new court to hear original suits was created and Mr. Chandulal Nagindas, a Vakil practising at Kaira, was appointed to preside over it. He has been designated Nyayadhish and empowered to hear suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value.

92. The Civil Judge who has been styled Sar Nyayadhish hears original suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. He also hears appeals over the decision of the Nyayadhish and has been given the powers of the Small Cause Court to take up suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

93. The Sardars' Court is composed of the Sar Nyayadhish, Nyayadhish and the Kazi of Cambay, the Sar Nyayadhish being the President. All the suits in which Sardars or nobles of the State are parties are heard by this court.

94. The Huzur Court presided over by the Dewan hears second appeals and appeals over the original decisions passed by the Sar Nyayadhish and the Sardar's Court.

95. There is another Court called the Wahivatdar's or Revenue Court presided over by the Wahivatdar to hear possession and rent cases. The Act III of 1876 (Bombay) has been duly applied to this State.

96. Appendix XIII exhibits the number and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year.

97. The total number of suits instituted in the courts of the Nyayadhish and Sar Nyayadhish during the year of report amounted to Rs. 3,422, including 58 cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year, against Rs. 2,597 in the previous year, showing an increase of 825 suits. Of these suits, 3,248 were disposed of leaving a balance of 174 at the end of the year. The increase in the number of suits instituted is chiefly due to the introduction of the new Limitation Act.

98. Of the total number of suits for disposal, 52 related to immovable property against 21 last year; 3,086 were money suits against 2,297 last year; 26 were for certificates of heirship and the rest were of miscellaneous nature.

99. Of the 3,248 suits disposed of 2,619 or 86·3 per cent, were of less than Rs. 50 in value each, and were heard by the Small Cause Court, the powers of which are exercised by the Sar Nyayadhish.

100. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 1,58,958 against Rs. 1,23,406 last year.

101. The percentage of contested cases to total number decided was 22·8. The average duration of suits was 23·5 days against 36·3 days last year. Of the 174 cases left undecided at the end of the year 6 were of more than one year's standing against 12 last year and 21 in 1892-93.

Sardars' Court.

102. The total number of cases that came for disposal before the Sardars' Court during the year of report was 10, including the balance of 4 cases from last year, against 11 in the preceding year. All of these 10 cases were disposed of during the year, 3 cases being amicably settled. The total value of the suits amounted to Rs. 7,974 against Rs. 10,801 last year.

Wahivatdar's Court.

103. The Wahivatdar decided 95 possession cases under Act III of 1876 (Bombay) during the year of report against 99 last year. He also disposed of 29 rent suits against 35 last year.

Darkhast.

104. Appendix XIV gives the result of applications for execution of decrees.

105. The total number of applications for execution of decrees during the year under report amounted to 3,015 including 379 pending from last year, as compared with 2,538 in the previous year, showing an increase of 477 applications. Of these, 2,525 were disposed of against 2,159 last year, leaving a balance of 490 at the end of the year. The execution work of both the courts of Nyayadhish and Sar Nyayadhish and of the Sardars' Court is done by the Nyayadhish alone.

106. The total number of applications for execution of decrees represented a value of Rs. 1,60,047, as compared with Rs. 1,61,384 last year. The total amount recovered in execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 1,04,260 against Rs. 43,795 in the preceding year.

107. Judgment debtors were arrested and imprisoned in 9 cases against 11 in the last year. Under an old rule of this State, the maximum term of imprisonment for a judgment debtor was 2 years. This rule has been cancelled and section 342 of the Civil Procedure Code has been brought into force during the year of report.

108. The decrees relating to Sarkari land were transferred for execution to the Revenue Department until last year. But the rule was a little modified during the year of report. It has been ordered in accordance with provisions of section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code that all the decrees capable of execution by sale of any immovable property belonging to an agriculturist should be transferred for execution to the Revenue Department.

109. The total number of decrees transferred for execution to the Revenue Department amounted to 57 including 2 remaining undisposed of at the end of last year, as compared with 34 in the previous year. Of these, 33 were disposed of leaving a balance of 24 at the end of the year.

110. Of the 33 decrees disposed of, 18 or 54.5 per cent, were settled by mutual agreement. Property was sold in only 5 cases and instalments were made in one case. 7 decrees were returned to the Civil Court, and possession was given back in 2 cases.

Civil Appeals.

111. The following table shows the civil appellate work done by the different courts during the year :—

Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		Results.								Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compounded or otherwise disposed of.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Huzur Court.																						
Second Appeals	7	1	13	15	20	16	19	16	1	...	13,315	8,201	4	13	5	3	...	...	2	...	8	...	56	123
First Appeals	1	17	87	33	88	50	71	48	17	2	20,828	18,560	57	28	4	3	3	16	3	...	4	1	37	141
Sar Nyadhish Court.																						
First Appeals	...	...	...	56	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	10,239	...	21	...	5	...	21	...	8	...	1	...	10·9
Total ...	8	18	100	104	108	122	90	120	18	2	34,143	37,000	61	62	9	11	3	37	5	8	12	2	93	89·6

112. It will appear from the above statement that there were 122 appeals for disposal during the year of report, as compared with 108 in the previous year, giving an increase of 14 appeals. Of these, 16 were second and 106 were first appeals. All the second appeals were disposed of but 2 of the first appeals remained pending at the end of the year in the Huzur Court.

113. The number of miscellaneous appeals received and disposed of, including 2 remaining pending at the end of the year, was 30.

(h) Registration.

114. Appendix XV gives the number of documents presented for registration and documents registered during the year of report.

115. The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report and that preceding it.

Nature of Documents.	1894-95.			1893-94.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Instrument of gifts	17	7,252	191	11	2,924	89	
Sale-deeds	423	1,52,266	4,614	379	1,18,715	3,614	
Mortgages	575	1,35,721	2,164	624	1,52,430	2,295	
Authority to adopt	...	.....	.....	1	.....	10	
Wills	13	11,229	183	19	38,064	621	
Leases	52	2,546	93	133	43,557	239	
Miscellaneous deeds	12	11,554	189	9	631	23	
Fines and commission fees ...	...	.....	896	...	.....	1,083	
Total	1,092	3,20,558	8,330	1,176	3,56,321	7,974	
Deduct expenditure ...	...	.....	745	...	.....	756	
Net increase	...	.....	7,585	...	.....	7,218	

116. It must be noted here that these figures are for report year and cannot tally with the financial figures given in para 155 for Samvat years.

117. From the above statement, it will appear that during the year under report there were 1,092 registrations recorded against 1,176 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 84 transactions. This decrease was largely due to the introduction of the new Registration Act which has excluded, from the class of compulsory registration, leases for the term of one year and documents of less than Rs. 50 in value.

118. The aggregate stated value of the property affected by instruments presented for registration during the year of report amounted to Rs. 3,20,558 against 3,56,321 in the previous year. But there is not a corresponding decrease in the fees realized. On the contrary there is an increase of Rs. 356, the gross receipts being Rs. 8,330 against 7,974 last year. This result is due to the fact that the rate of fee for sale deeds is higher than that for mortgages and there was an increase in the number of sale deeds and decrease in that of mortgages during the year of report. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 745 against 756 last year.

119. An important change in the administration of the Registration Department was made during the year of report in accordance with the amended Registration Act. Up to last year the Dewan was the registering officer, all the registration work being done in his office. If he refused registration on account

of the denial of execution of documents by the executors, the persons presenting the documents for registration had to go to the Civil Court to prove execution. This caused great inconvenience and expense to the public. To remove it the registration work has been separated from the Dewan's office and entrusted to a separate and independent Sub-Registrar. He has also been appointed Registrar of marriages and divorces.

120. Appeals now lie to the Dewan over the orders of refusal for registration passed by the registering officer. There were 5 refusals to register during the year of report against 20 last year. Against all of these refusal orders appeals were preferred to the Dewan who ordered registration in 4 cases.

121. The number of documents remaining unregistered at the end of the year was 51 against 91 last year.

Municipal Administration.

122. There is only one Municipality in this State in the town of Cambay. Its affairs are administered by a State officer, as it is considered to be a State Department.

123. The income of the Municipality is derived from *Sudherai Vero* which is of the nature of Octroi and from fees and rent of land. If the income is less than the expenditure the State contributes a sum sufficient to make up the deficit.

124. The income of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 10,210 in Samvat year 1950 as compared with Rs. 11,627 in 1949. The total amount of expenditure in 1950 was Rs. 15,333 against Rs. 18,283 in the previous year. The amount contributed by the State in 1950 was Rs. 5,123 against 6,656 in 1949. The decrease in these items is due to the fact that in the year 1949 there was an intercalary month.

125. Due attention was paid to the conservancy and sanitation of the town as usual and all the wells used for drinking purposes were cleansed during the year of report.

126. The number of fires in the city was 2 during the year against 3 last year and the value of property destroyed by fire was Rs. 4,215 against Rs. 8,338 last year.

127. The number of new houses built during the year amounted to 78 against 126 last year and the number of houses repaired was 2,761 against 1,915 last year.

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

128. The rainfall in the monsoon of 1894 was exceptionally heavy, being 54.94 inches, as compared with 32·55 inches in the previous year. It was far above the average of the last five years which was 29.52 inches. The fall in June was very good for Kharif sowings but excessive rain in July injuriously affected the early sown crops and prevented further sowing. It was, however, very beneficial to rice which was especially good. The light showers of August were very good for cotton and gave a further opportunity for Kharif sowing. The rainfall was

considered sufficient and seasonable till August and promised bumper crops, but the expectations were not realized owing to a very heavy fall in September and October. These late heavy rains very much spoiled bajri, rice and cotton crops and converted what was expected to be a very favourable season into an unfavourable one. On account of excessive moisture the outturn of wheat was below the average and that of cotton was very little. On the whole both the Kharif and Rabi crops were poor and the year was not good for the cultivators.

Agriculture.

129. The following table exhibits the total area of cultivated and uncultivated Sarkari and Barkhali land in the Samvat year 1851.

Cultivated *i. e.*, occupied.			Uncultivated *i. e.*, unoccupied.			Total.
Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,07,197	10,884	1,18,081	22,740	50,366	73,106	1,91,187

130. It will be seen from the above statement that out of 1,91,187 acres of the total area, 1,18,081 acres were under occupation and the rest was unoccupied—of the occupied area, 1,07,197 acres were cultivated and the rest was fallow.

131. The following table shows the principal crops grown in the gross area cropped during the year of report :—

Crops.	Area.	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped.
Food crops.—		
Wheat ...	47,570	43.30
Bajri ...	15,123	13·76
Jar ...	11,646	10·60
Paddy ...	7,351	6·69
Coarse grains.—(Kodra, Bavto) ...	5,329	4·85
Others ...	874	0·79
Pulses ...	6,156	5·60
Total food crops ...	94,049	85·61
Non-food crops.—		
Cotton ...	6,748	6·14
Oil seeds...	6,593	6.0
Tobacco ...	1,724	1·56
Others ...	734	0·66
Total non-food crops ...	15,799	14·38
Total area cultivated ...	1,09,848	.....
Deduct area twice cropped, &c. ...	2,651	.....
Area net cropped ...	1,07,197	.....

132. It will be seen from the above that out of the total area cultivated, 94,049 acres or 85·61 per cent were under food crops and the rest was under non-food crops.

133. The area irrigated during the year of report was only 1,040 acres or ·94 per cent of the total area cropped. As regards means of irrigation there are 620 *Paka* wells, 129 *Katcha* wells and 72 tanks. Besides these, there are 232 paka wells, 87 katcha wells and 48 tanks which are used for the purpose of drinking. There are again 50 wells and 340 tanks set apart for the purposes of bathing and washing and for the use of cattle.

Tagavi Advances.

134. The amount of Tagavi advanced to the cultivators during the year of report was Rs. 6,007 against Rs. 2,200 in the previous year. Of these Rs. 1,897 were advanced for the purpose of purchasing bullocks and Rs. 4,110 for seed. The cultivators appreciate the advantages of Tagavi and are punctual in re-paying the amount advanced. No Tagavi was applied for sinking of wells or permanent improvements of land. Steps have been taken to impress on the minds of the cultivators the advantages of these works.

Agricultural Stock.

135. Appendix XVI gives the details of the agricultural stock in the Cambay State during the year of report. It will be seen from that statement that the total number of cattle rose from 43,367 last year to 44,543 during the year of report showing an increase of 1,176. This is a good sign. The number of horses and mares and ponies shows a slight increase during the year of report, being 501 against 494 last year. But there is a large increase in the number of sheep and goats which were 5,795 against 5,104 last year.

136. The number of ploughs was 5,440 against 5,277 last year showing an increase of 163. The number of carts used for driving purposes was 403 against 355 last year and of those kept for carrying loads was 3,158 against 3,057 last year. On the whole there is a general increase in the agricultural stock.

137. Three mowers or grass cutting machines by Walter A. Wood were purchased from Macbeth and Co. of Bombay during the year of report for the State grass preserves. They have proved successful. One machine does the work of 40 labourers in a day and the daily cost is Rs. 1-4-0 only being the hire of a pair of bullocks and wages of 2 labourers. The price of this machine is Rs. 385. The advantages of these mowers were brought home to the minds of the cultivators who saw them at work in the State preserves.

Horticulture.

138. There are five State gardens in Cambay one of which is open to the public. They were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 7,925 in Samvat year 1950 against Rs. 10,422 in the previous year.

Wages of labour.

139. There was a slight rise in the rate of wages of both the skilled and unskilled labour during the year of report in consequence of the daily increasing demand. The prevailing daily rates ranged from 3 to 5 annas for unskilled labour and from 10 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 for skilled labour.

Prices of food grains.

140. The following table shows the prices, in Bombay currency, of the staple articles of food at the harvest time during the year of report, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Articles.	Prices per maund of 40 seers.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bajri	1 4 6	1 5 3
Kodra	0 11 6	0 10 3
Wheat red	1 5 0	1 5 3
Do. white	1 10 6	1 11 3
Rice	1 10 0 to 2 14 3	1 8 0 to 2 12 6
Dal Toover	1 12 6	2 0 0
Muth	0 15 0	0 15 0
Gram	1 1 6	1 0 3

Trade

141. The port of Cambay is situated at the head of the gulf of Cambay. It is a very important sea-port in Gujarat but it is getting unserviceable for large trading vessels on account of increasing silt in the creek. The shipping of the Cambay harbour consists of small coasting craft of not more than 50 tons. These vessels cannot make the port at all ordinary tides but only at spring tides. The bunder is two miles distant from the customs office and there is no arrangement at all for loading or unloading of goods. Across these two miles the cargoes are taken in carts which toil through mud, sand and silt, making sometimes only one trip and seldom more than two trips in a day. The cart hire charged for these two miles is, therefore, just equal to the freight paid for goods carried from Bombay to Cambay. The advantages of cheap transport by water are therefore lost. If the cost of transport can be reduced it will give a great stimulus to the trade of Gujarat. It is, therefore, intended to improve the communication between the harbour and the customs office by deepening the old channel and thus enabling the vessels to anchor nearer the customs office. This work will commence after the rains. It is a very favourable sign that the inclination of the river Mahi is towards Cambay. This fact gives additional encouragement to the scheme of improving the harbour.

142. The number of loaded and empty vessels that entered the port of Cambay during the year of report was 851 and 154 respectively against 758 and 157 last year, giving an increase of 93 loaded vessels. This increase is partly due to a large quantity of metal having been imported for the Cambay-Petlad road. The total capacity of the vessels that entered the port was 63,815 candies as compared with 58,099 last year.

143. The number of the vessels that cleared the port of Cambay was 447 loaded and 550 empty, of the capacity of 63,641 candies against 416 loaded and 486 empty, of the capacity of 57,806 candies last year.

144. The following table exhibits the principal articles imported and exported by sea during the last two years and their value :—

Articles.	Import.		Export.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jagree...	1,17,574	1,13,901	.....	.....
Sugar and Sugar-candy	55,114	58,803	.....	.....
Dates...	68,164	69,623	.....	.....
Cocoanuts	32,056	25,750	.....	.....
Betelnuts	4,697	5,311	.....	.....
Food grains and oil seeds	3,542	4,451	2,37,583	2,53,412
Spices and groceries...	15,180	16,177	.....	.....
Oil of sorts	18,425	23,980	2,710	1,068
Timber, Rafters and Bamboos	1,01,301	95,897	.....	.....
Iron and Ironware	16,326	15,330	.....	.....
Agate and carnelian...	15,548	22,496	.....	.....
Glass and crockery	13,951	10,951	.....	.....
Sundries	31,221	49,573	18,221	9,831
Tobacco	.....	.....	2,20,078	2,26,446
Ghee	.....	.....	134	622
Cloth	.....	.....	3,649	1,473
Copper and brass ware	.....	.....	560	61
Oil cakes	.....	.....	7,563	6,659
Hides...	.....	.....	3,745	1,185
Husks...	.....	.....	13,386	14,462
Total ...	4,93,099	5,12,243	5,07,629	5,15,225

145. It will appear from the above statement that the total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Cambay was Rs. 10,27,468 against Rs. 10,00,728 last year, giving an increase of Rs. 26,740. Cambay gathers exports and spreads imports within a radius of about 40 or 50 miles and therefore, the increase in the total value of imports and exports may be ascribed to the general development of trade.

Light boat.

146. A light boat was maintained at the port as usual for the guidance of vessels. It exhibits a steady white light from 1st October to 15th June.

147. No vessel was wrecked or damaged during the year of report in the Cambay creek.

Manufactures and Industries.

148. There was no change during the year of report in the industries of the town. The principal articles manufactured are the following:—(1) Agate or carnelian stone work, (2) Carpets; (3) *Black Chadars*, (4) Sarees and Dhotees and horn and ivory work. The demand for carnelian stone work and for *Chaders* which go to Arabia is falling on account of European competition. But the demand for the Cambay Sarees in the markets of Gujarat and Khandesh is increasing, as they are cheaper and quite equal, if not superior, to the Sarees made in Ahmedabad. Success in Saree-weaving, has encouraged some people to extend the weaving of Dhotees with silk borders and the State has resolved to give them assistance in the form of advances of money on easy terms. This is sure to give a great impetus to trade. There are about 1,027 hand looms at work in Cambay and 2,600 persons depend on them for their living.

149. The clay factory started in 1893-94 was closed in the year of report, as the expenses far exceeded the income and the articles turned out were so inferior that they could not command sale in the market.

Ginning Factories.

150. There are two ginning factories in Cambay. One contains 28 gins and the other 30. The cotton ginned by both the factories during the year of report was 1,495 candies only against 4,693 last year. The large decrease in the outturn of the gins was due to the very poor crop of cotton.

Fairs.

151. Fairs are held at Cambay and three other villages of the State. But they have no interest for people living far beyond the limits of the State.

Public Works.

152. The total outlay on Public works during the Samvat year 1950 was Rs. 78,939, Rs. 71,287 having been spent from State Funds and Rs. 7,652 from Local Funds. The amount spent on public works in the previous year from the two funds was Rs. 93,387 and Rs. 2,514 respectively. The expenditure for 1950 may be subdivided as under :—

Original Works.

	Rs.
Buildings	8,652
Water supply	5,223
Communications	39,197
	53,072

Repairs.

Buildings	8,739
Water supply	3,370
Communications	1,121
	13,230

	Rs.
Establishment	2,391
Tools and Plants	393
Miscellaneous	1,928
Maintenance of State gardens	7,925
Grand total	78,939

153. The following statement exhibits the works executed from the State Funds and from the Local Funds during the year 1950 :—

Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Building Police outposts	1,866	.....	1,866
Improvement of the Jail	1,623	.....	1,623
Building Village Choras	1,623	.....	1,623
Completing the court house...	2,107	.....	2,107
Completing the clay factory...	955	.....	955
Repairs to the State buildings	8,739	.....	8,739
Building 7 new wells, 2 water-troughs for cattle and one tank in villages	3,944	1,119	5063
Repairs to the old wells and tanks in villages	.....	3,530	3,530
Cambay portion of the Cambay-Petlad Road	37,532	.....	37,532
A new Road from Cambay to Golana	.....	1,665	1,665
Road repairs	1,040	81	1,121
Record stands...	152	.....	152
Miscellaneous...	1,897	750	.647
Maintenance of State gardens	7,925	.....	7,925
Establishment	1,884	507	2,391
	71,287	7,652	78,939

154. The State has done a great deal during recent years to improve the water supply in the villages and now there remains very little to do in that direction. The great want of the District now is the means of communications and the attention of the Durbar has already been directed to that very useful branch of public works. The Cambay portion of the Cambay-Petlad road which is a feeder to the Railway will be shortly finished and opened for traffic after the rains. A road of 17 miles in length from Cambay to Golana in the direction of Dhandhuka and Dholka of the Ahmedabad District is under construction. The earth work of this road for about 12 miles is now complete and will be finished after the rains. The money spent on it in Samvat 1951 will appear in the next year's report. It has been proposed to make next year a road from Cambay to Nedhanpore in the direction of Ahmedabad and Kaira. These two roads when complete, will give great facilities to trade.

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

155. The following two statements show the actual receipts and expenditure during the Samvat year 1950, as contrasted with the Samvat year 1949. The figures are in Cambay currency. The Samvat year 1950 ended on the 28th October

1894 and therefore the figures given in these two statements cannot tally with the figures given elsewhere in this report under the same heads of revenue and expenditure for the report year which ended on 31st May 1895. No comparison can, therefore, be made between the figures for the two different periods.

No. I. Receipts.

No.	Description of Items.	Samvat year 1949 ending with 8th November 1893.	Samvat year 1950 ending with 28th October 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue...	3,80,786	4,35,690	54,904	.....
2	Law and Justice	20,254	17,776	.....	2,478
3	Stamps	13,822	12,093	.....	1,729
4	Registration	8,993	7,576	.....	1,417
5	Customs fees	1,480	1,700	220	.....
6	Salt compensation and	50,000	50,000	.....	.....
	Nazarana paid by kanugas ...	267	267	.....	.....
		50,267	50,267	.....	.....
7	Excise...	47,396	40,104	.....	7,292
8	Opium...	25,260	19,476	.....	5,784
9	Bhang and Ganja	247	220	.....	27
10	Intoxicating Drugs	46	49	3	.....
11	Ferries	271	139	.....	132
12	Cattle pound fees and fines	4,470	3,680	.....	790
13	Import duties...	38,933	38,844	.....	89
14	Municipal Revenue	11,627	10,210	.....	1,417
15	Ginning factory fees	102	102	.....	.....
16	Education	2,207	1,992	.....	215
17	Jail	2,176	1,747	.....	429
18	Police	2,164	1,350	.....	814
19	Intestate property	331	103	.....	228
20	Darbar Press	37	126	89	.....
21	Tagavi advances	9,249	5,629	.....	3,620
22	Miscellaneous receipts	8,730	8,356	.....	374
23	Extraordinary receipts	31,193	23,049	.....	8,144
	Total receipts ...	6,60,041	6,80,278	55,216	34,979
	Balance of the khangi villages ...	14,093	14,827	734	.....
	Excluded funds	6,114	25,982	19,868	.....
	Debt	47,859	.....	.....	47,859
	Total ...	7,28,107	7,21,087	75,818	82,838
	Opening balances ...	1,06,834	87,277	.....	19,557
	Grand Total ...	8,34,941	8,08,364	75,818	1,02,395

No. II. Expenditure.

No.	Description of Items.	Samvat year 1949 ending with 8th November 1893.	Samvat year 1950 ending with 28th October 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Loans and Debts	1,23,815	1,01,084	.....	22,731
	Ordinary Expenditure.				
2	Palace Expenses	1,10,696	1,05,118	.....	5,578
3	Provisioning Department or Modikhana and Grass Ganji	68,714	58,698	.....	10,016
4	Parvarshis and Pensions	18,310	19,151	841	.....
5	Charities and Religious grants ...	5,349	6,203	854	.....

No.	Description of Items.	Samvat year 1949 ending with 8th November 1893.	Samvat year 1950 ending with 28th October 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6	Hakdars allowances	5,733	5,199	.....	534
7	Levies	38,152	23,970	.....	14,182
8	Police	40,659	32,185	.....	8,474
9	Public works Department	93,387	71,287	.....	22,100
10	Municipality	18,283	15,333	.....	2,950
11	General Administration	68,858	49,638	.....	19,220
12	Village Officers and Ravanias ...	18,337	21,670	3,333	.....
13	Opium	687	283	.....	404
14	Registration	756	620	.....	136
15	Town duty Establishment	4,551	3,984	.....	567
16	Customs and ferries	3,878	3,084	.....	794
17	Law and Justice	11,166	12,493	1,327	.....
18	Jail	3,131	2,925	.....	206
19	Medical charges including Veterinary Surgeon's and Vaccination Establishment	9,426	9,574	148	.....
20	Education and Library	13,012	13,528	516	.....
21	Printing and Stationery	2,820	2,665	.....	155
22	Postage	110	76	.....	34
23	Tribute paid to the British Government	27,405	27,405	.....	.....
	Total ordinary expenditure ...	5,63,420	4,85,089	7,019	85,350
	Extraordinary Expenses.				
	Adjustment of Revenue collection made in advance	4,543	16	.....	4,527
	Tagavi advances	13,977	1,973	.....	12,004
	Advances recoverable	8,040	14,112	6,072	.....
	Refunds	5,285	10,765	5,480	.....
	Extraordinary charges	23,928	11,590	.....	12,338
	Total expenditure ...	6,19,193	5,23,545	18,571	1,14,219
	Add—				
	Excluded funds	4,656	10,341	5,685	.....
	Repayment of loans	1,23,815	1,01,084	.....	22,731
	Total payment ...	7,47,664	6,34,970	24,256	1,36,950
	Closing balance ...	87,277	1,73,394	86,117	.....
	Grand Total ...	8,34,941	8,08,364	1,10,373	1,36,950

156. It is very gratifying to observe that the financial position which the State has attained is very encouraging. The Samvat year 1950 opened with a balance of Rs. 87,277 and closed with one of Rs. 1,73,394. It is estimated that the balance at the end of the current year 1951 will amount to Rs. 2,67,000. It is proposed to invest the balance in Government securities in order to make a reserve fund as a provision against bad seasons and also to enable the State to undertake costly public works like Railway and Harbour improvements. Rs. 1,93,000 (Bombay currency) have already been deposited in the Bank of Bombay with the view of buying Government securities at a convenient opportunity.

157. The actual receipts during the Samvat year 1950 amounted to Rs. 6,80,278 as against Rs. 6,60,041 in 1949 and the gross receipts including the opening balance and debts and deposits amounted to Rs. 8,08,364 as against Rs. 8,34,941 in the previous year. The decrease in the gross revenue is mainly due to the fact of nothing having been borrowed from sowkars in the Samvat year 1950.

158. The actual expenditure was reduced from Rs. 6,19,193 in Samvat 1949 to Rs. 5,23,545 in 1950 and the gross disbursements including debts and deposits amounted to Rs. 6,34,970 as against Rs. 7,47,664 in Samvat 1949.

159. It will be seen from the foregoing Statement No. I that there was a larger or smaller decrease of revenue under most of the heads in Samvat year 1950, as compared with 1949. This decrease is largely due to the fact that in 1950 the collection was made for 12 months, while in 1949 there was an intercalary month and the revenue for 13 months was received. The decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 54,904 under the head of Land Revenue. It is due to the introduction of Survey rates and to larger recoveries of past years' arrears. The increase under Customs, Intoxicating drugs and the Durbar Press is so small that it does not call for any explanation.

160. In the statement of expenditure there is also a larger or smaller decrease under most of the heads. It is mainly due to the fact that the Samvat year 1950, ended on the 28th October 1894, and consequently 11 monthly payments were made as against 13 in the year 1949. The falling off under Levies is partly due to the reduction made in Samvat 1950 and that under Police to the non-purchase of any horses for the sowars. The saving under Public works is the result of no big building having been made like the new court house during the year 1950, and that under General Administration is the outcome of the abolition of the office of the Special Political Agent and of reduction in the pay of the head of the Revenue office.

161. The increased expenditure under village officers is attributable to the fact that the remuneration of the village Mukhis was fixed for the first time in 1950. The increase under Law and Justice is due to the creation of an additional Court for original civil work and to the engagement of a Vakil from Ahmedabad in a Girasia case. The increase under Education is due to the opening of 6 new schools and to the establishment of 4 scholarships in the Ahmedabad Training College. The other small increase and decrease call for no remarks.

Salt.

162. An agreement has been entered into with the British Government under which the manufacture of salt in the Cambay State has been prohibited. The British Government gives to the State, as compensation, Rs. 40,000 (British currency) which represent Rs. 50,000 Cambay currency at the fixed rate of exchange. A special establishment has been maintained to destroy salt which is naturally produced in creeks.

163. There were 8 prosecutions against 8 persons under the Salt Act. All of these persons were convicted.

Opium.

164. An agreement has been made with the British Government under which cultivation of poppy and manufacture of opium are prohibited in the Cambay State and the whole of the duty on opium imported into Cambay for local consumption is remitted or refunded. The free allowance of opium has been at present fixed at 20 chests, but, it has been settled that with the increased consumption the free allowance should also be increased.

165. The right of selling opium by retail is farmed out by the State and the farmer pays a lump sum in lieu of the duty remitted. The farm has been given for a period of three years from 1895 to 1897 for Rs. 23,300 per annum. Out of the amount of the last farm Rs. 19,476 were received during the year 1950.

166. There were 31 shops for the retail sale of opium during the year against 32 last year.

167. There were two cases of opium smuggling during the year which resulted in conviction.

Abkari.

168. The right of manufacturing and selling liquor has been leased to the British Government for a period of 10 years beginning from the 1st January 1888 for a sum of Rs. 35,000, British currency, equal to Rs. 43,750 Cambay currency per year. The amount is received in monthly instalments from the Borsad Treasury. Rs. 40,104 were received on this account in Samvat 1950.

169. The number of shops for the sale of liquor and toddy was 15—12 for the sale of country liquor, one for Europe liquors and 2 for toddy against 16 last year.

170. There were only two prosecutions against the Abkari Act during the year and conviction was obtained in one case.

Bhang and Ganja.

171. The right of selling these intoxicating drugs during the year 1951 has been farmed out for Rs. 385 against Rs. 201 last year. The amount received in 1950 on this account was Rs. 220 including a part of the amount of 1951 paid in advance in the previous year.

Stamps.

172. There are three kinds of stamps used in this State. General stamps, impressed stamps and adhesive stamps. The gross receipts from these stamps amounted to Rs. 12,698 as against 14,263 last year including refunds, discount and value of the paper used. But excluding these three items the net reeeipts amounted to Rs. 12,093 as shown in the statement above.

Customs.

173. The customs receipts consisting of port dues and miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 1,700 against Rs. 1,232 Bombay currency equal to Rs. 1,480 (Cambay) last year.

174. The new British Tariff Act has been applied to the port of Cambay and was in full force up to 31st May last. The revenue received under it amounted to Rs. 4,188 but it is a part of the accounts of the financial year 1951 and will appear in next year's report.

Octroi.

175. The *Makat* or Octroi duties are levied on articles consumed in the town of Cambay. A part of this revenue called *Sudharai vero* is given to the Municipality. The total receipts in Samvat year 1950 amounted to Rs. 48,627 against Rs. 50,352 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,725. This decrease is partly due to the fact that in Samvat year 1949 there was an intercalary month and partly to the exclusion of dye-stuffs, copper and brass sheets and coals from the schedule of rates.

176. Out of the collections of Rs. 48,627, Rs. 38,844 belonged to the State as Makat or Import duties and Rs. 9,783 went to the Municipality as *Sudharai vero*. The amount of Municipal Revenue given in the financial Statement No. I above includes, besides the Sudharai vero, miscellaneous revenue, such as fees and fines and cannot tally with the figure of Sudharai vero given in this paragraph.

177. The refund rules are working satisfactorily. The amount refunded was Rs. 233 during the year 1950.

Ferries.

178. The number of ferries during the year of report was the same as last year. There were 2 ferries across the Mahi river and 4 across the Sabermati. The right of plying these ferries was farmed out for Rs. 139 against Rs. 282 last year. The collections under this head amounted to Rs. 139. The ferry plying between Ingoli of the Dholka Taluka and Kalodra of this State is under the management of the Dholka Mamlatdar. Its proceeds are to be equally divided between the two Governments, but this State has received nothing during the last 16 years. On the contrary it has paid Rs. 870 during that period as its share of the expenses. The ferry is said to work at a loss. The management requires a little more looking after. None of the ferries of Cambay is in this condition.

Pensions and Parvarshis.

179. On the 1st June 1894 there were 379 pensioners and parvarshidars. Of these 28 died, 2 were re-employed and 10 were added to the list during the year of report, making a total of 359 pensioners at the end of the year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 19,151 in Samvat year 1950 as against Rs. 18,310 in 1949. The reduction in the number will affect the expenditure in 1951, the sanctioned amount for which in the Budget of 1951 is Rs. 19,825 against Rs. 20,628 in the last budget.

CHAPTER VI.—Medical Services and Vital statistics.

180. The Kennedy Hospital at Cambay was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 8,014 in Samvat year 1950 against Rs. 7,603 in the previous year. The details of the expenses are given below :—

	Rs.
Establishment charges	4,159
Medicine and Instruments	3,611
Miscellaneous	244
Total ...	8,014

181. The following table shows the amount of medical relief afforded to the sick during the year of report as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
1893-94	162	24,027	22,680	1,331	1	227	7,603	317·4
1894-95	190	25,331	23,910	1,415	3	193	8,014	339·3
Increase	28	1,304	1,280	84	2	...	411	21·9
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...

182. It will be seen, from the above Statement that the total number of patients treated during the year was 25,521 against 24,189 last year; of these, 25,331 were out-door and 190 in-door patients. The daily attendance was 339·3 of which 144 were males, 93 females and 102.3 children. There was no special reason for the increase of patients.

183. Of 25,521 patients treated, 19,274 were Hindus, 5,324 Musalmans, 680 Parsis, and 243 other classes.

184. The following table shows the diseases treated during the year, as contrasted with the preceding year :—

Diseases.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fevers	4,259	4,484	225	.....
Skin diseases, Boils and abscess	3,876	5,655	1,779	.....
Eye and Ear diseases	2,943	3,330	387	.....
Diseases of the Alimentary canal	3,228	2,851	.....	377
Chest diseases	1,293	1,249	.....	44
Rheumatic affections	973	1,010	37	.....
Venereal diseases	615	577	.....	38
All other diseases	7,002	6,365	.....	637
Total ...	24,189	25,521	2,428	1,096

185. The prevailing diseases were Ague, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, and skin diseases. There was no epidemic during the year.

186. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year of report was 722, as against 848 last year. Of these 710 were minor and 12 major operations. The major operations consisted of 5 cases of removal of stones, 5 of amputations and 2 of operations on eye; of these one proved fatal.

Travelling Dispensary.

187. The village people appear to understand the advantages of the Travelling Dispensary. When there is great sickness in a village, the Mukhi at once asks for the assistance of the travelling doctor. The number of patients treated by the travelling doctor during the year of report was 2,648 against 2,247 last year, showing an increase of 401. Of the patients treated 2,331 were cured, 307 absented and 10 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

188. An additional facility of obtaining quinine for fever very easily has been afforded during the year of report to village people. The Mukhis of all the villages have been supplied with a box containing quinine packages worth ¼ anna each. *Bona fide* sick persons in a village may obtain quinine from the Mukhi on payment. Whether this system proves successful and popular or not will be seen next year.

189. The English nurse has been doing useful work in the Hospital in examining female patients.

Vaccination.

190. There is one vaccinator in this State working under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Gujarat. The number of persons vaccinated during the year of report was 2,029 including 17 re-vaccination cases against 2,384 in the previous year. Of the total vaccinated, 2,007 cases proved successful and 22 unsuccessful.

191. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 346 against 344 last year.

Dispensary for Animals.

192. The total number of animals treated during the year of report was 444 against 401 last year. Of these 426 were cured, 8 died, 2 were considered incurable and 8 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of the animals treated there were 171 horses and mares, 97 bullocks and cows, 84 buffaloes, 81 sheep, 6 camels, 4 dogs and 1 bird.

193. Of the cases treated, 85 were of contagious disease, 20 of skin disease, 96 of wounds and injuries, 64 of diseases and injuries of feet, 92 of diseases of digestive canal, 26 of fever, 18 of chest disease and 43 of miscellaneous diseases.

194. There was an outbreak of anthrax in two villages of this State. The Veterinary Graduate went to the villages immediately on the receipt of the report and treated the animals. 142 animals were dead before he went there and 3 died subsequently.

195. The total number of major operations performed was 20 including 4 cases of castration against 25 last year; of these, only two were unsuccessful.

196. The Veterinary Graduate visits the Panjrapole at Cambay, whenever his services are required. The managers who did not care much to give medical relief to the sick animals have now learnt the advantages to be derived from the advice and assistance of the Veterinary Graduate.

Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths.

197. The following table shows the number of births and deaths registered during the year of report as contrasted with the preceding year :—

	1893-94.			1894-95.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births.												
Cambay City	519	361	880	498	427	925	...	66	66	21	...	21
District	827	728	1,555	933	844	1,777	106	116	222	...	...	...
Total ...	1.346	1,089	2,435	1,431	1,271	2,702	85	182	267	...	...	...
Deaths.												
Cambay City	624	490	1,114	634	698	1,332	10	208	218	...	...	...
District	984	773	1,757	1,028	978	2,006	44	205	249	...	...	...
Total ...	1,608	1,263	2,871	1,662	1,676	3,338	54	413	467	...	...	...

198. The total number of births registered during the year of report was 2,702 against 2,435, showing an increase of 267. The ratio of birth per 1,000 of population was 30·1 against 27·1 last year. This is an improvement. Out of every 100 births there were 53 males and 47 females. The population of the State according to the last census was 89,722.

199. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 3,338 against 2,871 last year, showing an increase of 467. This increase is probably due to the very heavy rainfall of the last season. The death rate per 1,000 of population was 37·2 against 31·9 last year. In every 100 deaths there were 50 males and 50 females. There is much room for improvement in this branch of the administration.

Chapter VII.—Education.

200. The number of schools has arisen during the year of report from 26 to 32, 5 new primary schools for boys and one for girls having been opened during the year.

201. The following table shows the number and class of schools and the average daily attendance during the year of report as compared with the last year.

Schools.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the register.	Average daily attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the register.	Average daily attendance.
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	1	56	42	1	82	44
Primary schools for boys ...	21	1,640	1,199	26	1,833	1,315
Madressa for Mahomedan boys...	1	115	67	1	120	65
Total ...	23	1,811	1,306	28	2,035	1,424
Schools for girls	2	169	90	3	173	95
School for Mogul girls	1	33	19	1	32	15
	3	202	109	4	205	110
Total ...	26	2,013	1,417	32	2,240	1,534

202. It will be seen from the above statement that the total number of schools during the year of report was 32 attended by 2,240 children against 26 schools attended by 2,013 children last year. The increase of 227 children is due to the opening of 6 new schools. The daily average attendance has increased from 1,417 to 1,534.

203. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Cambay appears to be prospering. The number of boys has increased from 56 to 82. The school was teaching up to 5th standard till last year, and the boys had to go out, after finishing their 5th standard course, to prosecute their studies further. Great inconvenience was therefore caused to them. To remove this inconvenience and to enable the boys to advance their studies here a sixth standard class has been opened in the English School during the year of report.

204. The principal girls' school at Cambay is conducted by three female teachers all of whom have been trained in the Female Training College at Ahmedabad.

205. In addition to the State schools above mentioned there are 10 private schools in villages attended by 324 boys. They do not receive any grant from the State. But there is one grant-in-aid school for Bohra children at Cambay. It is attended by 53 boys and 43 girls and receives a grant of Rs. 15 per month from the State.

206. The total cost of Education, excluding Library expenses, amounted to Rs. 12,363 during the Samvat year 1950, against Rs. 11,815 in the previous year. The fees received amounted to Rs. 1,992 against Rs. 2,207 last year. Education is given free in the Madressa and girls' schools.

207. The State has established the following scholarships for the encouragement of education :—

8 Scholarships in the Male Training College at Ahmedabad—4 of Rs. 6 each and 4 of Rs. 5 each.

2 Scholarships in the Kala Bhavan at Baroda of Rs. 5 each.

208. There was no candidate for the scholarship in the Female Training College.

209. The principal vernacular school and the branch school No. I in the city of Cambay which were under the management of the British Educational Department were handed over to the State authorities during the year of report. All the schools are now under the State management.

210. All these schools except 5 which were newly opened were examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira and his assistants.

211. The following table shows the results of examination during the year of report :—

Name of School.	Number on the register.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.	Percentage of this number to the number presented.	Percentage for the last year
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	53	40	20	50	47·6
City-Principal Vernacular School	296	276	141	51·1	25·3
Vernacular Branch School No. I.	420	282	181	64·1	53·7
Do. do. No. II.	178	110	73	66·3	58·7
Do. do. No. III.	52	27	10	37	79·3
Girls' School	138	88	49	55·6	38 7
School for Mogul Girls ...	32	10	7	70	40
Anjuman-e-Islam	119	74	58	78·3	36·1
Village schools.					
Nagara.	41	27	15	55·5	64·3
Undel	71	51	32	62·7	52·5
Tarapur	155	90	54	60	46·7
Tarapur Girls' School ...	27	14	11	78·5	90
Budhej	23	13	6	46·1	28
Jinaj	50	30	17	56·6	24·3
Sayama	38	19	4	21	72·7
Golana	36	28	17	60·7	52·3
Kalamsar	50	34	16	47	77·5
Galiana	24	22	17	70·9	57·1
Khadodhi	48	35	24	68·6	63
Shahpore	19	19	3	15·8	80
Wadgam	30	23	14	60·8	5)
Sakarpore	73	48	18	37·5	31·4
Kanjareti	29	14	11	78·6	60·9
Julla	21	13	8	61·5	40
Mitli	14	11	8	72·7	66·4
Dhuvaran	54	22	21	95·4	"
Khada					
Gudel...					
Nana Kalodra		Not	examined.		
Roheni					
Mobha					
Wadgam Girls' School ...	25	13	8	61·5	

212. These results will appear to be very satisfactory.

213. There is now no demand for schools in the villages. All the villages having a population of 800 souls and above have been provided with schools.

CHAPTER VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Destruction of Wild animals and Poisonous snakes.

214. There is no forest in this State and therefore there are no wild dangerous animals.

215. There were 11 deaths from snake-bite in the year of report against 7 last year.

216. The number of poisonous snakes killed during the year was only 8 against 90 last year. The usual reward was given.

Post Office.

217. There is only one Post office in the city of Cambay. The amount of work done during the year of report will be judged from the number of letters, cards, newspapers and parcels received in the Post office during a busy week in February last which was 4,897 against 3,610 in the same week of 1894.

218. The amount of money orders issued during the year was Rs. 29,906 as against Rs. 26,448 last year and of money orders paid was Rs. 73,137 against Rs. 70,593 last year.

219. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during the year of report was Rs. 13,142 against Rs. 10,059 last year and the amount withdrawn was Rs. 9,952 against Rs. 16,119 last year.

220. A Telegraph line has been established at Cambay during the year of report. The office has been combined with the Post office. It commenced work on the 15th December last. The line appears to be remunerative.

State Records.

221. The State records have been classified and properly arranged and are in good condition.

Durbar Press.

222. There is one State press in the City of Cambay. Cambay Gazette, a monthly periodical, published under the authority of the State is printed in the Durbar press. It has a circulation of 109 copies.

223. The total number of forms printed during the year was 2,85,271 against 2,33,540 last year. The value of the work done is estimated to be Rs. 1,084 against Rs. 968 last year. The cost of maintaining the press was Rs. 736 against Rs. 1,106 last year.

Library.

224. There is one public library at Cambay called "Lord Reay Library." It is a State institution chiefly supported by the State which gives an annual grant of Rs. 1,000.

225. An important change was made in the Library during the year of report. Hitherto only 61 paying subscribers took advantage of it. The number

was too small in a city like Cambay. To encourage literary taste of the people, it has been made a free Library for the Cambay public during the year. Any one can now step into the Library and read books and papers gratis.

226. The number of subscribers was the same as last year *i.e.* 61 and their subscription amounted to Rs. 269. These subscribers have the privilege of taking home books and newspapers. The cost of the maintenance of the Library amounted to Rs. 1,165 against Rs. 1,197 last year.

227. The total number of books in the Library was 1,627 including 240 books purchased during the year. Of these, all the law books have been sent to the newly opened Law Library attached to the Civil Court. There now remain in the Library 1,324 books; of these, 817 are Gujarati, 404 English and 103 Persian.

228. The number of newspapers and periodicals subscribed for during the year was 44.

Cemetery.

229. There is an old cemetery for Europeans at Cambay. It is in good condition. The annual repairs are done by the Kaira Public Works Department.

Horse-breeding.

230. There are two Stallions in the State, one being Arab and the other Persian. The number of mares covered during the year was 25 against 29 last year. Seven of these did not foal.

Conclusion.

231. In conclusion I have to acknowledge with p'easure the hearty co-operation and valuable assistance given to me by all the heads of departments in the work of administration. These officers have worked zealously and satisfactorily in the discharge of their duties in their respective departments and my warmest thanks are due to them.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan, Cambay State.

CAMBAY;
13th July, 1895.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS during the year ending 31st May, 1895.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Population according to the census of 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay.	Rs. 21,924-4-0 Bombay Currency.	The British Government	89,722	32 State schools and 10 private schools.	2,240 In State schools and 324 in private schools.	2,029	Ague, Rheumatism Bronchitis and skin diseases.	6,80,278 Cambay Currency.	236	Nil.	*Production.* 1 Jowar. 2 Bajri. 3 Kodra. 4 Paddy. 5 Wheat. 6 Cotton. 7 Pulses. 8 Oilseeds 9 Tobacco. *Mines.* Nil. *Manufactures.* 1 Carnelian stones. 2 Black or Mecca cloth. 3 Cotton Dhoties and Sarees. 4 Carpets. 5 Horn and Ivory work.

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1895.

No.	Name of Individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Jaffer Alli Khan Saheb Bahadur, belonging to the Momin Khan family ... ... *Principal Male Members of His Highness the Nawab's family.*	Cambay.	Feudatory.	Mogal Mahomedan Shiah.	47	Knows Persian and Urdu, was educated at Cambay.	In administering his State.	Has adoption Sanad.	Has received a Sanad (No. XVIII) guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law.	Has no son.	
2	Mirza Nazum Khan Saheb.	Do.	Brother of His Highness.	Do.	43	Knows Persian, Urdu and Gujarati, was educated at Cambay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Mirza Baker Alli Khan Saheb	Do.	Step-brother of His Highness.	Do.	44	Knows Gujarati, Persian and Arabic, was educated at Cambay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix II—*(Continued).*

Principal Officers of the State.

No	Name.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rao Bahadur Madhavram Harinarayan Vyas	Bardoli, District Surat	Dewan	Brahmin	42	Educated at Surat; knows English and Gujarati.	
2	T. G. Foard, Esquire	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England.	Police Superintendent.	European, Christian, Roman Catholic ...	40	Educated at Frome, Somersetshire, England; knows Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani.	
3	Merwanji Pestonji, Esquire ...	Bombay ...	Sar Nyayadhish ...	Parsee	31	Educated at Bombay; has passed B. A. and L. L. B. examinations; knows English, Gujarati and Persian.	
4	Azum Chandulal Nagindas ...	Surat	Nyayadhish	Kayasta	42	Educated at Bombay and Surat, knows English and Gujarati.	
5	Dr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai ...	Surat	Chief Medical Officer...	Parsee	40	Educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; knows English, Gujarati and Marathi.	
6	Azum Fakrudin Najumia	Cambay ...	Grass Ganji Daroga ...	Syed	51	Educated at Cambay and Ahmedabad; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
7	Azum Fazal Hussein Jivabhai ...	Ditto	Daroga of Import Duty and Sudhrai Collections	Bora	47	Educated at Calcutta; knows Persian, Arabic, Gujarati and English.	
8	Azum Mirza Baxi Ali Mirza Ali ...	Ditto	Daroga of Furja ...	Mogal Mahomedan ...	55	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian, Gujarati and English.	
9	Azum Abban Mia alias Jehrudin Rahimudin	Ditto	Daroga of Public Works Department and Municipality	Mahomedan Shaikh ...	35	Educated at Cambay; knows Gujarati and a little of Persian.	
10	Azum Chimanlal Durgaram ...	Amod, in Broach District ...	Daroga of Toshakhana.	Brahmakshatri ...	47	Educated at Amod, Broach and Surat; knows Gujarati and a little of English.	
11	Azum Dhanjibai Hormasji ...	Cambay ...	1st Class Magistrate...	Parsee	47	Educated at Ahmedabad; knows Gujarati and has a fair knowledge of English.	
12	Azum Chunilal Manilal	Ditto	Wahiwatdar	Nagar Brahmin ...	37	Educated at Cambay, Petlad, and Baroda; knows Gujarati, Marathi and a little of English.	
13	Azum Badiudin Rahimudin ...	Ditto	Khangi Daroga ...	Mahomedan Shaikh ...	49	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
14	Azum Bhogilal Bapulal Parekh ...	Cambay ...	Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Bania	26	Educated at Kaira, Nadiad and Bhavnagar; knows English, Gujarati and Sanskrit.	

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of CAMBAY TERRITORY 1894-95, ending 31st May, 1895.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarters Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Cambay.	Nil.	350	89,722	City of Cambay Tarapur.	31,390 5,957	89	2	1	21½	6	170	1,16,028	4,35,690	6,80,278	

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

Population of the CAMBAY STATE 1894-95.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification.									Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Immigration or Emigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.					
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Cambay State.	22,608	29,906	29,003	16,325	14,488	89,722	256	4	8	9	73,590	12,712	137	3,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gujarati and Urdu or Hindustani.	Immigrated 2,908 Emigrated 2,543	

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CAMBAY STATE, 1894-95.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, including followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	23,970	
Sappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Artillery	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	12	.....	.....	1	5		
Infantry	205	15	.....	8	8	.....	7	205	4	.....	.....	.....	17	188		
Total ...	236	16	.....	9	9	.....	7	236	4	12	.....	.....	20	216	23,970	

Cambay,

13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRÁM HARINARAYAN,

Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE for the year 1894-95, ending 31st May 1895.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent	1	Rs. 500 B. C.	32,185	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	1	„ 50 C. C.		.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	...	
Naib Fouzdar	1	„ 30 C. C.		.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Minor Police Officers (Foot) ...	18	From 9 to 25 C. C.		.....	6	1	...	...	7	4	
Special Head Constables (Foot) ...	9	„ 10 to 15 B.C.		.....	5	.....	...	...	8	1	
Police Constables (Foot)	116	„ 6 to 8 C. C.		.....	33	2	...	...	31	12	
City Mounted Police Officers ...	2	„ 40 to 45 C. C.		.....	...	.....	...	1	1	1	
Do. Sowars	16	Rs. 28 each C. C.		.....	1	.....	...	...	4	...	
District Mounted Officers	2	„ 20 C. C.		.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Do. Sowars	4	„ 18 C. C.		.....	1	.....	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	170			.....	46	3	...	2	55	19	

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1894-95 ending 31st May 1895.

NAME OF STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cambay State... ...	182	228	255	275	249	240	180	142	68	93	70·58	51·63	72·28	59·16	Five accused remained under trial.

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1894–95 ending 31st May, 1895.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
Cambay	2,868	11,309	1,270	2,312	44·28	20·44	

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number during the year 1894–95,

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1894-95.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1894-95.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance.	Committed during 1894-95.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A *Under Indian Penal Code.*							
1	Offences against the public tranquility	...	1	1	1	...	6	...
2	Offences relating to Public servants	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
3	Contempt of lawful authority of Public servants	...	4	4	4	...	6	4
4	False evidence and offences against Public Justice... ...	...	16	16	16	...	16	13
5	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
6	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
7	Offences relating to religion	1	2	3	3	...	6	...
8	*Offences affecting the human body :—*							
	(*a*) affecting life	...	2	2	2	...	4	...
	(*b*) exposing a child and concealment of birth	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
	(*c*) of hurt	1	91	92	92	...	227	22
	(*d*) of unlawful restraint	...	8	8	8	...	20	3
	(*e*) of rapes	...	1	1	1	...	2	...
9	*Offences against property :—*							
	(*a*) of theft...	...	84	84	84	...	117	74
	(*b*) of extortion	...	1	1	1	...	4	...
	(*c*) of robbery and dacoity	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
	(*d*) of criminal breach of trust	9	11	20	16	4	22	8
	(*e*) of the receiving of stolen property	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
	(*f*) of cheating	...	4	4	3	1	8	2
	(*g*) of mischief	...	35	35	35	...	71	11
	(*h*) of criminal trespass	...	15	15	15	...	19	8
10	Offences relating to marriage...	1	6	7	6	1	17	1
11	Defamation	...	4	4	4	...	17	
12	Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance	...	29	29	29	...	61	4
	Total ...	12	323	335	329	6	632	155
13	**B.** *Offences against other Laws :—*							
	(1) Opium Act	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
	(2) Salt Act	...	8	8	8	...	8	8
	(3) Abkari Act	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
	(4) Gambling Act	...	1	1	1	...	10	5
	(5) Cattle Trespass Act	...	1	1	1	...	2	...
	(6) Police Act	...	2	2	2	...	3	3
	(7) Arms Act	...	4	4	4	...	4	4
	Total ...	...	20	20	20	...	31	23
	Grand Total ...	12	343	355	349	6	663	178

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

IX.

of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CAMBAY STATE,

(ending 31st May, 1895,)

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died, during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	4	4	2	...	13	3	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Committed to Sessions.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 1.
...	...	3	6	13	...	22	205	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	2	...	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	35	7	19	1	5	74	42	...	...	47	12	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	Do. 1.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 4.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Committed to Sessions 1.
...	...	3	5	...	...	8	10	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4 Pending trial.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 Pending trial.
...	...	...	6	5	...	11	55	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 Committed to Sessions.
...	6	...	2	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 Committed to Sessions.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pending trial.
...	...	...	1	3	...	4	57	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	47	17	48	29	5	155	53	...	...	67	25	7	11	7	3	1	...	...	17 Committed to Sessions. 7 Pending trial.
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23	...	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	47	17	48	52	5	178	461	...	...	67	25	7	11	7	3	1	...	...	

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,

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Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and of offences dealt with in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1895.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial in 1894–95.					Total.								
	1893-94.	1894-95.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Magistrate 1st Class(Nyayadhish)	...	8	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	
Magistrate 1st Class (City) ...	362	333	14	230	47	344	...	18	694	653	344	117	168	17	...	7	
Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	19	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Magistrate 1st Class (Revenue Officer)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	370	343	14	232	54	345	...	18	716	663	344	117	178	17	...	7	

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

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Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by CRIMINAL COURTS in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1895.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																												Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentence. Confirmed.				Sentence. Modified.				Sentence. Reversed.				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.				
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Cambay	Dewan's Court ...	3	2	...	2	...	41	2	24	2	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sir Nyayadhish's Court	12	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	15	2	...	2	...	41	13	24	8	4	2	4	2	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	

Cambay,
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Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year, ending 31st May, 1895.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cambay	157	34	123	230	157	61·17	37 94	31	2,925	There were two deaths.

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Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st May, 1895.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1894-95.									Suits disposed of in 1894-95.								Remarks.
												Value.	Nature of suits.			Nature of suits.					Nature of suits.				Value.	Average duration.			
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money assections.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Contested.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			28
1	Civil Court.	135	58	2,462	3,364	2,597	3,422	2,539	3,248	58	174	1,58,958-0-0	52	3,086	184	2,983	278	18	7	3	1,385	944	155		Rs. a. p. 1,25,270-12-0	...	...	23·5	

Cambay,
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Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees for the year ending 31st May, 1895.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1894-95.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1894-95.			Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value of closing balance for 1894-95.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
1	The Civil Court, Cambay	442	379	35,756	2,096	2,636	1,24,291	2,538	3,015	1,60,047	2,159	2,525	1,04,260	379	490	55,787	213	86	191	

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Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS for the year ending 31st May, 1895.

Number.	Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year.		Remarks.
		Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.								
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Cambay ...	1,176	1,092	624	575	379	423	19	13	...	...	154	81	1,150	1,132	Rs. a. p. 2,99,455 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3,58,334 0 0	20	5	91	51	

Cambay,

13th July, 1895.

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Dewan.

Appendix XVI.

STATEMENT showing the AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1895.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.												Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Cattle.							Horses.				Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Carts for riding.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
		Bullocks and bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Buffaloes.			Total.	Horses.	Mares	Foals.	Total.							
					Male.	Female.	Calves.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Cambay Town...	1,120	228	369	130	889	527	3,263	170	34	12	216	659	559	269	...	262	345	
2	District Cambay	10,378	5,390	6,525	59	10,574	8,354	41,280	62	171	52	285	407	5,236	5,049	122	141	2,813	
	Total ...	11,498	5,618	6,894	189	11,463	8,881	44,543	232	205	64	501	1,066	5,795	5,318	122	403	3,158	

Cambay,
13th July, 1895.

For Statement XVII Vide para 135 of the Report.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE

For the year 1895-96.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CAMBAY STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1895–96.

INTRODUCTION.

Area, 350 square miles; Population, (1891), 89,722; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,53,800.

2. This report gives a narrative of events for the year 1895–96, which commenced from 1st. June, 1895, and ended on 31st. May, 1896. Under the standing orders of Government the general statistics are given for the year 1895–96, corresponding with Samvat year 1952, and financial figures for Samvat year 1951, which ended on 18th. October, 1895.

3. The State was governed during the year by His Highness Jafer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur, who has been on the *Gadi* for the last 16 years.

4. The year under report was an uneventful one, but this record will show that the State is progressing morally and materially.

5. The usual 17 Statements accompany.

Chapter I.—Political.

6. The political relations with the British Government and the adjoining Baroda State have been cordial and friendly.

Political relations.

7. There were three changes in the personnel of the administration during the year. Mr. T. G. Foard has reverted to the British service, having been placed in the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police, and appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, at Broach. He has been succeeded by Mr. Motishanker Lalshanker of the Surat Police. Messrs. Meherwanji Pestonji, Sar Nyayadhish, and Chimanlal Durgaram, Treasury Officer, have joined the Administration at Jamnagar, and their places have been taken up by Messrs Ratanram Manchharam, B. A., L. L. B., and Vajeram Harinarayen, Head Clerk, in the Dewan's office.

Personnel.

8. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 21,924-4-0 (British coin) to the British Government.

Tribute.

Tour of His Highness.

9. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur visited some villages of the State, and went, as usual, to the tomb of Mahomedshah Bokhari near Dholera, in the Ahmedabad District, in the month of December last. He paid a visit to Surat during the course of the year. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has been enjoying very good health.

Birthday Durbar.

10. The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated with great eclat on the 20th. May last. The day was observed as a public holiday and all the offices and schools were closed. In the morning a grand Durbar was held, and a salute of 31 guns was fired in honour of the occasion. H. W. J. Bagnell, Esquire, Collector and Political Agent of Kaira, whose camp was at Cambay, also graced the Durbar with his presence. In the evening prizes and sweetmeats were distributed to the children of all the primary schools in the hall of the High School.

Visit of the Political Agent.

11. Three successive Collectors and Political Agents visited Cambay during the course of the year. W. Doderet, Esquire, and C F. Frost, Esquire, paid a visit on the 16th. August, 1895, and 24th. February, 1896, respectively. H. W. J. Bagnell, Esquire, visited Cambay in the month of May last, and made himself well acquainted with the Cambay Administration during his long stay here.

Chapter II.—Land Revenue.

12. There are 88 villages and 17 hamlets in the Cambay State, besides the town of Cambay. Of these 9 are Inami or alienated, 5 *Khangi* or private, and the rest are *Khalsa* villages.

13. The country is naturally divided into two parts called Charotar and Bara according to the nature of the soil. In the Charotar division the soil is light and sandy, in which bajri, jar, tobacco, rice and pulses are grown. It is a thickly wooded part. But Bara is a bare, bleak tract, and the soil is black, fit for the cultivation of cotton, wheat and rice.

Jamabandhi.

14. The system of revenue management is the survey settlement system. The administration of land and the keeping of accounts are modelled on the principles of the British system. Up to the year 1893 the Bhagvati system was in force in the Cambay State. In 1894 the Bhagvati was abolished, and the survey settlement was introduced.

15. This is the third year of the new settlement. The full demands are not to be made till the 7th year of the settlement, the Igatpuri concessions having been applied to the new rates here.

16. The Jamabandhi of all the villages was done by the Dewan in five different places, in the presence of the village officers and members of the newly constituted Village Panch. In these annual meetings all the points connected with the village administration of the year are freely talked over, and the representative men of the villages take the opportunity of speaking out their minds as to their grievances and making known their wants such as Choras, wells, tanks, schools, &c. The Jamabandhi work lasted from 3rd. to 24th. March, 1896.

17. The following table shows the results of the Jamabandhi settlement for the Samvat year 1952, as compared with the Land Revenue of the year 1951 :—

Year.	Fixed Land Revenue,	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Revenue for 1951	3,84,164	27,027	4,11,191
Amount settled at the Jamabandhi of 1952.	3,75,432	18,026	3,93,458
Increase	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	8,732	9,001	17,733

18. The amount of Land Revenue settled at the Jamabandhi of 1951, was Rs. 4,00,944. To this Rs. 10,247 were added subsequent to the Jamabandhi, and the total revenue for the year 1951, is put down at Rs. 4,11,191. The result of the Jamabandhi for Samvat year 1952, is a net decrease of Rs. 17,733, which is due to the following causes :—

Decrease.

Fixed Land Revenue,	Rs.	
By land thrown up	14,181	
Do. forfeited on account of non-payment of rent, &c.	1,872	
Minor causes...	571	
		Rs. 16,624
Fluctuating Revenue.		
Items not ascertained at the time of the Jamabandhi	3,325	
Decrease in the realization from the sale of fruits, woods, grazing and indigo refuse	1,561	
Do. in Nazarana or sale of occupancy right ...	2,463	
Do. in revenue erroneously omitted in past years.	1,522	
Do. in notice fee	499	
Do. in unauthorized cultivation...	322	
Miscellaneous items	249	
		Rs. 9,941
	Total decrease	Rs. 26,565

Increase.

Fixed Land Revenue.

By land taken up	7,099	
Service land of Mukhis made Khalsa as their remuneration has been fixed in cash	594	
Minor causes	199	
		——Rs. 7,892

Fluctuating Revenue.

Sale of state rights in fruit trees	533	
Authorized cultivation	253	
Minor items	154	
		—— Rs. 940
		Total increase Rs. 8,832
		Net decrease Rs. 17,733

19. From the above it will be observed that the decrease of Rs. 8,732 in the fixed Land Revenue, is mainly due to a large area of land having been relinquished during the year. This decrease in cultivation is partly attributable to the last season proving bad from an agricultural point of view, and partly to the scale of remission of Survey assessment being lowered in the third year of the settlement. Holdings, the assessment of which was enhanced under the survey settlement, will continue to be given up during the next three years, as the amount of enhancement to be remitted will go on decreasing till the 6th year, and the full demand will be enforced in the 7th year of the settlement.

20. The decrease of Rs. 9,001 in the miscellaneous Land Revenue is not real, because revenue ascertained subsequent to the Jamabandhi will be added at the close of the revenue year, and thus the decrease will be greatly reduced.

Remissions.

21. Out of the revenue of Rs. 3,93,458 for the year 1952 a sum of Rs. 13,771 was remitted on account of the enhancement of assessment at the time of the introduction of the survey settlement, according to the sliding scale of remissions sanctioned by Government. A remission of Rs. 82 was also granted on acconnt of the death or desertion of occupants and land lying waste. The total remissions amounted to Rs. 13,853.

Revenue collections.

22. The revenue settled at the time of the Jamabandhi was Rs. 3,93,458. To this was added a sum of Rs. 3,225 on account of items of revenue settled subsequent to the Jamabandhi. The total revenue for collection was therefore Rs. 3,96,683 against Rs. 4,11,191 in Samvat year 1951. Out of this, Rs. 3,66,447 were collected up to 31st. May, 1896, including the amount of remissions granted.

There remains a balance of Rs. 30,236 to be recovered before the year closes in November next. Measures are in progress for the recovery of the amount, and a greater portion of the arrears will, it is hoped, be recovered before the end of the revenue year. The last two years were very bad for the Cambay cultivators. There was very heavy rain in Samvat year 1951, and insufficient rain in 1952. Postponements of land revenue have therefore been given to some of the occupants too poor to pay the amount of their Khatas. Instead of forfeiting the occupancies and selling a few petty moveable articles of revenue defaulters in order to recover arrears, it is better to give them postponements until the next season. This procedure is beneficial to the landlord as well as to unfortunate tenants.

Outstanding balances.

23. The following table shows the state of the outstanding balances of revenue for past years :—

Year.	Balance on 31st May 1895.	Recovered up to 31st. May, 1896.			Balance at the end of May, 1896.
		In cash.	Written off.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due for all the previous years up to 1946 ...	16,908	1,674	2,080	3,754	13,154
1947 ...	2,160	99	504	603	1,557
1948 ...	1,806	303	752	1,055	751
1949 ...	2,554	316	1,073	1,389	1,165
1950 ...	4,970	1,139	1,622	2,761	2,209
	28,398				
1951 ...	8,392	1,996	996	2,992	5,400
Total Rs. ...	36,790	5,527	7,027	12,554	24,236

24. The balance shown against Samvat year 1946 is Rs. 13,154. It is not for one year, but for all the past years previous to the advent of British administration in 1946. It then amounted to Rs. 1,78,646, but it has now been reduced to Rs. 13,154.

25. The total outstanding balances for past years on the 31st. May, 1896, was Rs. 24,236 against Rs. 36,790 last year, including the arrears for Samvat year 1951.

26. Out of the arrears of past years Rs. 7,027, were written off during the year under report for the following reasons :—

	Rs.
By death, desertion or poverty of the occupants...	3,682
Land remaining uncultivated	139
Remission of overcharged Salami	2,657
Miscellaneous causes...	549
Total Rs.	7,027

27. When the recovery of arrears appears to cause hardship to the defaulters the amount is written off. In other cases the recovery is made in small instalments.

Alienation.

28. The issuing of Sanads is in progress.

Village officers.

29. The village establishment consists of a Talati, a Mukhi and a Deputy Mukhi. The two latter officers jointly do both the Revenue and Police work. They are not hereditary officers, but are selected by the State from the best qualified candidates on the occurrence of a vacancy. The Mukhi and his Deputy represent two important communities or different factions of a village. When a Mukhi's place is vacant the Deputy Mukhi of the village generally gets the place.

30. These village officers are improving every year. They take interest in their work and try to do it carefully. No Mukhi was dismissed for misconduct during the year. But three Mukhis were suspended for short periods for neglect of duties.

31. The village Mukhis look after cattle pounds in their villages and are allowed 25 per cent of the cattle pound fees as remuneration. No case of misappropriation of cattle pound fees took place during the year of report. It is a rule in this State that the Mukhis should keep the fee in their charge, until it amounts to Rs. 5, when it should be remitted to the Wahivatdar's office at Cambay.

Boundary disputes.

32. The two old boundary disputes with the villages of Pipli and Boru in the Talukas of Dhandhuka and Dholka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, are still pending before the Gujarat Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Waste land.

33. The following table shows the area in acres of land lying waste in the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—.

Year.	Cultivable land lying waste at the beginning of the year.	Relinquished during the year.	Taken up during the year.	Waste remaining at the end of the year.	Percentage of cultivable area lying waste.
1894-95 (1951)	22323	3,761	3,344	22,740	26·32
1895-96 (1952)	22740	4,524	2,048	25,216	29

34. The total area of Sarkari cultivable land in Samvat year 1952, was 87,265 acres. Of these 25,216 acres are waste, and 62,049 acres are under actual cultivation. There is an increase of 2,476 acres in the quantity of waste land owing to reasons explained in para. 19 above, and to bad drainage. The last cause has been removed to a great extent during the year.

35. The scheme prepared by the Executive Engineer of Kaira for the improvement of the drainage, was carried out during the year of report. The Alang Canal above the village of Changda has been repaired so as to allow the water coming from the North-eastern British villages to flow off to the Sabarmati river near the village of Kasbara through the new channel made last year from Daloli to Kasbara. A channel has also been dug in Matlakoi between the villages of Warsada and Wali to carry off the rain water coming from the eastern villages to the Nalla at Rohoni. The old channel from the village of Tarapur to Moraj has also been repaired during the year of report. The advantages of the improved drainage will be seen within the next two or three years.

Revenue accounts.

36. The system of revenue accounts is the same as adopted in the British Districts, the accounts having been kept in the Village and Taluka forms given in Hope's Manual of accounts. They are carefully examined at the time of Jamabandhi and at the end of the year, when the accounts are closed. The accounts of all the offices are regularly examined by the auditing establishment.

Local Fund.

37. Local Fund cess is charged at the rate of half an anna per rupee of full assessment of Sarkari as well as Barkhali land. The total revenue under this head for Samvat year 1952 amounted to Rs. 18,026 up to 31st. May last against Rs. 18,348 for the year 1951. This latter sum was raised to Rs. 18,384 at the end of the revenue year, Rs. 36 being added subsequent to the Jamabandhi last year. The decrease of Rs. 358 is due to the decreased Land Revenue. Out of Rs. 18,026 to be collected, Rs. 16,364 were received up to 31st. May last, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,662, which will be recovered before the year closes in November next.

38. During the Samvat year 1951 Rs. 22,801 were spent on Local Fund works as against Rs. 7,652 in the year 1950. The details of the expenditure are given in para 172.

39. The Local Fund cess was first levied in the Samvat year 1950. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of Local Funds during the last three years :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1950	20,696	7,931	All these figures include people's contributions.
1951	21,078	22,889	
1952	17,337	25,584	Allotted in the current year's Budget.
Total Rs. ...	59,111	56,404	

40. The Local Fund revenue is not merged in the general income of the State. A separate account is kept of Local Fund revenue and expenditure, which appear in the Budget under the head of "Excluded Funds." The details of the Local Fund expenditure are given along with the State Public Works expenditure in the statement given in para 172, because Government have prescribed that form.

The Village Panch.

41. The act constituting Village Panch or committees for the supervision of village sanitation and works of public utility in villages introduced last year, has been in operation for the last 7 months only. The Panch has been constituted in 58 villages. The village elders who are appointed in these recognized committees meet in Choras, when necessary, to consider local questions. The position of the village elders being thus recognized, they are naturally encouraged to devote attention to village public matters.

42. The first important result of the working of these Panchayats during the year under report, is the improvement in the sanitation of villages. The village Bhangis enjoying service land have been placed under the Panch. They daily sweep all the streets, which present a clean appearance. These Panchayats are also of great use in raising the village voluntary contribution towards the Public Works to be executed in their villages and in carrying out the works.

Chapter III.—Protection.

(a) Legislation.

43. The Cambay State has its own Limitation, Registration, Stamps and Court fee Acts, which are working very smoothly. Some of the British Acts also are followed in spirit. No new measure was introduced during the year under report.

(b) Military.

44. Appendix V gives the details of the Military force.

45. The strength of the force is the same as last year. It is as given below:—

	Men.
Moglai Paga...	25
Berakhs and Beradari	205
Artillery	6
	236

46. The re-organized body of Military levies is to consist of 211 men as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4909, dated 12th. August, 1893. But the Moglai Paga is not included in the scheme referred to in that resolution. Deducting 25 men of the Moglai Paga from the total of 236 we get the sanctioned strength.

47. The Moglai Paga is composed of Mogal sowars, who serve as body guards to His Highness the Nawab Saheb. They are provided with cavalry swords.

48. The Berakhs and Beradari people are not in uniform and are not disciplined. They are provided with ordinary swords and matchlocks. But they are not fit for military duties. They are like ordinary peons. 65 of them are employed as Tehnatis or attendants, and the rest do the work of watch and ward at the Town and Durbar gates. But their important function is to attend the holiday *swaris* or State ceremonial processions, where their presence is quite indispensable.

49. The total cost of the maintenance of these levies in the Samvat year 1951, was Rs. 26,156 against Rs. 23,970 in the preceding year, the increase of Rs. 2,186 being due to twelve monthly payments having been made in 1951 against 11 in 1950.

(e) Police.

50. The Police Department was in the charge of Mr. T. G. Foard, Superintendent of Police, from 1st June to 4th December, 1895. Mr. Dhanjibhai Hormasji, First Class Magistrate, acted as Superintendent of Police on the reversion of Mr. Foard to the British service, till the arrival of the permanent incumbent Mr. Motishanker Lalshanker on the 30th May last.

51. Appendix VI gives the details of the Police force. It is composed of 170 men, 23 being mounted police and 147 foot police. The distribution of the force is shown below.

Strength.

Doing Regular Police work in the City.

	Foot Police.	*Sowars.*
At the 11 Thanas...	37	...
City Jamadars	3	...
General duty	10	15
	50	15
In the District.		
At 11 outposts	27	8
Total doing duty	77	23
Not doing Regular Police work.		
Jail guards	22	...
Guards to the palace and other public buildings	26	...

Attached to the Magistrate's Court ...	1	...	
At the Head Quarter	5	...	
Officers—Superintendent, Chief Constable, and Naib-Fouzdars	4	...	
	—	...	
	58	...	
	135	23	
		158.	

52. It will be seen from the above that out of the sanctioned force of 170 men, 158 are on duty now. The difference of 12 men is due to vacancies not filled up. Out of 158 men on duty only 77 foot police and 23 mounted police are doing regular police work in the city and the district, excluding the four officers, The rest of the force, 58 men, are employed in guarding the Jail and other public buildings and doing miscellaneous duty.

53. Out of the 77 foot police and 23 mounted police doing regular police work, 27 men and 8 sowars have been doing duty in the district. There are 11 Thanas in the district, and they are so closely situated that there is not the least necessity to increase the number of the Thanas or the men stationed there. The area of the state is very limited and the present arrangement works very well. Some objection was raised to the distribution of the police force during British management. But Major Kennedy, Special Political Agent, fully explained, in para 29 of his Annual Administration Report for the year 1891-92, the reasons, which necessitated the concentration of a large proportion of the force in the city, and the arrangement has been allowed to stand as it is.

54. The force was maintained at a cost of Rs. 37,034 in Samvat year 1951 against Rs. 32,185 in the previous year. The principal reason for the increase is that there were 12 monthly payments in 1951 against 11 in 1950.

Cost.

55. The drill and discipline of the force were properly attended to.

56. Appendix VII shows the result of the working of the Police during the year of report. The total number of offences reported to the police was 239 against 236 last year. Of these 11 were excluded as false under the orders of the Magistrates. Of these 228 true cases, 145 were sent up for trial to magistrates and 83 remained undetected.

Working of the Police.

57. Out of 145 cases committed for trial, 100 resulted in convictions, 22 in discharge, 16 were compounded, 2 were excluded as false after commitment, and 5 remained pending at the end of the year.

58. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 253. Of these, 232 accused persons were committed for trial to Magistrates, and 21 were released by the police without being brought to trial. Of the persons sent up for trial 140 were convicted, 84 acquitted or discharged including 29 persons involved in 16 compounded cases, and 8 remained under trial at the end of the year.

59. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 55·33 against 51·63 in 1894–95, of convictions to persons sent up for trial was 60·34 against 59·16 in 1894–95, and of convictions to persons actually tried was 74·46 against 72·08 in 1894–95.

60. Appendix VIII shows that the value of the property reported as stolen during the year of report was Rs. 11,642 as compared with Rs. 11,309 in 1894–95. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 3,704 as against Rs. 2,312 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 31·81 as against 20·44.

Nature of Offences.

61. Out of 228 true cases reported to the Police 16 were against human body, 184 were against property and the rest were miscellaneous cases. The offences against human body consisted of 2 cases of murder, 3 of attempt to commit suicide, 1 of exposing a child with the intention of abandoning it, and 10 of hurt.

62. In the offences against property there were 88 cases of theft, and 51 of house-breaking combined with theft, 2 of robbery, 6 of house trespass, 30 of mischief, 2 of breach of trust and 5 of attempt to commit house-breaking.

Result of trials.

63. Both the murder cases resulted in acquittal. The offences of exposing the child and of attempt to commit suicide resulted in conviction. Of the 10 cases of hurt 1 resulted in conviction, 7 in acquittal, discharge or compromise, and 2 remained undetected.

64. Of the 88 cases of simple theft conviction was obtained in 49 cases, 6 resulted in discharge or acquittal, 4 remained under trial at the end of the year, and 29 remained undetected. Of the 51 cases of house-breaking and theft, 15 resulted in conviction, 2 in acquittal, and 34 remained undetected. The two cases of robbery remained undetected. Of the 6 cases of house trespass conviction was obtained in 2, 1 resulted in discharge, and three remained undetected. Of 30 cases of mischief 4 resulted in conviction, 16 in acquittal or discharge, and 10 remained undetected. Of the 2 cases of breach of trust one resulted in discharge, and the other remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the 5 cases of attempt to commit house-breaking, 2 resulted in conviction and 3 remained undetected.

65. One case of culpable homicide and one of theft, which were under trial at the end of 1894-95, were decided during the year of report and resulted in conviction.

66. Out of the cases that were undetected in previous year, 4 of theft, 1 of attempt to murder and one of escape from lawful custody were detected during the year of report. The offence of attempt to murder was pending before the magistrate at the end of the year, and other 5 cases resulted in conviction.

67. The above result shows some improvement on the record of last year.

Village Police.

68. The strength of the village Police is 356 excluding Mukhis and Deputy Mukhis. It is composed of Havaldars, Jivaidars, and Ravanias. They have to do both the revenue and police work under the orders of the Mukhis. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 14,235 in 1951 against Rs. 11,278 in 1950. The increase is due to the payment of the past year's arrears in the year of report.

(d) Criminal Justice.

69. There were in all the following 6 courts of criminal justice in the Cambay State during the year of report.

(1) His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Court.
(2) The Dewan's Court.
(3) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.
(4) The Court of the Nyayadhish.
(5) The Court of the Magistrate, First Class.
(6) Do. Honorary Magistrate, Khan Saheb Nazum Khan.

70. When the first class Magistrate Mr. Dhanjibhai was appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, the work of his court was distributed to the Nyayadhish and Wahiwatdar, the latter officer being invested with magisterial powers as a temporary measure.

71. All the original criminal work is done by the Magistrate, First Class. The cases that cannot be heard by him are sent to the Nyayadhish, who is also a First Class Magistrate, but he hears only those cases which are specially sent to him.

72. The Sar Nyayadhish tries Sessions cases. The court of the Dewan hears appeals over the decisions of Magistrates and Sessions Court. The court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb exercises extraordinary jurisdiction in matters of appeal and revision. The Honorary Magistrate has jurisdiction only in his three Jivai villages.

73. Appendices IX and X show the working of the criminal courts.

74. The total number of cases brought to trial before magistrates including 6 not disposed of last year, was 320 against 355 in the previous year. Of these 308 were disposed of during the year of report, leaving a balance of 12 cases pending at the end of the year. In five of these 12 cases warrants were not executed against the accused.

75. The total number of persons under trial during the year, was 618 against 663 last year. Of these 602 were disposed of and 16 remained under trial.

76. Of 602 accused persons dealt with by the Magistrates 298 or 49·50 per cent were discharged without trial on the offences having been compounded or the complainant remaining absent.

77. Of 304 persons tried, 180 or 59·2 per cent were convicted, 108 or 35·5 per cent were acquitted or discharged, and 16 were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial.

78. Of 180 persons convicted, 72 were sentenced with imprisonment, 36 with imprisonment and fine, and 72 with fine only.

79. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistrates was 5·7 days against 5·4 days last year.

80. The above result is satisfactory.

The Sessions or Sar Nyayadhish Court.

81. The total number of cases that came for trial before the Court of Sessions during the year of report, was 7 including one that was under trial at the end of the last year against 12 in 1894–95. Of these 6 were tried with the aid of assessors and one remained under trial at the end of the year.

82. The number of persons brought to trial before the Court of Sessions was 19 against 17 last year. Of these 18 were tried, and one remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons tried 3 in three cases were convicted and 15 in 3 cases acquitted.

83. Of the 7 cases that came before the Sessions Court for trial two were of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, one of exposing a child with the intention of abandoning it, one of theft in a dwelling house, one of mischief by fire, and one of fraudulent destruction of document. This last case was under trial at the close of the year.

84. The cases of exposing the child, of theft in a dwelling house and of culpable homicide have resulted in conviction. The accused have been acquitted in other 3 cases.

85. The accused convicted of the offence of culpable homicide was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, one convicted of theft in a dwelling house was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and one convicted of the offence of exposing a child was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment.

86. The average duration of trial was 19·8 days against 4·6 days last year, the increase being due to long postponement granted for the appearance of a witness living beyond Cambay Jurisdiction.

Criminal Appeals.

87. The total number of appeals received during the year of report was 12 against 15 last year. All of these appeals were disposed of during the year. The original orders were confirmed in 8 appeals, one was modified and in 3 appeals the convictions were reversed.

88. Two appeals were admitted in the court of His Highness the Nawab Saheb in its extraordinary jurisdiction. In both of them the orders of the lower court were reversed.

(e) Extradition.

89. The Cambay State made demands for 8 accused persons on British authorities, all of whom were surrendered during the year. The Baroda Government surrendered 8 out of 10 accused demanded, and one was surrendered by the Bhavnagar State. Five of the accused persons demanded last year were also received for trial during the year. Of these 22 persons, 17 were convicted and 5 were discharged.

90. British authorities demanded 2 accused persons from the Cambay State. Both of them were surrendered. There was no demand from Native States.

91. No difficulty was experienced in the demand and surrender of the accused.

(f) Jails and Lock-ups.

92. Appendix XII gives the details of the jail administration.

93. The total number of convicts admitted into the Cambay jail during the year of report, was 145 including 31 remaining from last year, as against 157 confined in the previous year. Of these 107 were discharged on the expiration of the terms of imprisonment, 2 were released on appeal and 36 remained in the Jail at the end of the year.

94. There was no death in the jail population during the year.

95. The daily average of convicts was 34 against 37·94 last year.

96. The total number of under trial prisoners in the lock-up was 121 against 136 last year. Of these, 73 were convicted, and sentenced, 45 were released and 3 were transferred to other Jail.

97. The total cost of the maintenance of the Jail during the Samvat year 1951 was Rs. 2,554 against Rs. 2,925 in the previous year.

98. The daily average of gross expenditure per prisoner was Rs. 0-2-8 and the net expenditure excluding Jail establishment and guards was Rs. 0-1-9.

99. The prisoners are generally employed in outdoor works. Their earnings amounted to Rs. 1,208 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 1,747 in 1950.

100. The health of the prisoners was good. There was not much sickness. The jail building is in good condition.

101. There was no escape from the Jail during the year of report.

Civil Jail.

102. The number of persons admitted to the Civil Jail was 22 against 24 last year. The average duration of confinement imposed on the debtors was 5·8 days against 14·8 days last year.

103. The cost of the maintenance of the Civil Jail amounted to Rs. 156 in 1951 against Rs. 156 in the the previous year.

(g) Civil Justice.

104. The constitution and functions of the several civil courts, that were at work during the year of report, are given below :—

1. Huzur Court.
2. Sar Nyayadhish Court.
3. Nyayadhish Court.
4. Sardars' Court.

105. The Court of the Nyayadhish hears all the original suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. The Sar Nyayadhish hears original suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. He also hears appeals over the decision of the Nyayadhish and exercises powers of the Small Cause Courts in suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

106. The Sardars' Court is composed of the Sar Nyayadhish, Nyayadhish and the Kazi of Cambay. The Sar Nyayadhish is the President of the Court. All the suits in which Sardars or nobles of the State are parties are heard by this court.

107. The Huzur Court presided over by the Dewan hears second appeals and appeals over the original decisions passed by the Sar Nyayadhish and the Sardars' Court.

108. There is another court called the Wahiwatdar's or Revenue Court presided over by the Wahiwatdar to hear possession and rent cases. The Act III of 1876 (Bombay), has been duly applied to this State.

109. Appendix XIII Shows the number and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year.

110. The total number of suits to be disposed of by the courts of the Nyayadhish and Sar Nyayadhish during the year of report amounted to 4,618 including 174 remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year, against 3,422 in 1894-95, and 2,597 in 1893-94, showing an increase of 1,196 suits. This was really a very heavy work for the courts. Of these suits, 4,403 were disposed of leaving a balance of 215 at the end of the year. The increase in the number of suits instituted is chiefly due to the introduction of the new Limitation Act. The work done by both the courts is very satisfactory.

111. Of the total number of suits for disposal, 27 related to immovable property against 52 last year; 4,187 were money suits against 3,086 last year; 11 were for certificates of heirship, and 171 were of miscellaneous nature.

112. Of the suits disposed of 3,376 or 76·6 per cent were of less than Rs. 50 in value each, and were heard by the Small Cause Court, the powers of which are exercised by the Sar Nyayadhish.

113. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 1,64,350 against Rs. 1,58,958 last year.

114. The percentage of contested cases to total number decided was 20·6. The average duration of suits was 44·2 days against 23·5 days last year.

Sardars' Court.

115. The total number of cases that came for disposal before the Sardars Court during the year of report was 5. Three of these were disposed of during the year, two being amicably settled and 2 remained pending at the end of the year. The total value of the suits amounted to Rs. 3,744 against Rs. 7,974 last year.

Wahiwatdar's Court.

116. The Wahiwatdar decided 98 cases under Act III of 1876 (Bombay), during the year of report against 95 last year. He also disposed of 71 rent cases against 29 last year.

Durkhast or Execution of decrees.

117. Appendix XIV gives the result of the applications for execution of decrees.

118. The work of executing the decrees of all the Civil Courts is done by the Court of the Nyayadhish. The total number of applications for execution of decrees during the year of report was 3,112 including 490 pending from last year, as against 3,015 in 1894-95, showing an increase of 97 applications. Of these 2,663 were disposed of against 2,525 last year, leaving a balance of 449 at the end of the year. This shows that the work done is satisfactory.

119. The applications for execution of decrees represented a value of Rs. 1,79,948 as compared with 1,60,047. The value of the applications disposed of was 1,23,238 and the amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 45,349 during the year of report.

120. Judgment debtors were arrested and imprisoned in 7 cases against 9 in the previous year.

121. Decrees relating to immovable property of agriculturists are transferred for execution to the Revenue Department. The total number of decrees transferred for execution to the Revenue Department during the year of report was

119 including 24 remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year, as compared with 57 in the previous year. Of these 82 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 37 at the end of the year.

122. Of the 82 applications disposed of 46 or 56 per cent were disposed of by mutual agreement. Property was sold in only 6 cases. 12 decrees were returned to the Civil Court and instalments were made in 18 cases.

Civil Appeals.

123. The following table shows the civil appellate work done by the different courts during the year :—

Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed		Results.								Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compounded or otherwise disposed of.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Huzur Court.																						days.
Second Appeals...	1	...	15	15	16	15	16	15	...	...	8201	7879	13	7	3	3	...	1	...	...	4	123·	84·8
First Appeals ...	17	2	33	1	50	3	48	3	2	...	18560	1100	28	1	3	...	16	...	...	...	1	2	141·	171·6
Sar Nyayadhish Court																						
First Appeals ...	...	...	56	69	56	69	56	67	...	2	10239	10230	21	33	5	9	21	16	8	5	1	4	10·9	28·5
Total ...	18	2	104	85	122	87	120	85	2	2	37000	19209	62	41	11	12	37	17	8	5	2	10	89·6	43·5

124. From the above statement it will appear that there were 87 appeals for disposal during the year of report as compared with 122 appeals in the previous year, giving a decrease of 35 appeals. Of these 15 were second and 72 were first appeals. All the second appeals were disposed of, but 2 first appeals remained pending in the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish at the end of the year. The decrease in the number of appeals shows that the decisions of the lower court give satisfaction to the parties.

125. Four miscellaneous appeals were received by the Huzur Court for disposal. All of these were disposed of during the year.

(h) Registration.

126. Appendix XV gives the number of documents registered during the year of report.

127. The following table exhibits the receipt and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Nature of documents.	1894-95.			1895-96.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Instruments of gift ...	17	7,252	191	9	4,521	127	
Sale deeds	423	1,52,266	4,614	304	1,46,763	3,355	
Mortgages	575	1,35,711	2,164	657	1,94,530	2,986	
Authority to adopt ...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	10	
Wills	13	11,229	183	2	3,900	49	
Leases	52	2,546	93	28	5,594	183	
Miscellaneous deeds ...	12	11,554	189	12	9,553	276	
Fines and commission fees.	...	.....	896	...	.....	600	
Total ...	1,092	3,20,558	8,330	1,013	3,64,861	7,586	
Deduct expenditure ...	...	.....	745	...	.....	1,062	
Net increase	...	.....	7,585	...	.....	6,524	

128. It must be noted here that these figures are for report year, and cannot tally with the financial figures given in para 174 for Samvat year.

129. The above statement shows that there were 1,013 documents presented for registration during the year of report against 1,092 last year, showing a decrease of 79 documents. The decrease is due to the New Registration Act, which has excluded leases for the term of one year, and documents of less than Rs 50 in value from the class of compulsory registration.

130. The aggregate stated value of the property affected by documents, presented for registration during the year of report amounted to Rs. 3,64,861 against Rs. 3,20,558 in the previous year.

131. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 7,586 as compared with Rs. 8,330 received last year. The decrease is due to smaller registrations and less receipt under the head of fines and commission fees.

132. Only one document was refused registration during the year against 5 last year; but it was ordered to be registered by the Dewan on appeal being preferred against the order of refusal.

133. The number of documents remaining unregistered at the end of the year, was 42 against 51 last year.

(i) Municipal Administration.

134. The town of Cambay is the only Municipal town in Cambay. The affairs of the Cambay Municipality are administered by a State officer, as it is considered to be one of the State departments.

135. The sources of the Municipal income are a *Sudherai Vero,* fees and rent of land. The *Sudherai Vero* is of the nature of octroi levied on articles consumed in the town. If the income of the Municipality from all the sources is less than the expenditure, the State contributes a sum sufficient to make up the deficit.

136. The Municipal revenue amounted to Rs. 11,193 in Samvat year 1951 against Rs. 10,210 in 1950. The total amount of expenditure in Samvat year 1951 was Rs. 15,012 against Rs. 15,333 in 1950. The State contributed Rs. 3,819 in 1951 against Rs. 5,123 in 1950.

137. The conservancy and sanitation of the town were carefully attended to.

138. The number of fires in the city was 7 against 2 last year, but the damage done to property was only Rs. 2,925 against Rs. 4,215 last year.

139. The number of new houses built during the year, was 104 against 78 built last year, and the number of houses repaired was 1,742 against 2,761 last year.

Chapter IV.—Production and distribution.

Weather and Crops.

140. The monsoon rains of 1895 began on the 13th June, and ceased on the 27th October yielding an aggregate fall of 23·22 inches, against 52·94 inches in the monsoon of 1894. It was far below the average of the last five years, which was 34·44 inches, the defect being 11·22 inches below the average fall.

141. In the month of June the rainfall was 4·11 inches. It was sufficient for Kharif sowing. In July the fall was 9·18 inches, and was beneficial to Kharif crops, but was not sufficient for rice. The rainfall of August was 8·82 inches and was seasonable and sufficient for Kharif crops but deficient for rice, which was in great need of it. Properly speaking the rain ceased at the end of August, because there was very little rain in September and October the rain fall for these months being 0·57 and 0·54 inches respectively. Absence of rain, when the crops most wanted it, injuriously affected all the crops and specially rice, which suffered most. The out-turn of bajri, rice, cotton and all the Kharif crops was therefore very poor.

142. Wheat is the principal Rabi Crop in the Bara villages of Cambay being 40·35 per cent of the total cultivation. Want of sufficient rain in September and October left deficient moisture for Rabi crops, and therefore the outturn of wheat also was far below the average.

143. The two last seasons were very unfavourable to cultivators, there being excessive rain in 1894 and deficient rain in 1895. The poor cultivators earnestly pray that Providence may be pleased to give them sufficient and seasonable rain in 1896.

Agriculture.

144. The following table exhibits the total area of cultivated and uncultivated Sarkari and Barkhali land in acres in the Samavat year 1952 as compared with 1951.

Year.	Cultivated *i. e.* occupied.			Uncultivated *i. e.* unoccupied.			Total.
	Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1951	1,07,197	10,884	1,18,081	22,740	50,366	73,106	1,91,187
1952	1,02,325	13,885	1,16,210	25,346	49,669	75,015	1,91,225

145. It will be seen from the above statement that out of 1,91,225 acres of the total area 1,16,210 acres were under occupation in 1952 against 1,18,081 in the previous year, and the rest was unoccupied. The decrease in the cultivated area and increase in current fallows are due to the unfavourable season of 1951.

146. The following table shows the principal crops grown in the gross area cropped during the year ef report :—

Crops.	Area.	Percentage of rops on the gross area cropped.
Food Crops.		
Wheat	41,290	40·35
Bajri	15,611	15·25
Jar	11,892	11·62
Rice	7,004	6·84
Coarse grains.—(Kodra, Bavto)	6,457	6·30
Pulses	6,124	5·98
Others	1,014	0·98
Total food crops ...	89,392	87·32
Non-food crops.—		
Cotton	2,868	1·82
Oil seeds	8,363	2·80
Tobacco	1,864	8·17
Others	1,068	1·04
Total non-food crops ...	14,163	13·83
Total area cultivated ...	1,03,555	.....
Deduct area twice cropped ...	1,230	.....
Area net cropped ...	1,02,325	.....

147. It will be observed from the above statement that out of the total area cultivated, 89,392 acres or 87·32 per cent were under food-crops and the rest was under non-food crops.

148. The area irrigated during the year of report was 1,579 acres against 1,040 acres in the previous year. The water in most of the Cambay villages is not fit for irrigation, and hence a very small area is irrigated.

149. The total number of wells in the Cambay State is 620 *Paka* and 129 *Katcha*. Besides these there are 72 tanks. All these tanks and wells are used for irrigation. There are again 234 wells and 48 tanks used for the purpose of drinking, and 50 wells and 340 tanks are set apart for the purpose of bathing and washing and for the use of cattle.

150. The number of principal fruit trees in the Cambay State was as given below during the year of report :—

Mango trees		13,266
Mahuda trees		6,838
Rayan trees		3,982
	Total ...	24,086

Tagavi Advances.

151. The amount of Tagavi advanced to the cultivators during the year of report was Rs. 9,407 against Rs. 6,007 in the previous year. Of these Rs. 4,173 were given for the purpose of buying bullocks and Rs. 5,234 for seed. 360 men have taken advantage of the Tagavi system during the year. The system is getting popular. No one came forward to apply for Tagavi for the improvement of land.

Agricultural Stock.

152. Appendix XVI gives the details of the agricultural stock in the Cambay State during the year of report. It will be seen from that statement that the total number of cattle during the year was 43,520 against 44,543 last year showing a decrease of 1,023. The decrease is due to cattle plague which broke out during the year in some of the villages. Many animals were carried off by the disease. The number of horses, mares and foals shows a slight increase during the year of report, being 529 against 501 last year. There is a slight decrease in the number of sheep and goats, being 5,746 against 5,795 last year, and a slight increase in the number of asses being 1,221 against 1,066 last year.

153. The number of ploughs was 5,370, against 5,440 last year, showing a decrease of 70. The number of carts for riding purposes was 409 against 403 last year, and of those kept for carrying loads was 3,112 against 3,158. The falling off is due to the bad season.

Horticulture.

154. There are five gardens in Cambay, one of which is open to the public. They were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 8,289 in Samvat 1951 against Rs. 7,925 in 1950.

Wages of Labour.

155. There was no difference in the wages of labourers from those obtaining last year, skilled labour costing from 10 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 per diem, and unskilled labour from 3 to 5 annas.

Prices of food grains.

156. The following table shows the prices in Bombay currency of the staple articles of food at the harvest time during the year of report as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Articles.	Price per maund of 40 seers.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bajri	1 5 3	1 4 6
Kodra	0 10 3	0 12 6
Wheat red	1 5 3	1 5 3
Do. white	1 11 3	1 10 9
Rice	1 8 0 to 2 12 6	1 10 9 to 2 11 6
Dal Toover	2 0 0	1 13 9
Muth	0 15 0	1 2 3
Gram	1 0 3	1 7 3

157. There was not much difference in prices except in the price of muth and gram.

Trade.

158. A very important and beneficial change has been made in the condition of the port by the force of nature during the year of report. The river Mahi was flowing near Kavi opposite to Cambay, and there was a sand bank between the river and the port of Cambay, which is flooded at tide times. Vessels were therefore unable to enter the port at all ordinary tides but only at spring tides. Now a great portion of the sand bank has been washed off and a branch of the river runs towards Cambay. The result of this natural change is that the distance between the port and the customs office has been lessened by a quarter of a mile, and vessels can now make the port at all ordinary tides.

159. The scheme for deepening the channel has been kept in abeyance, till the question of the extension of railway from Petlad to Cambay, which is under the consideration of Government, is settled.

160 The number of loaded and empty vessels that entered the port of Cambay during the year was 749 and 143 respectively against 851 and 154 last year giving a decrease of 102 loaded vessels. The cause of this decrease is to be found in the fact that last year a very large quantity of road metal was brought, via sea for the Cambay-Petlad Road and Dhrangadra stones for a big tank at Wudtal. The total capacity of the vessels that entered the port was 58,177 candies as against 63,815 last year.

161. The number of vessels that cleared the port of Cambay was 399 loaded and 493 empty against 447 loaded and 550 empty last year. The total capacity of these vessels was 58,145 candies against 63,641 candies last year. The season was very bad and the outturn of food grains and oil seeds was very poor, and their export was therefore far below the average. This is the cause of the decrease in the number of loaded vessels that cleared the port of Cambay.

162. The following table shows the principal articles imported and exported by sea during the last two years and their value :—

Articles.	Import.		Export.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jagree	1,13,901	1,05,795	.....	.....
Sugar	58,803	42,604	.....	.....
Dates	69,623	1,07,491	.....	.....
Cocoanuts	25,750	26,361	.....	.....
Betelnuts	5,311	5,838	.....	.....
Food grains and oil seeds	4,451	50,694	2,53,412	1,46,514
Spices and groceries	16,177	14,447	.....	.....
Oil of sorts	23,980	20,254	1,068	2,499
Timbers, Rafters, and Bamboos ...	95,897	94,446	.....	.....
Iron and Ironware	15,330	17,785	.....	.....
Agate and carnelian	22,496	26,327	.....	.....
Glass...	10,951	2,504	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	49,573	52,080	9,831	14,253
Tobacco	.....	.....	2,26,446	2,37,259
Ghee...	.....	.....	622	1,254
Cloth...	.....	.....	1,479	2,685
Copper and brass ware	.....	.....	61	303
Oil cakes	.....	.....	6,659	6,167
Hides	.....	.....	1,185	969
Husks	.....	.....	14,462	6,455
Total ...	5,12,243	5,66,626	5,15,225	4,18,358

163. It will be seen from the above statement that the total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Cambay was Rs. 9,84,984 against Rs. 10,27,468 last year, giving a decrease of Rs. 42,484. This result is due to the bad season and poor crop of grain.

Light Boat.

164. A light boat was maintained at the port for the guidance of vessels as usual during the year. The light is exhibited from a country lantern attached to the mast head of the light boat. It exhibits a steady white light from 1st October, to 15th June. The light is visible 8 miles in clear weather all round the compass.

165. Two vessels were wrecked during the year of report at the mouth of the Cambay creek.

166. The light boat was maintained at a cost of Rs. 203 against Rs. 185 last year.

Manufactures and Industries.

167. The principal articles manufactured in the town of Cambay are the following:—

(1) Agate or carnelian stone work; (2) Carpets, (3) Black chadars; (4) Sarees; (5) Dhotis, (6) Horn and ivory work. Carnelian stone work is a very old industry of Cambay. These stones are imported from Rajpipla, Kapadwanj, Morvi and other places and worked in Cambay. There was a great demand for these stone works and black chadars in Arabian and Chinese markets in former years, but the trade is declining now on account of European competition. The demand for Cambay Sarees is on the increase, because they are cheaper than and quite equal in quality to Ahmedabad Sarees. The newly started Dhoti weaving promises to be successful. The number of hand-looms in Cambay was 1,027. About 2,600 persons are engaged in the weaving industry.

Ginning Factory.

168. There are two ginning factories in Cambay. In one factory there are 28 gins and 30 in the other. The total quantity of cotton ginned by both the factories was 2,156 candies against 1,495 candies last year. This small outturn is attributable to the poorness of the cotton crop.

Fairs.

169. Fairs are held at Cambay and three other villages of the State. But they last for a few hours only and therefore have no attraction for people living at a distance from Cambay.

Public Works.

170. The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 60,522 during the Samvat year 1951 against Rs. 78,939 in the previous year, excluding Rs. 3,819 contributed to the Municipality. Of these Rs. 37,721 were contributed by the State and Rs. 22,801 by the Local Fund.

171. The expenditure for Samvat year 1951 may be subdivided as under.

Original Works.

	State fund.	Local fund.	Total.
Buildings	9,657	5,981	15,638
Water supply	2,414	1,097	3,511
Communications	546	13,975	14,521
Total Rs. ...	12,617	21,053	33,670

Repairs.

Buildings	12,267	...	12,267
Water supply	...	1,101	1,101
Communications	442	...	442
	12,709	1,101	13,810
Establishment	2,495	647	3,142
Miscellaneous	1,611	...	1,611
Maintenance of State gardens...	8,289	...	8,289
Total Rs. ...	37,721	22,801	60,522

172. The following Statement exhibits the works executed from the State Funds as well as from the Local Funds during the year 1951 :—

Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Building a guest house at Cambay...	1,927	.....	1,927
Additio ns and alterations to the palace	4,492	.....	4,492
Buildin g an office for th Grass Ganji Daroga ...	861	.....	861
Do 2 Police outposts	785	.....	785
Do.. 2 Village choras	1,592	.....	1,592
Repairs to the State buildings	12,267	.....	12,267
Building 5 School houses for village schools ...	.....	5,581	5,581
Building 7 new wells	310	889	1,199
Repairs to the old wells and tanks	.....	826	826
Making railings to 7 wells...	.....	483	483
Do. a rest house	.....	400	400
Making a new road to Golana	.....	13,688	13,688
Road repair	988	.....	988
Improvement of the drainage	2,104	.....	2,104
Planting road side trees	.....	287	287
Miscellaneous	1,611	.....	1,611
Maintenance of State gardens	8,289	.....	8,289
Establishment	2,495	647	3,142
Total Rs.	37,721	22,801	60,522

173. The Cambay portion of the Cambay–Petlad road measuring a little more than five miles is now complete and open for traffic. It is a metalled road leading to the Petlad railway station. Rs. 65,909 have been in all spent on it by the State. It was handed over to the State authorities by the Kaira Public Works Department in the month of December last. A road from Cambay to Golana leading to Dhandhuka and Dholka of the Ahmedabad District is under

construction. The earth-work of this road, about 17 miles, is complete, and culverts are now under construction. The construction of the proposed road from Cambay to Nedhanpur in the direction of Ahmedabad and Kaira will be taken up after the rains.

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

174. The following two statements show the actual receipts and expenditure during the Samvat year 1951, as contrasted with the Samvat year 1950. The figures are in Cambay currency. The Samvat year 1951 ended on 18th October 1895, and therefore the figures given in these two statements cannot tally with the figures given elsewhere in this report, under the same heads of revenue and expenditure for the report year, which ended on 31st May 1896. No comparison can, therefore, be made between the figures for the two different periods.

No. I. Receipts.

No.	Description of Items.	Samvat year 1950 ending with 28th October 1894.	Samvat year 1951 ending with 18th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue...	4,35,690	3,93,577	.....	42,113
2	Law and Justice	17,776	23,973	6,197	.....
3	Stamps	12,093	14,500	2,407	.....
4	Registration	7,576	10,661	3,085	.....
5	Customs fees	1,700	5,862	4,162	.....
6	Salt compensation and Nazarana paid by Kanugas...	50,267	50,267	.....	.....
7	Excise...	40,104	43,750	3,646	.....
8	Opium...	19,476	23,334	3,858	.....
9	Bhang and Ganja	220	385	165	.....
10	Intoxicating Drugs	49	51	2	.....
11	Ferries	139	185	46	.....
12	Cattle pound fees and fines	3,680	3,772	92	.....
13	Import duties or octroi	38,844	40,633	1,789	.....
14	Municipal Revenue	10,210	11,193	983	.....
15	Ginning factory fees	102	.....	.....	102
16	Education	1,992	2,354	362	.....
17	Jail	1,747	1,208	.....	539
18	Police	1,350	1,443	93	.....
19	Intestate property	103	.....	.....	103
20	Library	.....	251	251	.....
21	Darbar Press	126	123	.....	3
22	Tagavi advances	5,629	.....	.....	5,629
23	Interest on Loan	.....	217	217	.....
24	Miscellaneous receipts	8,356	19,929	11,573	.....
25	Extraordinary receipts	23,049	6,132	.....	16,917
	Total receipts ...	6,80,278	6,53,800	38,928	65,406
	Deposit and advances	.....	21,534	21,534	.....
	Balance of the Khangi villages ...	14,827	.....	.....	14,827
	Excluded funds	25,982	27,609	1,627	.....
	Total ...	7,21,087	7,02,943	62,089	80,233
	Opening balances ...	87,277	1,73,394	86,117	.....
	Grand Total ...	8,08,364	8,76,337	1,48,206	8,0233

No. II. Expenditure.

No.	Description of Items.	Samvat year 1950 ending with 28th October 1894.	Samvat year 1951 ending with 18th October 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Ordinary Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Palace Expenses and allowances paid to relations of His Highness ...	1,05,118	1,26,318	21,200	.....
2	Provisioning Department or Modikhana and Grass Ganji	58,698	60,774	2,076	.....
3	Parvarshis and Pensions	19,151	19,856	705	.....
4	Charities and Religious grants ...	6,203	8,397	2,194	.....
5	Hakdars' allowances	5,199	5,420	221	.....
6	Levies	23,970	26,156	2,186	.....
7	Police	32,185	37,034	4,849	.....
8	Public Works Department	71,287	37,721	.....	33,566
9	Municipality	15,333	15,012	.....	321
10	General Administration	49,638	29,923	.....	19,715
11	Village Officers and Ravanias ...	21,670	26,074	4,404	.....
12	Opium.., ...	283	289	6	.....
13	Registration	620	1,096	476	.....
14	Town duty Establishment	3,984	4,503	519	.....
15	Customs and Ferries	3,084	1,443	1,359	.....
16	Law and Justice	12,493	12,799	306	.....
17	Jail	2,925	2,554	.....	371
18	Medical charges including Veterinary Surgeon's and Vaccination Establishment...	9,574	9,160	.....	414
19	Education and Library	13,528	15,284	1,756	.....
20	Printing and Stationery	2,665	3,523	858	.....
21	Postage	76	184	108	.....
22	Tribute paid to the British Government.., ...	27 405	27,405	.....	.....
	Total ordinary expenditure ...	4,85,089	4,73,925	43,223	54,387
	Extraordinary charges	11,590	5,882	.....	5,708
	Total expenditure ...	4,96,679	4,79,807	43,223	60,095
	Deposits and Advances.				
	(*a*) Adjustments	16	21,193	21,177	.....
	(*b*) Tagavi advances	1,973	8,826	6,853	.....
	(*c*) Departmental Advances	14,112	16,456	2,344	.....
	(*d*) Refunds	10,765	11,349	584	.....
	Total ...	5,23,545	5,37,631	74,181	60,095
	Excluded funds	10,341	25,882	15,541	.....
	Repayment of loans	1,01,084	2,118	.....	98,966
	Total payment ...	6,34,970	5,65,631	89,722	1,59,061
	Closing balance ...	1,73,394	3,10,706	1,37,312	.....
	Grand Total ...	8,08,364	8,76,337	2,27,034	1,59,061

175. The most gratifying feature of the Samvat year 1951 is that the financial position of the State is sound. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,73,394 and closed with one of Rs. 3,10,706. The Budget estimates for the

current year 1952 show that the balance at the end of the current year will most probably amount to Rs. 4,38,000. It is intended to utilize the balance in the construction of a Railway from Cambay to Petlad, for which the proposal has already been submitted, and the question is under the consideration of Government. Rupees Two lacs (British coins) of the balance have been invested in Government securities. Further investments will be made when the market rates are low.

176. The actual receipts excluding deposits and advances during the year 1951 amounted to Rs. 6,53,800 as against Rs. 6,80,278 in the previous year, and the gross receipts including the opening balance and deposits and advances amounted to Rs. 8,76,337 in 1951 against Rs. 8,08,364 in 1950.

177. The actual expenditure excluding deposits and advances during the Samvat year 1951 amounted to Rs. 4,79,807 against Rs. 4,96,679 in the year 1950. The figures of expenditure given in para 158 of the last year's report were inclusive of deposits and advances. The gross disbursement including Deposits, Advances, excluded funds and repayment of loans amounted to Rs. 5,65,631 against Rs. 6,34,970 in the previous year.

178. It will be observed from the above Statement No. I of receipts, that there is an increase of receipts under all the heads except Land Revenue. The increase under heads "Law and Justice," "Stamps" and "Registration" is due to the introduction of the new Limitation and Registration Acts. On account of changes in the law the number of suits had very much increased. The increase under customs is due to the levy of the import duty under the new British Tariff Act. The increase under Excise and Opium is due to the receipt of one more instalment during the year. The increase under "Import duties" and "Municipal Revenue" is attributable to more consumption of dutiable articles. The increase under "Miscellaneous Receipts" is due to the exchange on the conversion of about 2½ lacs of Cambay coins into British currency. The increase under other heads is so small that it does not call for special remarks. Under the head of Land Revenue there is a decrease of Rs. 42,113. Of these Rs. 35,000 are due to the small recovery of past years' arrears, and the rest is in the current year's receipts on account of the bad season. The year 1951 was very bad for the cultivators, and therefore they gave up some lands and were not able to pay off the arrears. The decrease under "Ginning factory," "Intestate property" and "Tagavi advances" is due to the transfer of receipts from one to other heads. The decrease under Jail is due to the small number of convicts in the Jail. The decrease in the extraordinary receipts is owing to some items of Deposits and Advances included under this head having been taken to the proper heads.

179. In the statement of expenditure there is an increase under most of the heads. It is mainly due to the fact that in Samvat year 1951 there was one more monthly payment made than in 1950 in which there were 11 monthly payments only. The increase under "Police" is also due to the exchange compensation

allowance paid to Mr. Foard, Superintendent of Police, and that under "Education" to the opening of 5 new village schools. There is a decrease of Rs. 33,566 under the head of "Public Works." It is due to the fact that in 1950 a large sum of Rs. 37,532 was paid as contribution towards the construction of the Cambay portion of the Cambay–Petlad road. The saving under the head of General Administration is the result of the closing of the office of the Special Political Agent and of the reduction in the pay of the Revenue Officer. The decrease under other heads is very small and does not call for special remarks.

Salt.

180. An agreement has been entered into with the British Government under which the manufacture of salt in the Cambay State has been prohibited. The British Government gives to the State as compensation Rs. 40,000 (British currency) equal to Rs. 50,000 Cambay currency at the fixed rate of exchange. A special establishment has been maintained to destroy salt which is naturally produced in creeks.

181. There were 11 prosecutions against 11 persons under the Salt Act. All of them were convicted.

Opium.

182. An agreement has been made with the British Government under which the cultivation of poppy and manufacture of opium are prohibited in the Cambay State, and the whole of duty on opium imported into Cambay for local consumption is remitted or refunded. The free allowance of opium has been at present fixed at 20 chests, but it has been settled that with the increased consumption the free allowance should also be increased.

183. The right of selling opium by retail is farmed out by the State, and the farmer pays a lump sum in lieu of the duty remitted. The present farm has been given for a period of three years from 1895 to 1897 for Rs. 23,300 per annum. Rs. 23,334 were received on account of the farm during the Samvat year 1951.

184. There were 30 shops in the State for the retail sale of opium during the year against 31 last year.

185. There were 12 cases of opium smuggling during the year, 8 of which resulted in conviction.

Abkari.

186. The right of manufacturing and selling liquor has been leased to the British Government for a period of 10 years, beginning from the 1st January 1888 for a sum of Rs. 35,000 British currency equal to Rs. 43,750 Cambay currency per year. The amount is received in monthly instalments from the Borsad Treasury. Rs. 43,750 were received on this account in the Samvat year 1951.

187. There were 15 shops for the sale of liquor and Toddy during the year. Of these one was for Europe liquor, 2 for Toddy sale and 12 for the sale of country liquors.

188. There were 6 prosecutions against the Abkari Act during the year. All of them resulted in conviction.

Bhang and Ganja.

189. The right of selling these intoxicating drugs during the year 1952 was farmed out for Rs. 452 against Rs. 385 last year. The amount received in 1951 on this account was Rs. 385.

Stamps.

190. There are three kinds of stamps used in this State,—General Stamps, impressed stamps, and adhesive stamps. The net receipts from these stamps amounted to Rs. 14,500 excluding refunds and discount and the value of the paper used.

Customs.

191. The Customs receipts amounted to Rs. 5,862 during the year. Of these Rs. 4,210 were received on account of the Import duty under the British Tariff Act and Rs. 1,652 on account of port dues and miscellaneous revenue.

Octroi.

192. The Makat or Octroi duties are levied on articles consumed in the town of Cambay. A share of this revenue called *Sudharai Vero* is given to the Municipality. The total receipts of Octroi in Samvat year 1951 amounted to Rs. 51,236 against Rs. 48,627 in 1950. Of this sum Rs. 40,633 belonged to the State as octroi and Rs. 10,603 were allotted to the Municipality as *Sudharai Vero*. The amount of Rs. 11,193 given as Municipal revenue in the statement of receipts includes miscellaneous revenue such as fees and fines.

193. The refund rules are working satisfactorily. The amount refunded was Rs. 382 during the year 1951.

Ferries.

194. The number of ferries during the year of report was the same as last year, *viz.* 6—2 across the Mahi river, and 4 across the Sabarmati. The right of plying these ferries was farmed out for Rs. 185 against Rs. 139 last year. The management of the ferry plying between Ingoli of the Dholka Taluka and Kalodra of this State is to be undertaken by the British Authorities and the Cambay State in alternate years, under Government Resolution No. 6,567, dated 23rd October 1895, Political Department.

Pensions and Parvarshis.

195. The total number of pensioners and Parvarshidars on the 1st June 1895 was 359. Of these 16 died, the pension of one man was stopped on account of

criminal conviction, and 7 new names were added to the list during the year of report, making a total of 349 pensioners at the end of the year against 359 last year. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 19,856 against Rs. 19,151 last year. The reason for the increase of expenditure is that one more monthly payment was made during the year than in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.—Medical Services and Vital Statistics.

196. The Kennedy Hospital at Cambay was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 7,468 in Samvat year 1951 against Rs. 8,014 in the previous year. The decrease is due to small purchase of medicine owing to a large stock of medicine remaining in balance at the end of the last year. The details of the expenses are given below:—

	Rs.
Establishment Charges	4,408
Medicine and Instruments	2,703
Miscellaneous...	357
Total ...	Rs. 7,468.

197. The following table shows the amount of medical relief afforded to the sick during the year of report as compared with the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of patients treated.			Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
1894-95	190	25,331	25,521	23,910	1,415	3	193	8,014	339·3
1895-96	246	23,483	23,729	21,362	2,194	1	172	7,468	326·5
Increase	56	...	...	...	779	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	1,848	1,792	2,548	...	2	21	546	12·8

198. It will be seen from the above statement that the total number of patients treated during the year under report was 23,729 as against 25,521 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,792 patients. Of the patients treated 21,362 were cured and discharged, 2,194 absented themselves, one died, and 172 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily attendance of outdoor and indoor patients was 326·5 of which 136·6 were males, 75·8 females, and 114·1 children.

199. Of 23,729 patients treated during the year under report 17,509 were Hindus, 5,309 Mahomedans, 690 Parsees and 221 belonging to other classes.

200. The following table shows the diseases treated during the year as compared with those in the previous year :—

Diseases.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fevers	4,484	3,207	.....	1,277
Skin diseases	5,655	5,980	325	.....
Eye and ear diseases	3,330	3,939	609	.....
Diseases of the alimentary canal	2,851	2,813	.....	38
Chest diseases	1,249	1,396	147	.....
Gout and Rheumatism	1,010	900	.....	110
Venereal diseases...	577	550	.....	27
Other diseases	6,365	4,944	.....	1,421
Total ...	25,521	23,729	1,081	2,873

201. The prevailing diseases during the year of report were Ague, Otorrhœa, Rheumatism, Boils, Bronchitis, Conjunctivitis, Itch, &c. There was a slight prevalence of small pox during the year in the town as well as in the district. But the effects of the malady were very slight.

202. The number of surgical operations performed during the year under report was 723 against 722 in the year previous, of which 704 were minor and the remaining 19 were major. The major operations consisted of 2 cases of urethal stones, 1 case of artificial rectum, 3 of Trichiasis, 2 of visecal stone, 2 of plastic operations of the ear, 1 of cataract and 8 of amputations. All these operations were successful.

Travelling Dispensary.

203. The Travelling Dispensary supplies a wide-felt want. The village population seem to appreciate the benefits of modern medical science and readily avail themselves of this form of medical relief instead of depending upon village quacks. The Doctor moves about in the district, halting at a big village for about a week, and visiting surrounding villages. His assistance is applied for by Mukhis of villages in cases of emergency. The total number of patients treated by the travelling doctor was 2,205 against 2,648 in the previous year. Of the patients treated 1,700 were cured, 492 absented themselves, and 13 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The year of report was comparatively a healthy year.

204. The State having the facility for medical relief at hand for the different villages in view, has thought it proper to keep boxes containing quinine packets in the custody of the Mukhis. Each box contains 64 such packets. The packets are sold for a nominal price of a quarter of an anna each to *bona fide* patients

suffering from ordinary fever. Each packet has written on it necessary directions for use. This system of medical relief was introduced only last year. The experiment has proved successful. The number of packages sold by Mukhis was 1,320. The system is sure to become popular gradually.

205. The female nurse has been rendering very useful assistance to the Medical officer in charge of the Kennedy Hospital in the town in the treatment of female patients.

Vaccination.

206. The vaccination operations are performed by one vaccinator working under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Gujarat. The number of persons vaccinated during the year of report was 2,687 including 10 cases of revaccination as against 2,029 in the preceding year. Of the total number of operations, 2,658 proved successful.

207. The total outlay under the head of vaccination was Rs. 328 against Rs. 346 last year.

Dispensary of animals.

208. The total number of animals treated during the year was 900 against 444 last year. Of these 869 were cured and discharged, 6 were pronounced incurable, 5 died while under treatment, and 20 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Out of the animals treated there were 355 horses mares and foals, 305 bullocks, cows and calves, 157 buffalloes, 16 camels, 28 dogs, and 30 sheep. Nine birds also were treated during the year.

209. In the months of August, September and October last a disease known by the name of cattle plague broke out in some of the villages. The Veterinary Surgeon immediately visited those villages and took steps to stamp out the disease.

210. Of the cases treated there were 157 cases of contagious diseases, 50 of fever, 65 of diseases of the skin, 66 of diseases of the eye and ear; 128 of diseases of the alimentary canal, 80 of diseases of the chest, 157 of wounds and injuries, 115 of foot and mouth disease and 82 cases of miscellaneous diseases.

211. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 86 as against 20 in the year previous. Of these, 48 were minor and 38 major operations.

212. The major operations related to 16 cases of castration, 6 cases of amputation, 5 cases of docking, 2 cases of Ruminotomy, 4 cases of diseases of eye, 5 cases of removal of tumours. Of these operations only two proved fatal.

213. The Veterinary Surgeon visits the Panjrapole of Cambay, whenever his services are required there. The managers of this institution now appreciate and avail themselves more readily of the services of the Veterinary Surgeon. He treated 326 animals in the Panjrapole.

Vital Statistics,—Births and Deaths.

214. The following table shows the number of births and deaths registered during the year of report as compared with the preceding year :—

	1894-95.			1895-96.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births.												
Cambay City ...	498	427	925	631	586	1,217	133	159	292	...	...	...
District ...	933	844	1,777	1,004	866	1,870	71	22	93	...	...	...
Total ...	1,431	1,271	2,702	1,635	1,452	3,087	204	181	385	...	...	...
Deaths.												
Cambay City ...	634	698	1,332	519	498	1,017	...	...	...	115	200	315
District	1,028	978	2,006	887	732	1,619	...	...	...	141	246	387
Total ...	1,662	1,676	3,338	1,406	1,230	2,636	...	...	...	256	446	702

215. The total number of births registered during the year of report was 3,087 against 2,702 last year, showing an increase of 385 births. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population was 34·4 against 30·1 in the year previous, and 27·1 in 1893-94. This shows an improvement in the registration of births. Out of every 100 births there were 53 males and 47 females. The population of the State according to the last census was 89,722 souls.

216. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 2,636 against 3,338 last year showing a decrease of 702. The death rate per 1,000 of population was 29·3 against 37·2 last year. This also shows careful registration. Of every 100 deaths there were 53 males and 47 females.

CHAPTER VII.—Education.

217. The aggregate number of schools under the management of the State was 34 in the year under report. There were 32 schools working in the territory

of His Highness last year. Of these 32 schools one had to be closed. Three new schools were opened during the year namely one for girls and two for boys, thus making an aggregate of 34.

218. The subjoined table gives an accurate idea of the number and class of schools and the average daily attendance of children during the year under report as compared with last year :—

Schools.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the register.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the register.	Average daily attendance.
Cambay High School (Anglo-Vernacular school last year)	1	82	44	1	80	66
Primary Schools for boys	26	1,833	1,315	27	1,948	1,363
Madressa for Mahomedan boys	1	120	65	1	98	60
Total ...	28	2,035	1,424	29	2,126	1,489
Schools for girls	3	173	95	4	238	114
Schools for Mahomedan girls	1	32	15	1	40	21
	4	205	110	5	278	135
Total ...	32	2,240	1,534	34	2,404	1,624

219. It will appear from the above comparative statement that there is an increase of 2 schools and 164 children attending the different schools in the town and the District in the year of report. The aggregate number of children attending these schools during the year of report was 2,404 as against 2,240 during the last year. There is a marked improvement in the daily attendance of the schools, the average daily attendance being 1,624 as against 1,534 in the year previous.

220. The Anglo-Vernacular School has been making a slow but steady progress. At the end of May last the total number of boys attending the school was 80, but immediately on the opening of the school after the long summer vacation there were fresh admissions, and the number has risen from 80 to 108. This institution, although in its infancy, has been receiving every sort of encouragement with a view to obviating the inconvenience felt by the candidate reading for the Matriculation and University School Final Examinations. It was thought

proper to meet the long felt want and an additional class was opened on the 1st of January last for candidates for the Matriculation Examination. The school has thus been raised to the status of a High School, and prepares students for the Matriculation and School Final Examinations of the Local University. The High School is under the management of a graduate of the Bombay University assisted by non-graduates.

221. The principal girls' school in the town is conducted by three female teachers, all of whom have received their education at the Ahmedabad Female Training College. The school for Mahomedan girls is managed by a Mahomedan female under the supervision of the Head-Mistress of the principal girls' school, whose experience of educational work extends over 15 years.

222. Besides the schools under State management there are 8 self-supporting private schools attended by 312 boys. In addition to the State schools and private schools above referred to there is one school, which receives a monthly grant of Rs. 15 under private management in Cambay town. It is attended by Bora children. The number of pupils on its rolls is 116 namely 55 boys and 61 girls.

223. The total cost of maintaining these educational institutions excluding the cost of maintaining the library, was Rs. 14,012 in the Samvat year 1951 as against Rs. 12,363 in the year previous. The total amount of fees received during the year was Rs. 2,354 against Rs. 1,992 in the previous year. With a view to promoting education among the backward classes it has been made free in the case of *Koli* children. It is also given free in the Madressa and the girls' school.

224. The following scholarships have been instituted by the State for the greater encouragement and popularization of education among the subjects of His Highness:—

8 Scholarships in the Male Training College at Ahmedabad.

2 Scholarships in the Kala-Bhavan at Baroda.

225. Six of these scholars have finished their studies in the college and have been employed as teachers in Vernacular schools.

226. Not a single candidate took advantage of the scholarships in the Female Training College.

227. In past years the students of the principal vernacular school and the Branch School No. I paid their monthly fees in British currency instead of in Cambay currency. But it has been thought proper to abolish the practice with a view to secure facility of collection and obviating some inconvenience caused to the parents of school-going children.

228. All the schools in the city of Cambay and the district except the two, very recently opened, were inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, and his assistants.

229. The following table shows the results of examination during the year of report :—

Name of School.	Number on the register.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.	Percentage of this number to the number presented.	Percentage for the last year.
Cambay High School	81	65	33	50·7	50
Main Vernacular School	345	317	155	48·9	51·1
Vernacular Branch School No. I ...	431	271	150	55·3	64·1
Do. do. No. II ...	170	124	78	62·9	66·3
Do. do. No. III ...	47	29	23	79·3	37
Girls' School	160	68	49	72	55·6
School for Mogal girls	40	8	6	75	70
Anjuman-e-Islam	103	31	15	48·3	78·3
Village Schools.					
Nagara	60	30	19	63·3	55·5
Undel	97	77	39	50·6	62·7
Undel Girls' School	23	5	1	20	Not examined
Tarapur	170	114	67	58·7	60
Tarapur Girls' School...	25	Not	examined	.....	.....
Budhej	34	25	12	48	46·1
Jinaj...	36	19	12	63·1	56·6
Sayama	38	23	12	52·1	21
Golana	33	24	17	70·8	60·7
Kalamsar	49	26	16	61·5	47
Galiana	23	19	14	73·6	70·9
Khadodhi	30	29	20	69	68·6
Shahpore	17	13	7	53·8	15·8
Wadgam	23	15	9	60	60·8

Name of School.	Number on the register.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed.	Percentage of this number to the number presented.	Percentage for the last year.
Wadgam Girls' School	20	9	9	100	61·5
Sakarpore	78	41	23	56	37·5
Kanjareti	21	17	11	64·7	78·6
Jalla	30	21	13	61·9	61·5
Mitli	12	5	4	80	72·7
Dhuwaran	40	31	18	58·1	95·4
Khada	45	29	25	86·2	Not examined
Gudel	32	27	15	55·5	
Nana-Kalodra	38	26	13	50	
Mobha	41	31	21	68	.....
Pandod	Not	examined	.....	.....	.....
Pachegam					

230. All the schools have shown very good results.

231. All the villages having a population of 700 souls and above have been provided with schools.

CHAPTER VIII—Miscellaneous.

Destruction of Wild animals and Poisonous snakes.

232. There is no forest within the territorial limits of the State infested by wild animals.

233. The number of deaths arising from snake bites during the year of report was 16 as against 11 in the year previous.

234. The total number of snakes killed during the year was 18 as against 11 last year. In all cases the usual reward was given.

Post Office.

235. There is only one Post office in the city of Cambay. The quality as well as the quantity of work done by the Post office can only be judged from the

business done at the office during the year. In the busy month of February during one week alone the number of letters, post cards, news papers and parcels received and despatched in the Post office was 4,889 against 4,897 in the same week last year.

236. The amount for which postal money orders were issued by the post office was Rs. 26,521 as against Rs. 29,906 in the year previous. The amount paid under money orders received was Rs. 71,042 against Rs. 73,137 last year.

237. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during the year of report was Rs. 8,375 against Rs. 13,142, whilst the amount withdrawn was Rs. 12,362 against Rs. 9,952.

238. The Telegraph office opened last year was worked by the officer in charge of the Post office.

239. The number of messages despatched during the year was 746. The number received was 862. The amount of receipts from this branch was Rs. 643. The telegraphic line thus appears to be a paying concern.

State Records.

240. The State records have been classified and arranged and are in good condition.

Durbar Press.

241. There is one State Press in the city of Cambay.

242. The Durbar Gazette published under the authority of His Highness on the first day of every month called the Cambay Gazette, is printed there. The number of forms printed for the use of the different Departments of the State service during the year was 3,02,536 against 2,85,271. The value of work done in the press is estimated at about Rs. 1,107 as against Rs. 1,084 in the year previous. The cost of maintaining the press was Rs. 750 against Rs. 736 last year. Some work for the outside public was also done in the press during the year under report.

Library.

243. There is one public library at Cambay called "The Lord Reay Library." It is a free Library open to the public. The Library is mainly maintained by the State, which has made an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose.

244. The number of subscribers was the same as last year *i. e.* 61. The amount realized from the subscriptions was Rs. 251. The subscribers have the privilege of taking home books and newspapers.

245. The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 1,271 against Rs. 1,165 last year.

246. The Library contains a good collection of books in English, Gujarati and Persian. The total number of books in the different languages was 1,350 including 26 books given to the Library by the State during the year. Of these volumes 841 are in Gujarati 405 in English and the remaining 104 are in the Persian language. The aggregate number of periodicals and newspapers subscribed during the year, was 45 as against 44 in the previous year.

247. A committee has been appointed to look after the internal management of the institution.

Cemetery.

248. There is an old European Cemetery in the City. It is maintained in good condition. The necessary repairs are made by the Public Works Department, Kaira, every year.

Horse-breeding.

249. There are two Stallions, one Arab and the other Persian, in the State paddock. The total number of mares covered during the year was 20 against 29 last year. Of the total number covered 8 did not foal. In the State stables there are at present 10 mares for breeding purposes.

Conclusion.

250. I cannot conclude this report without tendering my best thanks to my colleagues, the heads of all Departments, who have maintained the efficiency of the Administration, and discharged their duties in a satisfactory way.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan, Cambay State.

CAMBAY,
29th July, 1896.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS during the year ending 31st May, 1896.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Population according to the census of 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cambay	Rs. 21,924-4-0 Bombay Currency.	The British Government.	89,722	34 State schools and 9 private schools.	2,404 in State schools, and 428 in private schools.	2,687	Ague, Otorrhœa, Rheumatism, Boil, Bronchitis, Conjunctivitis Itch, &c.	6,53,800	236	Nil.	*Production:* 1 Jowar. 2 Bajri. 3 Kodra. 4 Paddy. 5 Wheat. 6 Cotton. 7 Pulses. 8 Oilseeds. 9 Tobacco. *Manufactures.* 1 Carnelian stones. 2 Black or Mecca cloth. 3 Cotton Dhoties and Sarier 4 Carpets. 5 Horn and Ivory work. *Mines.* Nil.

Cambay,
29th July, 1896.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS, CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1896.

No.	Name of Individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Jaffer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur, belonging to the Momin Khan family	Cambay.	Feudatory.	Mogal Mahomedan Shiah.	48	Knows Persian and Urdu, was educated at Cambay.	In administering his State.	Has adoption Sanad.	Has received a Sanad (No. XXIII) guaranteeing any succession to his State that may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law.	Has no son.	
	Principal Male Members of His Highness the Nawab's family,										
2	Mirza Nazum Khan Saheb.	Do.	Brother of His Highness.	Do.	44	Knows Persian, Urdu and Gujarati, was educated at Cambay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Mirza Baker Ali Khan Saheb	Do.	Step-brother of His Highness.	Do.	45	Knows Persian, Gujarati and Arabic, was educated at Cambay.	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Cambay,
29th July, 1896.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix II—*(Continued).*

Principal Officers of the State.

No	Name.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rao Bahadur Madhavram Harinarayen Vyas	Bardoli, District Surat	Dewan	Audich Brahmin ...	43	Educated at Surat; knows English and Gujarati.	
2	Rao Saheb Ratanram Mancharam.	Surat	Sar Nyayadhish ...	Anavala Brahmin ...	28	Educated at Bombay; has passed B. A. and L. L. B examinations; knows English, Gujarati and Persian.	
3	Rao Saheb Motishanker Lalshanker	Surat	Police Superintendent	Nagar Brahmin ...	41	Educated at Surat, knows English and Gujarati.	
4	Azum Chandulal Nagindas ...	Surat	Nyayadhish	Kayasta	43	Educated at Bombay and Surat, knows English and Gujarati.	
5	Dr. Dhanjibhai Motabhai... ...	Surat	Chief Medical Officer...	Parsee	41	Educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay: knows English, Gujarati and Marathi.	
6	Azum Fazal Hussein Jivabhai ...	Cambay ...	Daroga of Import Duty	Bohora	48	Educated at Calcutta; knows Persian, Arabic, Gujarati and English.	
7	Azum Mirza Baxi Ali Mirza Ali ...	Ditto	Daroga of Furja ...	Mogal Mahomedan ...	56	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian, Gujarat and English.	
8	Azum Abban Mia alias Jehrudin Rahimudin	Ditto	Daroga of Public Works Department and Municipality	Mahomedan Shaikh ...	36	Educated at Cambay; knows Gujarati and a little of Persian.	
9	Azam Vajeram Harinarayen ...	Bardoli, District Surat	Treasury officer ...	Audich Brahmin ...	34	Educated at Bombay, knows English and Gujarati.	
10	Azum Dhanjibai Hormasji ...	Cambay ...	1st Class Magistrate...	Parsee	48	Educated at Ahmedabad; knows Gujarati and English.	
11	Azum Chunilal Manilal	Ditto	Wahiwatdar	Nagar Brahmin ...	38	Educated at Cambay, Petlad, and Baroda; knows Gujarati, Marathi and a little of English.	
12	Azum Badiudin Rahimudin ...	Ditto	Grass Ganji Daroga...	Mahomedan Shaikh ...	50	Educated at Cambay; knows Persian and Gujarati.	
13	Azum Amirbhai Mahomedbhai ...	Ditto	Daroga of Huzur Khangi	Arab	32	Educated at Cambay, knows Gujarati and Urdu.	
14	Azum Bhogilal Bapulal Parekh ...	Ditto	Head Master, Cambay High School... ...	Bania	27	Educated at Kaira, Nadiad and Bhavnagar; has passed B A. Examination; knows English, Gujarati and Sanskrit.	

Cambay,
29th July, 1896.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of CAMBAY TERRITORY, 1895-96, ending 31st May, 1896.

Division.	Executive Districts.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarters Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Cambay.	Nil.	350	89,722	City of Cambay.	31,390	89	2	3	21½	6	170	1,25,644	3,93,577	6,53,800	

Cambay,
29th July, 1896.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

POPULATION of the CAMBAY STATE, 1895-96.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Classification.									Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Immigration or Emigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.					
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Cambay State.	22,608	29,906	29,003	16,325	14,488	89,722	256	4	8	9	73,590	12,712	137	3,262	..	..	22,119	24,122	Gujarati and Urdu.	Immigrated 2,268. Emigrated 2,368.	

Cambay,
29th July, 1896.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CAMBAY STATE, 1895-96.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, including followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	26,156	7 Vacancies.
Artillery	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	12	.....	.....	1	5		
Infantry	205	2	.....	5	5	.....	4	198	4	.....	.....	.....	17	181		
Total ...	236	3	.....	6	6	.....	4	229	4	12	.....	.....	20	209	26,156	

Cambay,
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MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE for the year 1895-96, ending 31st May, 1896.

Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent	1	Rs. 200 B. C.	37,024	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	1	„ 50 C. C.		.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
Naib Fouzdar	2	„ 40 & 30 C.C.		.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	...	
Minor Police officers (Foot) ...	18	From 9 to 25 C.C.		.....	1	.....	...	...	8	...	2 places are vacant.
Special Head Constables (Foot) ...	9	„ 10 to 15 B.C.		1	2	.....	...	...	7	...	1 place is vacant.
Police Constables (Foot)	116	„ 6 to 8 C.C.		4	42	.....	...	...	29	...	9 places are vacant.
City Mounted Police officer ..	1	Rs. 45 C.C.		.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	
Do. Sowars	16	From 28 to 30 C.C.		.....	3	.....	...	...	6	...	
District Mounted officers	2	Rs. 20 each C.C.		.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Do. Sowars	4	„ 18.....C.C.		.....	.....	.....	...	...	4	...	
Total ...	170	.....	.....	5	49	.....	...	...	59	...	

Cambay,
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Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the CAMBAY STATE during the year 1895–96, ending 31st May, 1896.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent up for trial.		Remarks.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cambay State ...	228	228	275	253	240	232	142	140	93	84	51·63	55.33	59·16	60·34	Eight accused remained under trial.

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Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and the amount of recoveries in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year 1895–96, ending 31st May, 1896.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cambay	11,309	11,642	2,312	3,704	20·44	31·81	

Cambay,
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Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number during the year 1895-96,

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1895-96.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1895-96.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance	Committed during 1895-96.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A *Under Indian Penal Code.*—							
1	Offences relating to Public servants	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
2	Contempt of lawful authority of Public servants	...	3	3	3	...	6	4
3	False evidence and offences against Public Justice... ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
4	*Offences affecting the human body* :—							
	(*a*) affecting life	...	6	6	5	1	15	3
	(*b*) exposing a child and concealment of birth	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
	(*c*) of hurt	...	58	58	58	...	154	6
	(*d*) of unlawful restraint	...	4	4	4	...	6	...
5	*Offences against property* :—							
	(*a*) of theft...	...	86	86	83	3	131	100
	(*b*) of extortion	...	3	3	3	...	4	1
	(*c*) of criminal breach of trust	5	5	10	5	5	13	1
	(*d*) of the receiving of stolen property	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
	(*e*) of cheating	...	7	7	6	1	7	1
	(*f*) of mischief	...	40	40	40	...	102	11
	(*h*) of criminal trespass	...	7	7	7	...	8	4
6	Offences relating to marriage	1	5	6	4	2	10	1
7	Defamation	...	6	6	6	...	8	...
8	Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance	...	44	44	44	...	103	3
	Total ...	6	280	286	274	12	573	139
9	**B.** *Offences against other Laws* :—							
	(1) Opium Act	...	12	12	12	...	12	8
	(2) Salt Act	...	11	11	11	...	11	11
	(3) Abkari Act	...	6	6	6	...	8	8
	(4) Gambling	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
	(5) Cattle trespass Act	...	3	3	3	...	11	11
	(6) Arms Act	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	34	34	34	...	45	41
	Grand Total ...	6	314	320	308	12	618	180

Cambay,
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IX.

of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CAMBAY STATE,

(ending 31st May, 1896).

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died, during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 Committed to Sessions, 1 Pending trial.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Committed to Sessions.
...	...	...	1	5	...	6	148	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	65	1	24	7	...	100	22	...	...	57	19	8	8	...	1	...	...	...	3 Do. 6 Pending trial.
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5 Do.
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Do.
...	...	...	1	10	...	11	90	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Committed to Sessions.
...	...	...	3	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3 Pending trial.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	68	2	34	31	...	139	402	...	...	62	22	10	11	2	1	...	...	...	16 Committed to Sessions. 16 Pending trial.
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	41	...	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	68	2	34	72	...	180	406	...	...	62	22	10	11	2	1	...	...	...	

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,

Dewan.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1896.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial, 1895-96.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.									
	1894-95.	1895-96.							1894-95.	1895-96.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Magistrate 1st Class (Nyayadhish)	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Magistrate 1st Class (City) ...	333	249	7	162	16	298	...	20	653	503	274	89	109	15	...	16	
Honorary Magistrate with 1st Class powers	2	5	...	2	...	9	...	...	2	11	9	...	2	...	...	...	
Magistrate 2nd Class (Wahiwatdar)	...	59	...	75	...	28	...	...	...	103	15	19	68	1	...	...	
Total ...	343	314	7	239	16	336	...	20	663	618	298	108	180	16	...	16	

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Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1896.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																												Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Cambay	Dewan's Court... ...	6	...	...	...	..	2	4	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sir Nyayadhish Court	6	...	...	...	...	11	6	6	-	1	4	1	1	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	...	...	...	...	13	10	8	8	2	4	2	1	5	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cambay,
29th July, 1896.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the JAIL in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year, ending 31st May, 1896.

Station.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing Mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cambay	145	31	114	157	145	37·94	34	36	2,554	

Cambay,
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MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
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Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st May, 1896.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1895-96.									Suits disposed of in 1895-96.								Remarks.
												Value.	Nature of suits.								Nature of suits.				Value.	Average duration.			
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file, &c.	Contested.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			28
																									Rs.				
1	Civil Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
		58	174	3,364	4,444	3,422	4,618	3,248	4,403	174	215	1,64,350	27	4,187	182	3,964	357	31	11	1	1,761	1,266	385	991	1,83,998	...	...	44·2	

Cambay,
29th July, 1896.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
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Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees for the year ending 31st May, 1896.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1895-96.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1895-96.			Remarks.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Total value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value of closing balance for 1895-96.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
	The Civil Court, Cambay	379	490	55,787-0-0	2,636	2,622	1,24,161-0-0	3,015	3,112	1,79,948-0-0	2,525	2,663	1,23,238-0-0	490	449	56,710-0-0	191	98	160	

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Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS for the year ending 31st May, 1896.

Number.	Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
		Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.								
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Cambay ...	1,092	1,013	575	657	423	304	13	2	...	...	81	50	1,132	1,022	Rs. a. p. 3,58,334 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3,30,136 0 0	5	1	51	42	

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,

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Appendix XVI.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CAMBAY STATE, during the year ending 31st May, 1896.

Number	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.												Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Cattle.							Horses.				Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Carts for riding.	Carts used in carrying loads.	
		Bullocks and bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Buffaloes.			Total.	Horses.	Mares	Foals	Total.							
					Male.	Female.	Calves.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Cambay Town...	1,170	263	428	144	982	521	3,508	164	51	35	250	764	775	298	.....	275	322	
2	District Cambay.	9,819	5,109	6,310	70	10,804	7,900	40,012	60	170	49	279	457	4,971	5,034	38	134	2,790	
	Total ...	10,989	5,372	6,738	214	11,786	8,421	43,520	224	221	84	529	1,221	5,746	5,332	38	409	3,112	

Cambay,
29th July, 1896.

For Statement XVII, vide para 174 of the reports.

MADHAVRAM HARINARAYAN,
Dewan.

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